# THE LITERARY DIGEST

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## TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

### INDEPENDENCE FOR THE PHILIPPINES

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE is "almost in sight," President Wilson by letter assures the delegation of forty Filipinos who have come to this country to persuade the American people that the time has arrived for the birth of a Philippine republic. Secretary of War Baker, who received the formal plea of the delegates and read them the President's message in reply, adds an expression of his own belief that "the time has substantially come, if it has not quite come," when the Filipinos can be allowed to sever the few political ties that still bind them to our Government. "I trust," says Secretary Baker, "that the day is very close at hand." And Francis Burton Harrison, Governor-General of the islands, declares himself convinced by experience that the obstacles to independence that appeared to exist a few years ago have now been cleared away. He tells the Filipinos, however, that only Congress can grant their request; and editors remind us that the next Congress will be predominantly Republican, and that the strongest advocacy of prompt independence for the islands has hitherto been found in the Democratic party. It is interesting to note, however, that in taking sides on this issue our papers do not divide along strictly party lines. Thus we find the Republican Buffalo *News* affirming that the Filipinos have "proved themselves worthy of independence," and that "Americans, with few exceptions, will indorse the proposal to give it to them"; while the independent Democratic Baltimore *Sun* can see no reason why the islands should wait to cut themselves adrift from the United States, and thinks that they are likely to regret it if they do. In Washington, the correspondents tell us, it is taken for granted that at the next session of Congress a new Philippine bill will be submitted by the Administration which will actually fix the time when the islands are to be given their freedom. The American people, as the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) reminds us, are definitely pledged to ultimate independence for the Filipinos. But it will be the duty of Congress, remarks the Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.), "to demand satisfactory evidence in support of the claim that they are now prepared for stable self-government." Many editors predict that the Filipino request will be granted on the same basis that independence was granted to Cuba, the United States retaining the power of control of the islands' foreign relations. In any case, remarks the Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.), the Filipinos "should be very sure of their ground," because "there is no question that the social, political, and business progress of the Philippines in the last twenty years—a progress of which any people might be proud—has been due largely to the fact that the strong, protecting arms and 'first-aid' counsel of the United States have been always in the immediate background."

Turning to those papers which express outright opposition to the Filipino plea, we find the New York *Evening Mail* (Ind.) emphasizing "two very good reasons why we can not afford to give up the Philippines," namely:

> "We can not set them adrift, to be gobbled up as Formosa has been gobbled up, as Korea has been gobbled up, as a considerable part of Manchuria has been gobbled up—or to lapse back into savagery and internecine warfare.
>
> "We can not abandon our 'new frontiers in the far Pacific.'
>
> "Either of these two reasons is compelling enough to govern our policy toward the Philippines.
>
> "It is safe to say that the Democratic party will keep on talking about Filipino independence for the next twenty years.
>
> "But the Democratic party will take it out in talk. The Philippines will remain our easternmost frontier at the end of the long talkfest."

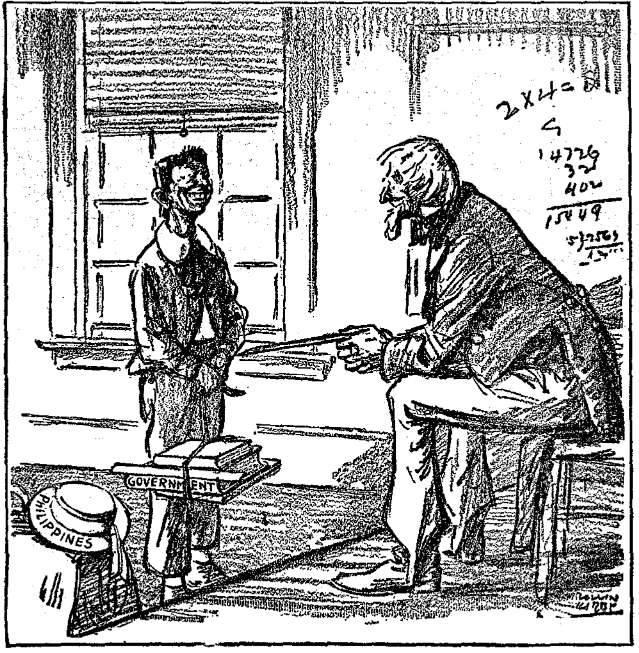
The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) reproaches the Administration for its "delusive promises to the Filipinos" and characterizes its attitude as "inviting rebellion in the Philippines." And the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), declaring that this is "no time for experiments," goes on to argue as follows against granting immediate freedom to the islands:

> "Since 1916 the Filipinos have been enjoying a large measure of self-government. Prosperity has returned to the islands, and they have remained politically tranquil. The bond uniting them to the United States has been irksome neither to them nor to us. What reason is there, then, for the recrudescence of the agitation for Philippine independence?
>
> "The Paris Peace Conference is devising a system of mandatory control over peoples not yet advanced enough for complete sovereignty. The United States is being urged to act as a mandatory for the new state of Armenia. Will any one contend that the Filipinos have marched further along the road to self-determination than the Armenians have? Yet, according to Mr. Baker and the President, the United States ought to cast the Philippines adrift as a finished state at the same moment that it is helping to establish a mandatory guardianship for Armenia.
>
> "If the Filipinos received a grant of sovereignty, how long could they maintain internal order and a stable position in the family of nations? Would they be admitted to equal membership in the Society of Nations? If the new Filipino republic should fail to function and fall a prey to revolution, the Society of Nations would have another ward on its hands, and would naturally want to deposit it on our door-step. Then we should have to start afresh with our work of education and stabilization, the fruits of twenty years of which would have been utterly wasted.
>
> "This seems no time for turning unformed and untried nationalities loose into a world upset by war and afflicted with strange political maladies. The Philippine archipelago needs security far more than it needs independence. Independence might easily be a fatal gift."

Before we grant the Filipinos' request, says the Washington *Post* (Ind.), we should have "positive assurance that Japanese influence will not be permitted to spread over the islands after the manner in which it has affected China." The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) agrees that "the islands can not be left to become a prey of Japan, or to destroy themselves by civil wars." And it adds, "the United States must maintain a naval station there." "We do not want the Philippines a day longer than it is necessary to keep them," remarks the Wheeling (W. Va.) *Intelligencer* (Rep.), but—

"There are very grave reasons to doubt, however, if the Filipinos are fit for self-government. A relatively small number of the superior races living in the island of Luzon have shown capacity for orderly government, but this element is in the decided minority, and in some parts of the islands conditions approaching barbarism still prevail.

"We have invited American and foreign capital to the Philippines. A great many Americans have gone there to make their homes. We can not abandon these people or their interests to the tender mercies of foreign mobs. For these reasons it may be well to go slow with the program of Filipino independence. Orderly self-government is an accomplishment of which only the most highly developed peoples of the earth have shown themselves capable, and from some exhibitions we have seen recently in Europe, it seems to be a very difficult proposition for some of those peoples."



GETTING READY TO LEAVE SCHOOL.

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

The Filipinos, argues the Manchester (N. H.) *Union* (Ind. Rep.), are not yet competent "to take an independent place among self-seeking, highly organized, and aggressive colonizing nations," and "the best friendship we can show them is to remain their teachers in the art of state-building for some time yet." As the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* (Ind. Rep.) sees it, the chief argument against immediate Philippine independence is "the anti-Japanese argument." This argument is belittled, however, by Senator Manuel L. Quezon, leader of the Filipino delegation, who is quoted by the New York *Tribune* as saying:

"The Japanese differ from us in religion, race, and politics. Moreover, they have no intention of endeavoring to colonize in a tropical climate. I am sure the Filipinos have no reason to fear trouble in that direction. Moreover, the Japanese population of the Philippines is much smaller than is generally imagined. I suppose that there probably are 7,000 Japanese in the Philippines, as against a total population of 10,000,000."

And in a later interview with a representative of the New York *Times* he said:

"Recent sensational reports that the Japanese were pouring into the southern islands of the Philippine group are not true. There has been no pronounced increase even in the normal flow of Japanese to and from the different islands. And I can assure the people of one thing about which there have been many alarms during the last few years—the modern Japanese, the statesmen who are in control of the Japanese Government, have no imperialistic designs upon the Philippines. Of that I am certain. And there are adequate reasons for this that are fully appreciated by the Japanese themselves. Chief of these is that the Japanese realize that the Filipinos would not be assimilated even if conquered. We are of a different religion and culture. We are the only important Christian nation in the Far East. The Japanese realize this fact and know that they could not conquer Christianity even if they crusht the people.

"Japan is anxious to extend her commercial relations with us, and undoubtedly will do so. But the United States will always hold its own against all other nations in our commercial relations because of the interests already established and because of the sentiment in the hearts of the Filipinos for the United States.

"I sincerely believe that the old military party has been defeated for all time in Japan. I have talked with many Japanese of all classes on this and kindred subjects, and I find the same thought among them all. Of course, there are the leaders of the old military organization left, and they may threaten and make much noise, but their power is gone.

"The war opened the eyes of the Japanese in regard to the United States. I have it from many different Japanese sources. The Japanese Government did not believe the United States could or would fight, even tho they were alined on the same side in the war. But the rapidity with which the United States organized its forces, the unanimity of sentiment in America on the war, and the might behind the blow that the United States struck for liberty for the world surprized the Japanese statesmen. Formerly the Japanese one would meet in traveling in the Far East had a cockiness of air that said: 'We can fight the world. We can whip any nation, even Great Britain or the United States,' and one sometimes heard the feeling exprest in words.

"Now the Japanese statesmen know that Japan can not single-handed defeat the world, and they have no desire to try. With the downfall of the military party the entire Japanese nation has turned its mind to commercial expansion."

But the real answer to the fear that Japan will step in as we step out, some of our papers argue, will be found in the League of Nations. "If a League of Nations is established to protect the independence of all peoples, small as well as great, the Philippines would be assured of security," remarks the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind.), and this thought was apparently in President Wilson's mind when in his letter to the visiting delegation he said:

"Not the least important labor of the Conference which now requires my attention is that of making the pathway of the weaker people of the world less perilous—a labor which should be, and doubtless is, of deep and abiding interest to the Filipino people."

Admitting the force of the Filipino plea for freedom, the Newark *News* (Ind.) nevertheless urges the postponement of that gift until after the League of Nations has been actually established.

But a good many Americans, thinks the Buffalo *Express* (Ind. Rep.), would like to see the Filipinos' plea granted, especially "in view of their loyalty during the war." "There are a great many people in this country who hope that the Filipinos can prove their case," agrees the Charlotte *Observer* (Dem.); and the Wheeling *Register* (Dem.) affirms that "there is no question" as to their capacity for self-government, for "they have been virtually independent, with only a Governor-General in charge, for the past several years." "The Filipinos do not desire our supervision, and we have nothing to gain by thrusting it upon them," declares the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), which goes on to say:

"Nor does the question of what the result of independence will be enter into the present question.

"It may, indeed, turn out that it will be the reverse of advantageous to the islands to have the authority of the United States withdrawn, but since the people are unmistakably anxious to be put in possession of sovereignty over themselves, there is no other course consistent with our principles than to allow them to make the experiment."

Whatever the outcome, more than one editor remarks, this country has reason to be proud of the manner of the appeal, which symbolizes, in the words of the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger* (Ind.), "a triumph of self-restraint and an achievement in

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FILIPINOS WHO HAVE COME TO ASK THE AMERICAN PEOPLE FOR INDEPENDENCE.

This photograph of the commission of forty in behalf of immediate independence for the Philippines is taken on the steps of the State, War, and Navy Building in Washington. Manuel L. Quezon, head of the commission, and President of the Philippine Senate, is fourth from the reader's left in the front row, between Secretary Baker and Chief-of-Staff General Peyton C. March.

friendship." In presenting his country's request to our Government, Senator Quezon said: "You have truly treated us as no nation ever before treated another under its sway"; but he added, "and yet you—and none better than you—will understand why even under such conditions our people still crave independence, that they, too, may be sovereign masters of their own destinies." To quote further:

> "Independence is the great national ideal of the Filipino country, and we believe this is the proper time to present the question, looking to a favorable and decisive action, because of the declared and uniform policy of America to withdraw her sovereignty over the Philippines and to recognize our independence as soon as a stable Government has been established. There now is a stable Government, and the fulfilment of this solemn promise you owe to yourselves, to us, and to humanity at large."

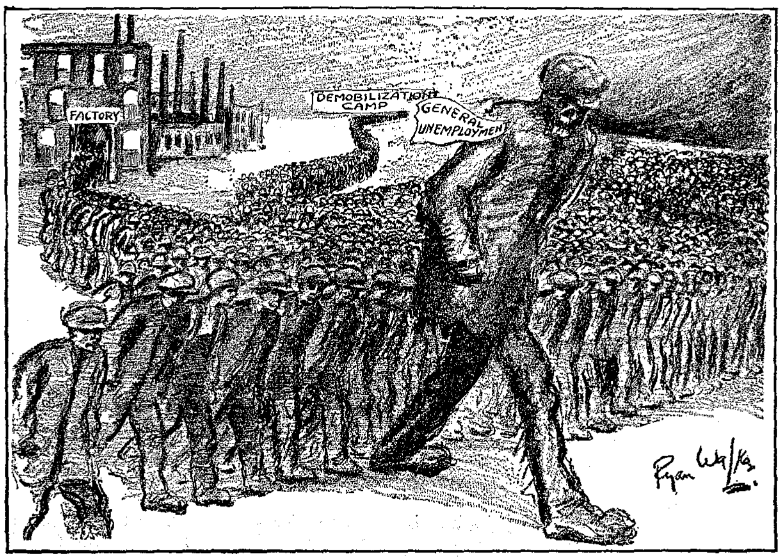
Senator Quezon assured a correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) that "all American institutions would be continued in the Philippines in the event of the granting of independence." And in a statement to the New York *Times* he said that the commission would base its appeal to the American people on two grounds:

> "The first is the ground that the Jones Law promised our islands their complete freedom when we should have established a stable Government. We think that our Government is now of such a stable nature that it will not be difficult to convince the American people that it can safely control the islands without further assistance.
>
> "The second point of the present appeal is that at this time, when the Jugo-Slavs and others comprising new nations are being recognized, and when the rights of small nations and weak peoples are being championed by America, it seems to us the apt moment to grant independence to these islands that have already for some years practically governed themselves.
>
> "The United States has not found it necessary to undertake any part of the government for a long while, except in the question of foreign relations. It has been a generous and friendly Government throughout the years since the islands were taken over by this country. But even under such a generous form of government as this it is natural that the people should still desire to have their own nation and control all their own affairs. That is a question of sovereignty and self-determination, as it is being called to-day, and, while it is sentimental, it is very real, nevertheless."

## WHY STEEL STAGNATES

STEEL IS A SYMBOL of modern industry, in the view of our trade experts, and the problem of steel, as one editor observes, is "symbolic of the industrial readjustment problem generally." So as press writers see the tide of prosperity rising but slowly—tho undoubtedly past the turn—they look for some explanation in the peculiar stagnation in the steel market. We should not forget, of course, as the Springfield *Republican* points out, that from "other angles of observation one sees steady improvement in trade," and that the depression in iron and steel has been peculiarly emphasized by the "fumbling" between the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce and the Railroad Administration over steel prices. Yet how, it may be asked, may we expect an industrial boom when all efforts to stimulate our basic industry seem fruitless? A brief statement of what has been done and why it has not succeeded, with a few words of comment from Pittsburg authorities and the editors of steel-trade journals, may prove illuminating.

Secretary Redfield recognized the strategic position of the steel industry when he put steel prices first on the program of the Industrial Board, which was to hasten the coming industrial boom by stabilizing prices. So there was great rejoicing on the part of the daily press when representatives of the steel industry met with the Industrial Board and agreed on price reductions averaging from 10 to 14 per cent., bringing prices 15 to 22 per cent. lower than in war-time. A general decline in prices was expected to follow which would bring a rush of buying and set all the wheels of industry turning at full speed. Even Judge Gary, of the Steel Corporation, said: "If the other lines of industry show the same disposition as the iron and steel industry, as they undoubtedly will, we have nothing but an era of wonderful prosperity ahead of us." There was, in fact, some temporary stimulus to the steel market, and steel shares went up on the stock exchange. Yet the new prices still seemed too high to the buyers, and too low to some of the steel-makers, and the expected boom failed to start. The Industrial Board itself admitted that the price-reductions might involve "the necessity of some high-cost plants either shutting down temporarily or running at a loss for a period," while papers like the New York *Sun* complained that the reduction was far too slight to accomplish any good. But before the actual results of the new price-level could be ascertained, Director-General Hines refused to accept the new price for railroad steel purchases, declaring that he would wait to buy in the open market at a lower price. It looked, as the Newark *News* observed at the time, "as if the Director-General of Railroads had thrown a monkey-wrench into the machinery."



THE NEW ARMY.

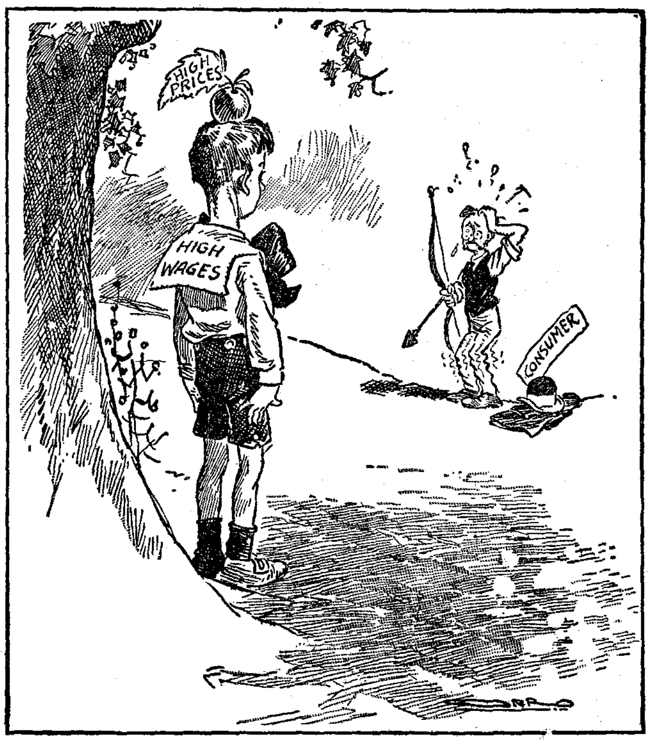
—Walker in the New York *Call.*

Authorities seem to differ about the actual effect upon the steel market of both the new prices and Director-General Hines's rejection of them. The Pittsburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* reports that the reduction "led to a spurt in buying" which soon "flattened out." He thinks that the refusal of the Railroad Administration to accept the new price scale "discouraged orders." This correspondent incidentally describes the steel industry as operating at about seventy per cent. capacity, which is "a fair rate of operation," considering the increase of steel-mill capacity during the war. He sees very little export business and only enough domestic business to satisfy immediate needs. "Really active times in the iron and steel industry are hardly expected before fall; even should a definite and important movement begin now it would require a period of several months for full development."

Such important organs of the trade as *The Iron Trade Review* (Cleveland) and *The Iron Age* (New York) agree with the writer just quoted that Director-General Hines hurt the steel business by refusing to act with the Industrial Board. The industry, says the Cleveland journal, "finds itself committed to reductions, yet unable to realize fully their expected benefits." In its opinion the steel market is gradually growing somewhat livelier, with the best buying in those lines where the influence of the automobile industry is strongest, and with export prospects continuing to brighten. *The Iron Age* had expected much from the Redfield plan, and is concerned over the "price-fixing fiasco," which has "seriously hurt the movement" to start business and reduce unemployment. It says:

> "The steel-manufacturers have made concessions. Few of them could go further with these without touching labor; but even were the level lower, the Railroad Administration has declared against all price-fixing on the Redfield plan.
>
> "The alternative is the old-time readjustment, in which profits and wages are sacrificed, and from which all semblance of stabilization is wanting. If that is the sort of readjustment the Railroad Administration wants, it has taken the precise course that will bring it about. But closing down steel-works will not improve the Administration's railroad balance-sheets, now chiefly written in red, nor will it furnish profits to meet the war-tax levies of the coming year. So far as the steel industry is concerned, at no time since the armistice began has its rate of operations been less or the uncertainties as to the immediate future greater."

But some of the Pittsburg correspondents who contribute to the financial pages of the New York dailies are inclined to think that the price muddle has had, after all, very little effect upon the steel market. The cause of the stagnation they hold to be something more fundamental. Pittsburg steel men, as the New York *Sun's* correspondent hears, simply feel that the time "is not ripe for a genuine buying movement—with wide-spread demand." Some of them, we are told, express the idea that "the peace treaty must be signed and actual peace come throughout the world, and that then, after the condition becomes familiar, business will get its real impetus, and there will be as good times as there are in store for the world at any time." According to the information of the New York *Commercial's* correspondent, who sagely observes that "there is more in the situation than meets the eye," the steel trade doubts if the railroads would become large buyers of steel under any circumstances at present. The fact is, he hears, that the railroads are opposed to extensive improvements while the properties remain under the control of the Government. In the same way, he points out, the building trades are "also engaged in adjustments which are opposed to immediate building, and nothing that the Peek Board could do would help there; rents must be adjusted to the new price-levels, and this can not be done while competitive building is in progress." Up-to-date steel men are said to realize that they can not reduce wages until food-prices come down, and at the Washington conferences it was demonstrated that at present wage-levels "the United States Steel Corporation was perhaps the only producer that could furnish rails at a price below that agreed upon and make a profit." The New York *Evening Post's* correspondent points out that "steel for construction, or for investment purposes generally, is not yet being called for." He expects no immediate large-scale revival of construction work involving heavy consumption of steel.



THE DANGER OF REDUCING PRICES.

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune.*

Whatever may be the final result of the controversy between the Railroad Administration and the Industrial Board, the New

York *World* thinks that private steel consumers are likely to "doubt the permanency of any arrangement which leaves after-war prices up one hundred per cent. from prewar prices." This problem of steel is taken by *The World* as "symbolic of the industrial readjustment problem generally." It concludes:

> "What should or must be done with steel is what should or must be done with other production. If wages are to remain up, prices and the cost of living will remain up, or production will stop and the means of living will stop with it. Everybody recognizes this and nobody wants to start a reduction in wages, and least of all the Government in its present quasi-partnership with industry.
>
> "It is a situation which settles nothing, and upon such a basis industry will not be likely to venture either boldly or broadly."

## A NATION-WIDE BUILDING BOOM

A CONVINCING REPLY to the demand of the landlords for higher rents is the movement now spreading across the country to "Own Your Own Home" by building it. An imposing list of towns and cities which have joined the campaign appears in the public prints, and it seems that "club-women, the clergy, financial interests, municipal officials, and the labor organizations are being appealed to by the United States Department of Labor to do their utmost in assisting the campaigns." The idea of the movement is partly to "make for individual prosperity and for good citizenship," as the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* notes, and partly, of course, to help start the wheels of industry and give work to the unemployed. *The World* tells of New York tenants whose rents have been raised from $18 a month to $50, who can not get any redress from the courts, and calls it "ruthless profiteering." The New York *Times* explains the economic causes as follows:

> "Four years ago New York City had more commercial and housing accommodations than its business and population could absorb. War put a stop on all construction, and after this country joined the imbroglio building ceased completely. This situation developed competition among tenants to secure accommodations, reversing the custom of competition among property-owners for tenants."

What has happened in New York City has happened elsewhere—not to such a shocking extent, it is true, but enough to provide a keen motive for home-building and to account in some measure for the State-wide Own-Your-Own-Home crusade in Indiana, a most interesting movement, of which the Nashville *Southern Lumberman* says:

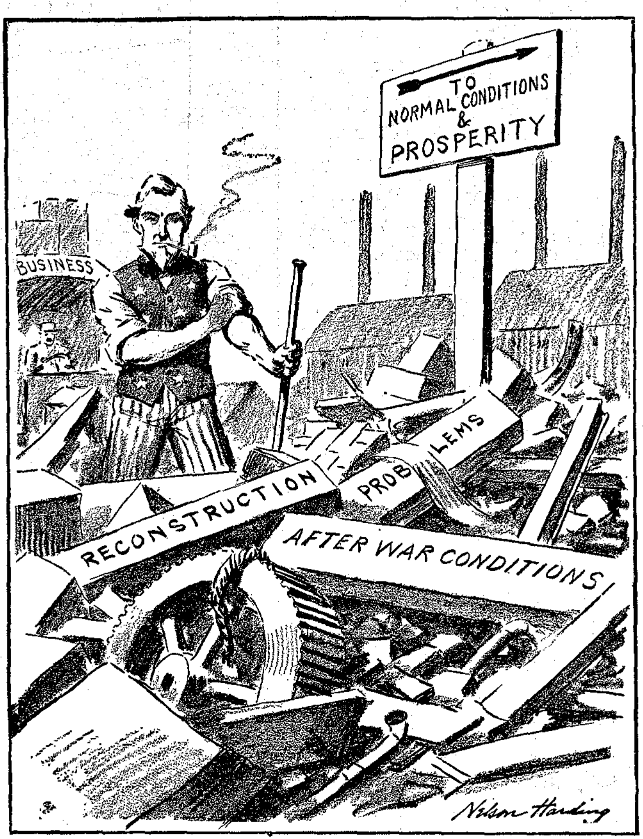
> "This campaign has behind it the directing force of the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce, and is designed to take in every city, town, and hamlet in the entire State. The campaign will probably be extended to cover a period of five years, and it may be decided by the State Chamber of Commerce to maintain an 'Own-Your-Own-Home' bureau as a permanent department of its organization which will be on the job every day of every year. One of the features of the campaign is a fund of $150,000 to be spent in advertising in the newspapers."

Meanwhile the Department of Labor cries aloud by poster: "Build now that city hall, courthouse, schoolhouse, church, factory, memorial! Build now!" And Mr. G. Gould Lincoln assures us in the Washington *Evening Star* that a great revival of building has already begun:

> "After two years of cessation of work on all public building and construction, except where it was needed for war-purposes, Uncle Sam is now rolling up his sleeves and starting to work again. What is true of the Federal Government in the matter of revivifying construction work is true of State, county, and municipality and of private individuals and concerns. A careful study of the situation has been made by the division of public works and construction development in the Department of Labor. The results of this study, which was carried out with regard to 6,446 deferred building and construction projects, costing a total of about $1,892,275,000, taken in connection with the fact that contracts let in March showed a remarkable increase over those in January and February, indicate that builders in this country are getting busy, notwithstanding the high prices of material and labor."

People who put off building in the hope that prices will fall are holding to a mistaken policy, various papers declare, among them the Portland *Oregonian*, which advises, "Go ahead; prices will not fall," and continues:

> "More than four months have passed since war ended, but still prices have not fallen, except in a few commodities like steel and copper, which are exceptionally affected by war. Lumbermen held a conference with the Commerce Department about a new level of prices, but they could not see their way to make a change. Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale, tells us in a paper which was read at the Conference of Governors and Mayors that 'we are on a permanently high-price level,' and that 'to talk reverently of 1913-14 prices is to speak a dead language to-day,' for the new price-level 'is a stubborn reality.' The only thing to do is to stop waiting and go ahead on the new price-level."



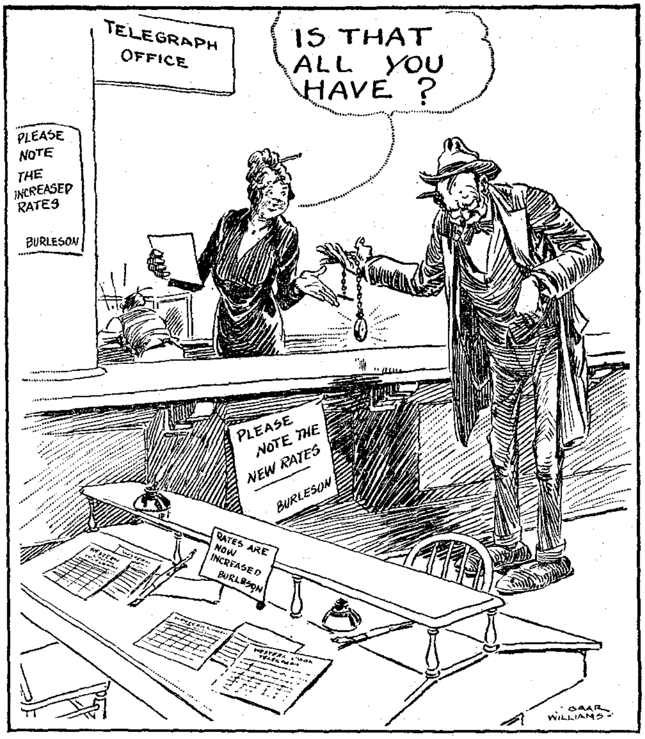
WE'VE GOT TO CLEAR THE ROAD.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

Quite a literature of exhortation persuades the builder to build now, but the most famous appeal, thus far, is that of Richard H. Edmonds, in *The Manufacturers' Record*. Cries he:

> "Build that house now; construct that highway at once; build that school, that church, repair that broken pavement; build that garage, and even that chicken-coop, now—not to-morrow. Go ahead with your plans; speed the nation on the road to full employment, and thus hasten the day of individual and national prosperity and safety. Preach this from the pulpit, ye ministers of the Gospel; act it from the pews, ye laymen who profess a love for humanity; put it into effect, ye county, municipal, and State officials, and remember, ye business men of America, ye men of 'big business' and ye men of 'little business,' that there is something in this infinitely higher and more important than the small amount of money involved which you think you could save by waiting. Some men put off the day of salvation, expecting to attend to it on their death-bed, but not many ever succeed in doing it at that hour. 'Do it now, and do it with all your might' should be the motto of every man in America who expects to do any construction work in the near future. 'Do it now,' and thus do your part toward individual and national business salvation—and even more. Procrastination is more than the thief of time; it is the murderer of opportunity."

## MR. BURLESON ON THE GRILL

IT SEEMS TO ONE OF HIS FRIENDS in Congress that "Mr. Burleson is doing his best." Any one reading the general press comment of the country, Republican and Democratic, would hardly get just this impression, but might easily infer, rather, that the Postmaster-General is doing "his bit," if not "his best," to wreck the mail service, cripple the telephone and telegraph systems, kill the movement for government ownership of public utilities, destroy the liberties of the press, and discredit the Wilson Administration. Journal after journal make such accusations. Thus there are times when it seems to the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* (Ind.) "actually doubtful whether the mail system of the country can survive the Postmaster-General for another year." As a result of the Burleson methods, "the general wire service of the country has gone from bad to worse," is the way the Democratic New York *World* puts it, while the New York *Sun* (Rep.) declares that the Postmaster-General "is killing the wire business with the two most effective bludgeons ever invented for such slaughter—bad service and big charges." The Newark *News*, independent but pro-Wilson, wonders if Mr. Burleson imagines "that he is adding to the prestige of the Administration," and concludes that if he does "some trusted friend ought to tell him the truth." A little less delicately *The Public* (New York), another outspoken supporter of the Wilson policies, declares that "if he has the good of the Administration at heart," Mr. Burleson will comply with the demand of labor and of "friends of public ownership" that he resign. Employers, continues this radical weekly, "have no confidence in him, for he has ruined postal efficiency"; labor hates him "bitterly" for "introducing into public office the traditional labor policy of the *ante-bellum* Southern plantation," and "the President's friends distrust him, for they know that he has used the patronage of the Post-office to aid the worst elements in the Democratic party." "Patience!" advises the Rochester *Post-Express* (Rep.). "There will be a Congress in session sometime, a Republican Congress." Yes, concludes Frank Putnam in *Reedy's Mirror* (St. Louis):


TELEGRAPH OFFICE
IS THAT ALL YOU HAVE ?
PLEASE NOTE THE INCREASED RATES BURLESON
PLEASE NOTE THE NEW RATES BURLESON
RATES ARE NOW INCREASED BURLESON
OSCAR WILLIAMS

—Williams in the Indianapolis *News*.

> "The Republican majority of the United States Senate, together with the real Americans among the Democratic Senators from the Northern States, have written '*Finis*' to the black history of terrorism enacted under the Texas convict-labor gag laws administered by the Burleson-Gregory-House gang of slave-drivers, labor-haters, shoddy aristocrats, absentee landlords, and four-flushing prohibition hypocrites from Austin, Texas."

Mr. Burleson's "ukase" raising telegraph-rates 20 per cent. "probably will not seriously affect his standing with the American people," the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Rep.) remarks, because "when one is already at the bottom of a well he is not in any danger of going deeper." Yet it is "more or less galling," as the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) puts it. Indignant editors remind us that only last January Postmaster-General Burleson said of his seizure of the wires:

> "With the cost of a duplication of service, and all consideration of profit eliminated, the savings from wasteful competition, plus the profits, are available for betterment of service and for lowering of cost to the public. Under the operation of government ownership these two items would provide a fund sufficient to pay the purchase price of the wire plants at a reasonable valuation in annual payments running over a period of from nineteen to twenty-five years."

Then within three months—the precise date is April 1, we are again and again reminded—telegraph-rates are raised, as a New York *World* writer notes, in the face of the "flat offer" of the president of the Postal Telegraph Company: "If Mr. Burleson will return our lines to us at once, we will carry on the telegraph business on the old rates at once." Now we must pay thirty cents instead of twenty-five for a ten-word telegram and two and a half cents instead of two cents for each additional word, with similar increases for longer messages. Mr. Burleson explained that the rate-increases ordered were "made necessary by the increased cost of operation occasioned by wage-increases now in effect made during the last year, and are barely sufficient for the purpose." But the telegraph operators, through one of the officials of their national union, declare that while Mr. Burleson is assessing the public $16,000,000 a year by the rate-increase, he has not really increased the operators' incomes appreciably. According to this authority, the recent award of a 5 and 10 per cent. increase to men who have been employed continuously a certain length of time helps only 10 per cent. of the workers, while the 90 per cent. actually lose by the shorter hours and the reduction in overtime. Even if the operators did get the $3,500,000 Mr. Burleson says they do, there would still be $12,500,000 taken from the public yet to be accounted for, it is added. The Washington district branch of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union have passed resolutions charging "the necessity for increasing telegraph-rates, if it exists," "directly and solely to inefficiency of operation," and condemning the increase "as an outrage and an unwarranted imposition of an excess tax on the business interests of the country and as an insult to the intelligence of the workers in the telegraph service, at whose door" Postmaster-General Burleson "lays the responsibility."

Just before announcing the rate-increase, Mr. Burleson, it will be remembered, ousted President Mackay and other Postal-Telegraph heads as operating officials, giving as a reason that they had "conducted themselves before the public and with the operating forces of the system in such manner as to materially and disadvantageously affect the interests of the Government and the operation of this and other telegraph and telephone systems under government control." Postal-Telegraph men seem inclined to attribute both the discharges and the rate-increase to some understanding between Mr. Burleson and the Western Union.

Considering the new telegraph-rates in the light of Mr. Mackay's offer, and the telegraphers' declarations, the Santa Fé *New Mexican* (Ind.) observes that Mr. Burleson's continuation in power "will cost the American people $16,000,000 a year," and—

> "The question now arises, is Mr. Burleson worth it? Can we

really afford to put up that amount, in this time of Liberty Loans, income, gasoline, and other taxes, just for the pleasure of hearing Mr. Burleson use picturesque language, supply us with sudden sensations, and display his authority by firing the big men? Of course, it is all right to have our national diversions, but this seems, just at this time, almost like extravagance. It is a matter of grave doubt as to whether we can really afford to blow ourselves for this expensive luxury just at this time.

"It is unfortunate for government control or ownership that we are coming to associate Federal administration of communication and transportation inseparably with a tremendous burden of increased rates for the consumer, who is also the voter. How this is to build up sentiment for government ownership and the Wilson Administration is a trifle difficult to figure out. The theory has always been that government ownership would save us money, not devise ways of separating us from it."

By this "boosting" of the telegraph-rates, comments the St. Joseph *News-Press* (Ind.), Mr. Burleson is "shooting the government-ownership idea full of holes." Now that they can see that "the tendency of complete government operation is toward the worst service for the most money," says the Springfield *Union* (Rep.), "many who have been favorable to government ownership, not only of wire-lines, but of railroads and shipping-lines, are getting ready to vote the Government out of the telephone and telegraph business at the earliest possible moment." Opponents of government ownership pay ironic tribute to Mr. Burleson. "If this man were not where he is, advocates of government-owned public utilities might carry the country with their views," observes the Richmond *Times-Dispatch.* Burleson, says the Portland *Telegram* (Ind.), "has unwittingly rendered the country a very valuable service by demonstrating the falsity of the theory that government control or government ownership makes either for economy or efficiency." According to the Oregon newspaper,

"So far as he has been able in the short time he has played the rôle of autocrat, he has shown that the exact opposite is true. He has done his little bit to check one phase of radical socialism."

Congressman Aswell (Dem., La.), who introduced the wire-control bill that became law by President Wilson's signature last July, is quoted in the New York *World* as saying:

"I am greatly disappointed and discouraged to note the increase of twenty per cent. ordered on telegraph-rates. I am not yet ready to admit that any such increase is justifiable or necessary.

"This means the death-knell to government control or ownership of telegraph-, telephone-, and railroad-lines. I owe it to my people and to Congress to apologize for my resolution if government control means increase in rates.

"I think Mr. Burleson is doing his best. I am Burleson's friend and believe he is doing honestly all he can do, but I think his advisers are bad. . . . When the investigation has been completed it will be found that the majority of the men in high position in all government departments who are responsible for all the mistakes that are made are thoroughbred Republicans kept in office by the Democratic Administration. To my thinking that condition is largely responsible for the failures."

A Socialist like Mr. Allan Benson is not convinced by editors we have been quoting that deterioration of wire service under Mr. Burleson "is proof of the inferiority of public ownership." In his magazine, *Reconstruction* (New York), Mr. Benson comments in ironic vein upon the suggestion that because of dissatisfaction with Mr. Burleson the wire services should be returned to their private owners:

"We move to amend. We suggest that the carrying of the mails also be turned over to private individuals. The postal service, under Postmaster-General Burleson, has deteriorated more than the telegraph and telephone services.

"If we should ever be so unfortunate as to have a Congress that is inefficient, let us abandon the principle of self-government altogether and advertise for a despot to rule us.

"Let us carry, to the limit, the principle that the failure of an individual necessarily carries with it condemnation of the principle that he fails satisfactorily to carry out. Let us do that—or else develop common sense."

# WHY CHICAGO REELECTED THOMPSON

"I HAVE BEEN MALIGNED," complains William Hale Thompson, lately reelected Mayor of Chicago. "I have been misunderstood. I hope during the ensuing four years to be understood." To this end he publishes a small weekly in Chicago, *The Republican.* Another, *The Northwest Tribune,* newly founded, announces itself as "printed in the interest of the outlying districts," and is violently pro-Thompson all through. But if these spirited journals are to convince the press in general, a glance through our exchanges shows that the task is at least large enough. "Big Bill's" reelection has called down a shower of lively head-lines—such, for example, as the Kansas City *Star's* outcry, "Poor Old Chicago!" the Louisville *Courier-Journal's* lament, "Un-Americans Win," and the New Haven (Conn.) *Journal-Courier's* phrase, "Chicago's Shame"—while, according to the Kansas City *Star*, he has been an "impossible mayor," and, as sized up by the Springfield *Republican,* "one of the worst mayors in the city's history." The Columbus *Ohio State Journal* feels that "if Chicago is not past hurt, Thompson's election will hurt it past all remedy," and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* declares that "from the beginning of this war Chicago has been the black spot on the map, because of its mayor," adding, "Chicago is joined to her pro-German idols, and instead of letting her alone, she is to be watched in future." The Syracuse (N. Y.) *Herald* rather pictorially figures Thompson as "tattooed from head to foot with copperheadism." The Lincoln (Neb.) *State Journal* remarks: "Everybody to his taste, as the old woman said when she kissed the cow. A plurality of Chicago voters wanted more of Mayor Thompson, and they have got him. That is their business and their funeral." The gentlest comment appears in the Newark (N. J.) *News:* "They say in Chicago that Thompson has not really been mayor at all, but Lundin. 'See Fred,' visitors at City Hall are told."

Reviewing "Big Bill's" record in a spicy contribution to the New York *Times*, William L. Chenery says:

"He had been elected in 1915 as an antimachine candidate, and at once by a reckless and cruel demolition of the merit system he had begun to build a machine of his own. He had staged a prosperity parade soon after his election and assembled a large gathering of influential business men behind his administration. Within a brief space he had affronted them and had squandered their support. Later he was heralded as a friend of labor and a few months thereafter the leaders of the Chicago Federation of Labor were excluded from the Council Chamber by his henchmen. He had announced himself as an 'American' mayor, and before his term was half over every citizen who cared about the honor of the nation at war hung his head when he remembered Mayor Thompson's 'sixth German city' utterance. He was shown to have been on both sides of the 'wet and dry' issue, and he consequently had the friendship of neither the anti-saloon leaders nor of the liquor dealers. He had at one time or another represented nearly every available partial interest, and he had never stood for the common welfare."

To this uncomplimentary portrait *The Times* adds a few touches editorially:

"Talk about 'the poor man pays the bills' and 'war-profiteering' is always flowing from him. He is an industrious and remorseless spoilsman. He makes large promises before election, and seldom takes the trouble to carry them out. Chicago, under the sway of this eccentric calif, is not only bedraggled and dirty, but is extravagantly governed."

Moreover, the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* recalls that Thompson "refused to invite General Joffre to the city he misgoverned; threatened to use the city's police to protect a meeting of antiwar agitators; and refused to allow Liberty bonds to be sold in the City Hall."

How, then, was it possible for such a man (if such he is) to secure reelection? According to William Hale Thompson, he is no such man. We are assured in the pro-Thompson *Northwest Tribune* that he won—

"BECAUSE he would not be domineered by the Chicago *Daily Tribune* and the Chicago *Daily News.*

"BECAUSE he opposed the Municipal Voters' League.

"BECAUSE he would not be subservient to men like Merrick, of the exposed National Security League.

"BECAUSE he was chiefly instrumental in defeating the notorious traction ordinance of last year.

"BECAUSE he would not stand for increased street-car fares—'A nickel was enough,' he declared.

"BECAUSE he has been hampered by the city council in fighting the gas interests, and refused to sign the gas ordinance which lowered the quality of gas, and which at the same time increased the price of that commodity.

"BECAUSE he has been brave enough to raise his voice against that class of hypocritical citizenry who wrap the American flag about themselves in order to escape from the accusation—'Profiteer!'

"BECAUSE his opponent, Robert M. Sweitzer, bears the indelible stamp of Roger L. Sullivan, of gas infamy and corrupt politics.

"BECAUSE he has taken a decided stand against the steal perpetrated by the Chicago *Daily Tribune* and the Chicago *Daily News* in school lands.

"BECAUSE he had the nerve to stand by his convictions.

"BECAUSE he could be neither bought, bossed, nor bluffed.

"With the foregoing summary of 'Becauses,' which could be greatly augmented, the people of Chicago have won a great victory. It spells the defeat of vicious newspaper control. It means that the defenses of the insincere public-utility organization—the Municipal Voters' League—have been shattered. It means that Chicago will come into its own and that, with the defeat of time-honored corrupt influences and institutions, the great period of 'reconstruction,' about to ensue, will reflect its glory and achievements in dear old Chicago."

As Mr. Chenery sees the affair, the people of Chicago reelected Thompson because they believed in so doing they would "thwart a worse régime. The stakes were large. As in so many cities, the rates charged by the transportation companies and their services composed the principal issue. That is the basic line of cleavage. A few other real issues were involved." Mr. Chenery goes on to enumerate them thus:

"One was the control of the public schools with the resultant control of the type of popular education dispensed. This, however, was largely in the background. The question of free speech and of free assemblage also figured to a considerable degree. Mayor Thompson had permitted a meeting of the pacifist People's Council, and that had earned him some strength from those believing in free speech, even in the midst of war. Racial issues were also involved to some extent. The irreconcilable Germans and the negroes, who vote along racial lines, were supporters of the Mayor. But the fundamental difference was the question of the city's attitude toward the aspirations of the public-utility corporations."

Milwaukee, a neighbor of Chicago's and possessing a large German population, appears to regard Thompson's election as a "fluke"—a view very generally accepted the country over, tho in the Milwaukee *Journal's* opinion the "fluke" was supplemented by German disloyalty and "Big Bill's lungs," for we read—

"The *Illinois Staats-Zeitung* hails Thompson's victory as a German triumph. But that alone does not explain so unwelcome a result. Thompson possesses a powerful pair of lungs. He is his own best shouter, and he fairly shouted himself into office. He can pose as a reformer, he can pose as a martyr, and even as a patriot. He is prolific in promises and redundant in self-sung virtues. Before his huge bulk and under the spell of his booming voice 257,888 voters fell down and worshiped.

"But—and this is a very important but—there were 429,932 voters, representing the combined votes of Sweitzer, Hoyne, Fitzpatrick, Collins, Socialist, and Carns, Socialist Labor candidate, who were not for Thompson. The vote opposed to Thompson exceeded his by 172,054, the votes of his three nearest competitors were 147,755 better than his, and he lacked 86,292 of a majority of all the votes. He is, therefore, the choice of a minority of Chicago voters. The German vote and Thompson's lungs could not have brought about his reelection had it not been for the antiquated, undemocratic, and un-American election system that prevails in Chicago."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF

BURLESON has raised the rates, and something else, if you should ask us.—*Columbia Record.*

THERE'S mighty little food in Germany except food for reflection.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

ANYWAY the League of Women Voters will never be confused with the League of Peace.—*Medicine Lodge (Kan.) Republican.*

IN the woman-suffrage States it is said you can look at man and wife and tell whether she votes his ticket or he votes hers.—*Dallas News.*

ARE these "open covenants" above-board or overboard?—*Wall Street Journal.*

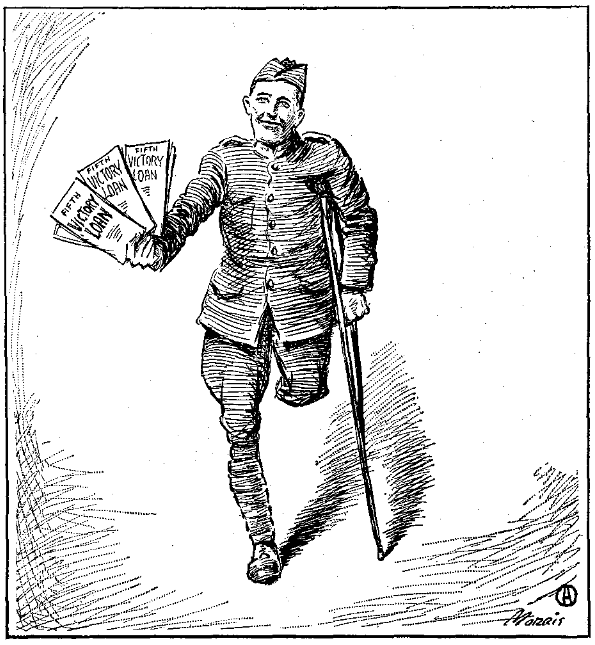
THE postmaster-general of Sweden is in this country to study the United States mail-service. What a service they must have in Sweden!—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

TWO Logan County preachers have undergone the supreme test, evidently with success. One of them sold the other a second-hand Ford car, and both seem satisfied.—*Kansas City Star.*

MR. BURLESON can not be accused of trying to popularize any of the instrumentalities which President Wilson, for some inscrutable reason, has committed to his keeping.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

WE whipt the redskins in order to gain this country, we whipt the redcoats in order to gain our independence therein, and we are not going to allow the Reds to mar what we have gained.—*Kansas City Journal.*

THE Salina *Journal* is now complaining that the overseas mail service is too swift. Many Christmas packages mailed five months ago are now being delivered to the addresses, when a delay of a few more months would bring them in just in time for next Christmas.—*Kansas City Star.*



WILL YOU FINISH THE JOB?
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

IF Germany is financially unable to pay in full, why not appoint a receiver?—*Columbia Record.*

IF those French delegates are not careful Professor Wilson will keep them after school.—*Wall Street Journal.*

APRIL 1 was an appropriate day for the beginning of the increased telephone rates.—*New York Evening Sun.*

THE Peace Conference persists in its policy of a closed door and then wonders why everybody is knocking.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

MOST bartenders will be pleased to get into business where the best customers will not want to kiss them good-night.—*Toledo Blade.*

CAMPAIGN Now Opened Against the Cigaret.—Head-line. The next step will be a crusade against tobacco.—*New York Evening Sun.*

PARIS sent us the message two years ago: "For God's sake, hurry." We send the same message back to Paris.—*Syracuse Post-Standard.*

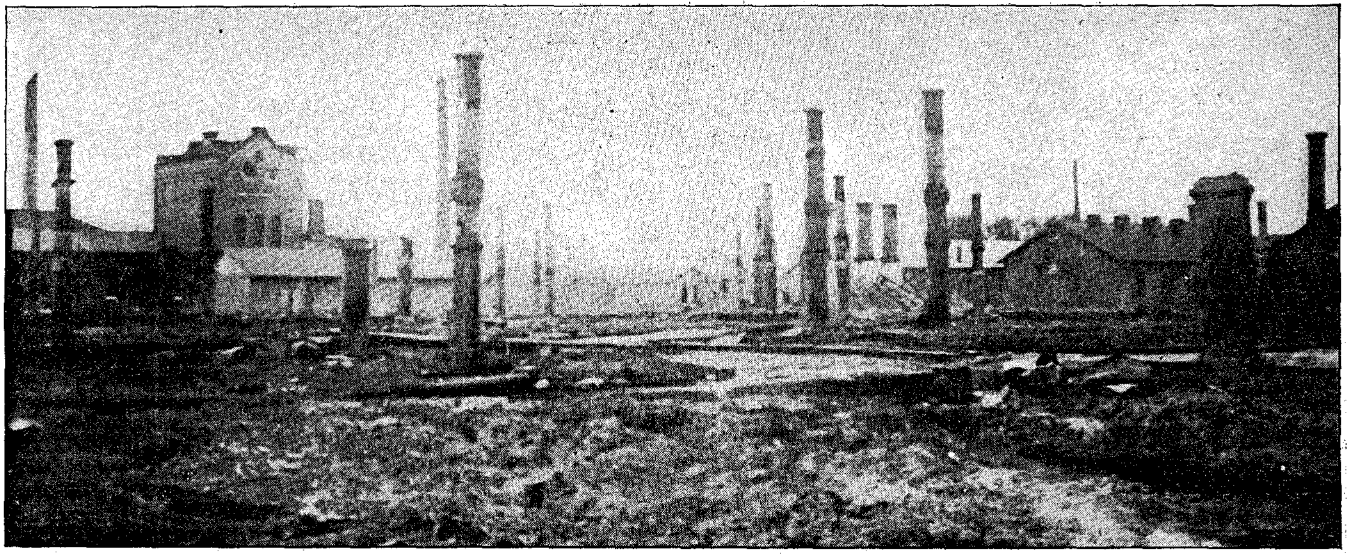
IT is said that Mr. Burleson is perfectly honest and sincere in everything he does. And that, if anything, makes the situation worse.—*Kansas City Star.*

THE news that 5,500 Yanks are still missing may be explained by the fact that they are all out hunting up their mail or past-due salary.—*Medicine Lodge (Kan.) Republican.*

THE desperate straits of ex-royalty in Europe is instanced in the case of former Emperor Charles, who has taken refuge in a Swiss castle that is occupied by his mother-in-law.—*Kansas City Journal.*

THE diplomat who is afraid of "another war," if too heavy an indemnity is laid upon Germany, reminds us of the courage that puts the family silver out on the buffet so the burglar won't have to wake you up to ask for the combination.—*Venango Herald.*

# FOREIGN - COMMENT



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AN INDUSTRIAL TRIUMPH OF THE BOLSHEVIKI.

Ruins of a once prosperous manufacturing plant at Yaroslav, in central Russia.

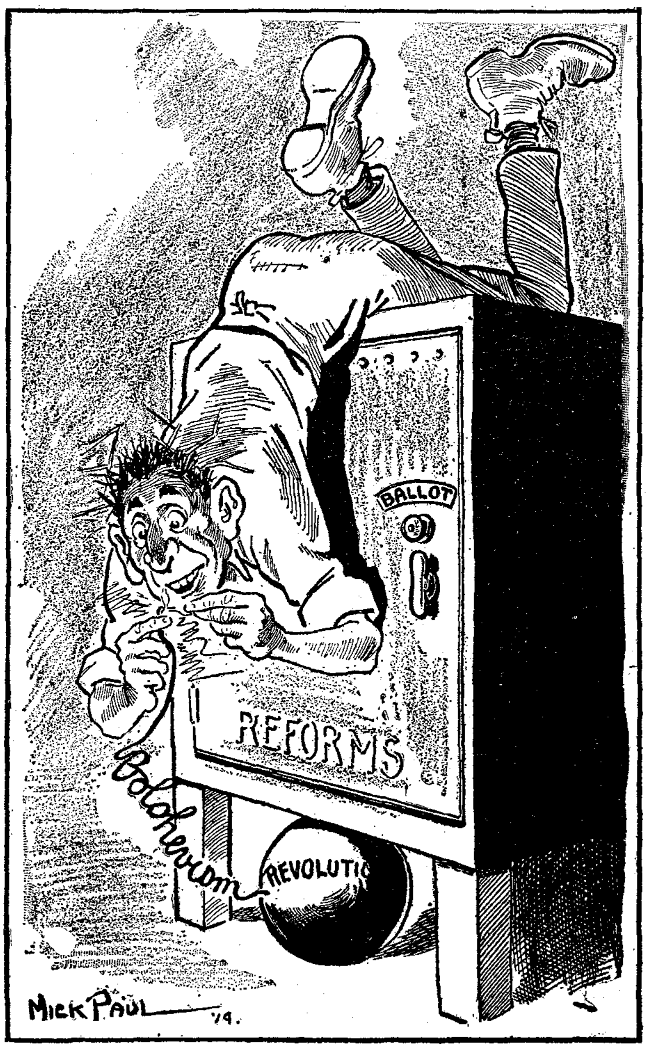
## "RED" RUIN IN RUSSIA

THE EXCUSE FOR BOLSHEVISM is that it enthrones the workers and puts all business and industry under their management. Poverty is, therefore, automatically abolished. Capitalists or *bourgeoisie* who object are shot. This seems beautifully perfect and perfectly beautiful to some of our idealistic thinkers, and the persistent reports filtering out of Russia that people are dropping dead of starvation in the streets or are being shot in squads every day are dismissed as lies or as a temporary matter that will soon be over, leaving the Bolshevik heaven on earth operating in full splendor. Two reports have just come out, however, one in London and one in Berlin, describing conditions in that unhappy land, and even the most enthusiastic Bolshevik will hardly accuse London and Berlin of conspiring together. These reports show that the Russian workers are starving. Business is at a standstill, and instead of reaching heaven, the unfortunate population are in a fair imitation of the opposite place. The London report is a British White Paper covering the period of the Bolshevik régime from the summer of 1918 to the end of March, 1919. The Berlin document is the report of the influential German commercial organization known as the *Aeltesten der Kaufmannschaft,* and was compiled by their secretary, Dr. Huebner. Taking up the British White Paper first, we learn that in central Russia in October last the metal trade was practically at a standstill and the linen trade production 50 per cent. of normal. The workers in the latter line were starving and had to absent themselves from work to search for food. In the woolen trade, production was decreased 60 per cent., and in the cotton trade 30 per cent. of the mills were stopt. The silk trade is practically dead. Coal has fallen 60 per cent. in production, but heavy crops were harvested and the peasants made money. Street-railways in Moscow and Petrograd were down to one-fourth of their normal service. All lands, buildings, machinery, etc., have been "nationalized," and no compensation paid to the original owner, with the result that all private interests are killed. Money is being hidden to an enormous extent, evidently in the expectation that system and order will be reestablished some day. But the *Soviet* Government meets the situation by working the printing-presses overtime, and, according to the British White Paper, it is estimated that the quantity of paper currency in circulation now is more than 30,000,000,000 rubles, or, roughly speaking, one hundred times the present gold reserve.

Turning to the report of Dr. Huebner, of the Berlin *Aeltesten der Kaufmannschaft,* we learn that the *Soviet* Governments first seized all the banks and forced them to extend credit to all kinds of undertakings, regardless of their management or solvency. After the banks had exhausted their own funds and their own credit, they received the funds they required from the People's Bank, which "depended entirely upon the printing-press for its money." Dealings in securities and exchange were forbidden, and sometimes people were "executed for this offense," but in spite of the law a brisk secret traffic is carried on. Many deals also are put through in real estate and building lines. Yet, Dr. Huebner advises us that this trade does not justly reflect present conditions, but the hope of a speedy reversal, because the Russians have never ceased to believe that there will soon be a restoration of government based upon the idea of private property. With reference to the nationalization of the soil of Russia, its most important instrument of production, Dr. Huebner informs us that the Bolsheviki annuled the titles acquired by the more prosperous and enterprising peasantry through land reform before the war, and also the ancient title of the landed gentry, but we read:

> "It was not possible immediately to reconstruct the old system of peasant-communal tenure, and insurmountable obstacles presented themselves to the successful cultivation of the larger estates. It was very easy to drive away the rightful owners. But bitter controversies arose over the division of their property, and these disputes frequently resulted in bloodshed. An attempt was made to cultivate some of these estates with companies of landless peasants. Other estates were divided up among the neighboring inhabitants, but by far the greater number remained untilled. The houses went to ruin or were destroyed. The forests were cut down or fell victims to great forest-fires because left entirely unprotected. The opposition of interests between advocates of individual ownership and

advocates of communal ownership among the peasantry became so strong as to result in bloody uprisings, arson, and robbery, stoppage of communication between villages and paralysis of all government functions. The central authorities tried to rely upon the 'poorer peasants' of Socialist leanings, but they got no further than a system of requisitions carried out by an indisciplined body of irregular soldiers, which fell with equal heaviness upon the poor and the rich peasants, neither of whom would voluntarily give up any of their grain or cattle. The indescribable confusion that resulted left the Church the only visible authority in the community. That organization struggled to prevent complete dissolution of society. The Bolsheviki were forced for this reason to show some consideration to the Church in the country districts. They know that their land policy presents their most serious peril and that a counter-revolution supported by the country people would spell their ruin."



DIRECT ACTION.

THE LUNATIC—"Yes, the key's in the lock, the combination's set, an' I could easily turn the handle and help myself. But, bless you! that's not my idea of opening safes."

—*The Bulletin* (Sydney, Australia).

While country land was declared the property of the state, Dr. Huebner reports further, city real estate was declared the property of the community. House committees were organized to run a group of houses, while the former owners had to pay rent, unless it happened that they were obliged to confine themselves to a few rooms or were evicted. As the Bolshevik Government is as ready to take bribes as was the Czar's Government, we are told, the seizure of municipal real estate did not cause quite so much difficulty as the nationalization of the farming land. To be sure, the former owners of city property receive no more income from it than did the former owners receive from their agricultural estates. Yet in spite of the fact that rents can not be collected and no compensation is paid by the Government for property taken over, there were lively dealings in real estate last autumn at comparatively high prices. The reason is, as has been stated above, that so many Russians expect the reestablishment of order in their country. Of the nationalization of manufacturing establishments we are told that the Workers' Council had direct management of them under regulations made by the Supreme Economic Council and its branch organization, and—

"In general, the course that events took was as follows: The workingmen authorized extensive increases of wages for themselves and shortened the hours of labor. The establishment had to carry the additional cost. When its deposits at the bank were spent, the banks were forced to grant credits quite irrespective of whether the enterprise was solvent or not. It resulted that in a few months the most prosperous manufacturing undertakings in Russia were over their heads in debt. Hand in hand with the assumption of these obligations, unexampled mismanagement occurred within the factories. There was general complaint over the impossibility of repairing buildings and machinery. The ruinous effect upon these establishments of continuing in operation is indicated by the fact that some of them offered the Government large sums of money for permission to cease operations. Last summer and during the autumn factory after factory went into bankruptcy. Lack of raw materials, lack of fuel, the impossibility of replacing broken and worn-out machinery compelled the management to dismiss the workers. Most of the employees sought refuge in the country, where they added to the host of people merely existing in an atmosphere of famine and misery. Others found refuge in the Red Army, where they were able to obtain subsistence with little labor, little discipline, and high pay. The increase in the Red Army is explained primarily by the fact that it was an emergency institution which enabled the *Soviet* Government to relieve unemployment."

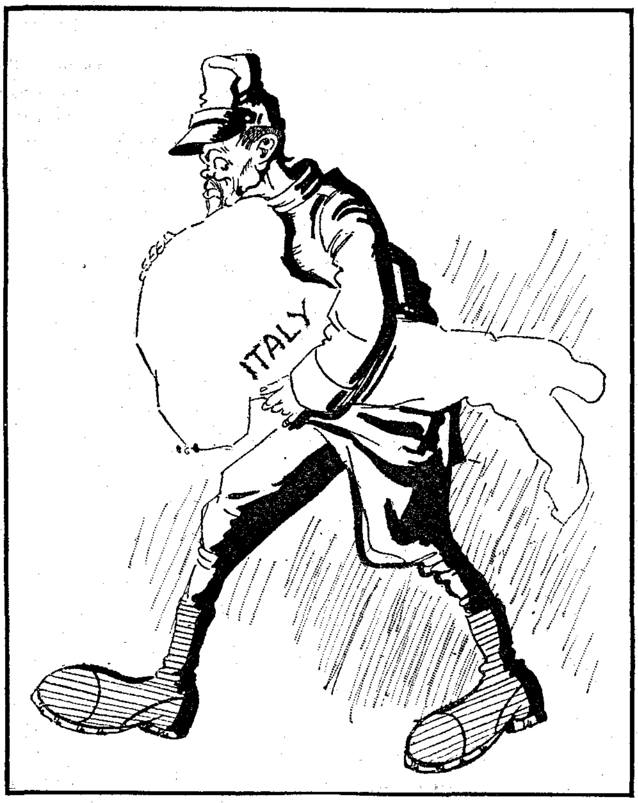
Russian transportation systems speedily broke down as the result of nationalization, according to Dr. Huebner's report, and altho the rates charged up to August, 1918, were "eight times as high as before the war, the roads were run at a tremendous loss, owing to the constantly rising wages and the deterioration of equipment." For example, he cites the Southeastern Railway, which showed a profit of nearly 22,000,000 rubles in 1917, and suffered a loss of 100,000,000 rubles in 1918. Freight traffic has almost ceased, we are told, half the rolling-stock is out of commission, and the repair-shops are completely disorganized. As to foreign trade, Dr. Huebner advises us that—

"I can be very brief in speaking of foreign trade. The system is beautifully lucid. Foreign trade is made a monopoly. Exchange of products must occur directly between governments. The exchange is to consist in goods, and money is employed merely as a measure of value. But the scheme runs upon a snag. In practise there has been scarcely any foreign trade whatever. All that the Minister of Foreign Commerce Bronsky has shipped to Scandinavia and Germany might be handled in the ordinary course of business by a second-rate export firm in Hamburg. It is a mere drop in the bucket compared with the normal trade needs of a great empire. Only a man who knows the extreme urgency of Russia's requirements for innumerable classes of merchandise that can only be procured from abroad can appreciate what a complete failure the Bolshevik system of foreign trade has proved to be. But the Bolsheviki have made a still more gigantic farce of their domestic trade. . . . Innumerable institutions have been created to handle this business. They are far more numerous than the war companies that were formed in Germany and Austria, with all their subsidiary organizations and branches. The Government uses the services of the cooperative societies for distributing goods in the country and making purchases, altho the leaders of those societies are by no means in accord with the Bolsheviki in their economic views. But these attempts have been so unsuccessful as to make it necessary to permit trading on private initiative. Such trade still continues, altho it is checked by the confiscation of goods and by new kinds of nationalization. In some branches of trade it is still permitted by law; in others it is forbidden by law, but still continues. The latter illegal trade, altho punished by Draconian penalties, has attained great importance, and to it alone is to be attributed the fact that the congenitally impossible business organization erected by the Bolsheviki still struggles along with an occasional manifestation of vitality."

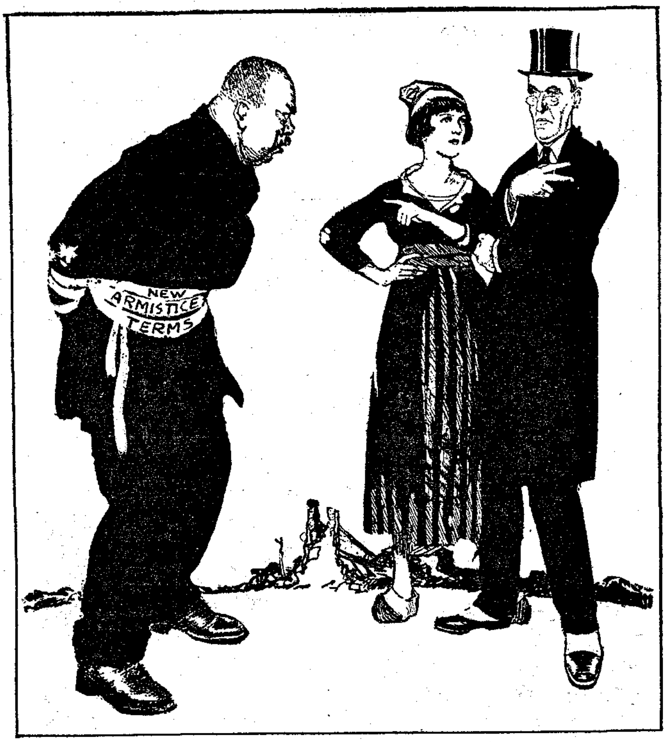
## A PROPOSED ALLIANCE OF FRANCE AND ITALY

AN ALLIANCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ITALY that shall protect both countries henceforth against the onrush of the German invaders, whether they march west or south, as they have been doing for centuries, is strongly advocated in some quarters of French and Italian opinion. Thus we have an interview with the Italian General Diaz in the French press, in which he charges that Germany is already working secretly within her borders to accomplish the reconquest of Alsace-Lorraine, and that she will continue to be a menace to Europe. The General declares that because of the dangerous possibilities of this situation, the intimate union of France and Italy is "indispensable." Welcoming this statement enthusiastically, Mr. George Berthoulat, an editorial contributor to the Paris *La Liberté*, exclaims that these words can not be too often repeated on either side of the Alps. France and Italy are not only naturally joined as the sister Latin nations, but they are also the two great Mediterranean lands, and it is their duty to guard against the age-long inroads of the *Boches*, whether they come across the Rhine or across the Brenner and the Isonzo. The formal realization of this alliance can best be accomplished by absolute observance of the agreements between Italy and the Entente, which were made before victory was won, argues Mr. Berthoulat, who thinks that no one in France would dream of questioning the promises made to the Italians in the high hour of danger, even for the reason of conciliating Jugo-Slavia, which at that time was not born. We are reminded that the Croats fought to the end with the Austrians, but if we turn to Jugo-Slav authorities, we learn that no other course was open to them, as they were helpless subjects of Austria. Mr. Berthoulat is unreservedly on the side of Italy in the dispute between that country and Jugo-Slavia, whose arguments have been given, pro and con, in previous articles in these pages.

In support of his proposal for an alliance between Italy and France, Mr. Berthoulat calls in the famous Italian historian, Guglielmo Ferrero, who predicts in the Paris *Figaro* that the Slavic and Germanic world is about to "enter into an era of revolutions." "To meet the convulsions, madnesses, and reactions of these revolutions, the only states on the continent of Europe which are sound morally and politically are France and Italy," but in order to oppose themselves successfully against the predicted eventual chaos, Mr. Ferrero says that Italy and France "must be united; and in order to secure such union, they must make peace as they waged war, that is, in full harmony of aims and principles." France will not lightly turn away from the appeals of such great men as General Diaz and the historian Ferrero, Mr. Berthoulat continues, nor from the appeal of the Government and of the nation of Italy any more than Italian support will be lacking to French territorial and military claims. Eighty millions of Latins should form a block to safeguard their mutual irredentism, he urges, and should join also their economic interests which are complementary one to the other, and on this firm base found the world's great peace.



AN ITALIAN IDEA OF THE JUGO-SLAV CLAIMS.
Italy feels as if the Jugo-Slavs were grabbing her whole boot.
—*420* (Florence).



THE DANGEROUS NEIGHBOR.
LA FRANCE—"You think him safe, *mon ami?* But you do not live next door to him."
—*The World* (London).

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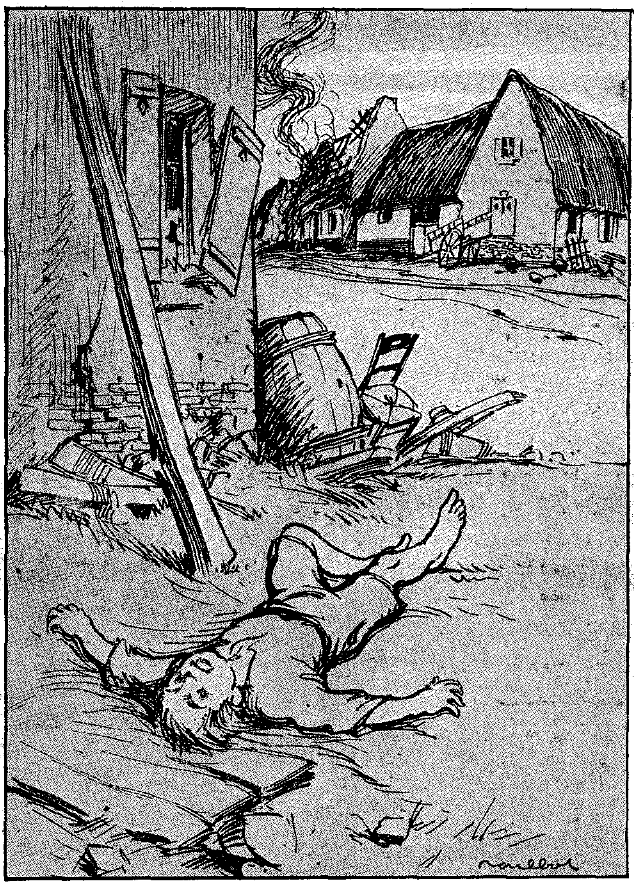
**FRIENDLY GERMAN ADVANCES**—France makes a great mistake in treating Germany with harshness and suspicion, according to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which thinks that if she were conciliatory and gentle everything would be ever so much better for Germany and France and for the world at large. But this paper feels that it is the intention of France to reduce the Central Empires to impotence and to oppose them with a formidable group of allies. Solemnly paternal in tone, the *Zeitung* explains that as a neighbor it would be much more agreeable to France to have Germany tranquil and united as a nation rather than oppress and divided so that it would be practically in a dying condition. There is no room for imperialist ambitions in the German Republic, and a little more humanity and clarity of vision on the part of the conqueror, the *Zeitung* suavely avers, would bring about the regeneration of the old divided Europe. All the world suffers from the terrible wounds of the war, and there can be no more intelligent action now than to end the war in every sense and assuage its wounds. French editors say in reply to this gentle solicitation that the Germans are speaking four years too late, and they should have seen matters in this light in 1914.

## GERMANY FIXES BLAME FOR DEFEAT

EARLY GERMAN WHINES that the Military High Command would never have consented to the armistice if it had not been for the fear of revolution among civilians at home because of hunger and discouragement are stifled for good by striking confessions in the German press that her Army, as well as her Navy, were outclassed and beaten. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* reviews in detail the major operations of the war, and shows that from a military standpoint Germany was always defeated because of the "incapacity and lack of will-power of her two war-chiefs, Ludendorff and William II." This important daily points out that—

"The offensive undertaken by Ludendorff from March to July, 1918, was probably less a feeler to pierce the enemy lines than a sortie on a large scale comparable to that which is known as an 'active defense.' This move necessarily ended when the fighting equipment designed to keep it going failed to materialize, and therefore it was necessary to retreat. This was the climax of the drama that began in 1914 and ended between July and September, 1918. Even the Hindenburg plan was useless for our needs. This was the time that the war was definitely lost in a military sense. Ludendorff was forced to prepare immediately a draft of armistice for this sole reason, and there is no justification to mention any other."



THEIR AIM WAS "TO KILL THE FRENCH RACE AT ITS ROOTS."
—*La Baïonnette* (Paris).

In the same journal a Major-General, writing anonymously, frankly confesses that no victory in France or elsewhere on the continent could stop up the source of English strength. Even if the Germans occupied all France that would be no blow at England's heart, and still less at America's vital nerve. The characteristic of true greatness, according to this critic, is to feel intuitively the limits of the attainable and never to go beyond them, and he regrets that such greatness was not vouchsafed to German leadership. Yet, tho their aim was unattainable, they nevertheless strove for it with energy.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* tells us that the German High Command had asked a modification of nine points in the armistice first offered, but on November 10 gave orders that the armistice should be accepted even if this modification of terms could not be obtained. This Berlin daily speaks shudderingly and rather exaggeratingly of "the more than a million soldiers sent from the United States to France each month," and confesses that the superiority of the enemy's forces had become overpowering. It laments that German troops were "dispersed all over the world," and that the German High Command knew nothing of the existence of the reserve army of Marshal Foch which was ready to attack at the moment the Germans launched their offensive on the Marne. Another reason for the German military collapse is that the High Command never duly appreciated the technical value of the tanks invented by the British, and the *Tageblatt* proceeds:

"At the moment of our downfall there was no revolution at home, and consequently it is unreasonable to speak of the low state of the public mind as the cause of it. But if there were any Bolshevik activity in various army corps—activities that could not in any way add to our military disorganization—who was it that made the way clear for Bolshevism? Lenine was living practically in exile in Switzerland when the Machiavellis of German war-politics gave him safe conduct across Germany in a special railroad-car, hoping that he would bring about in Russia the chaos favorable to their plans. Unhappily Lenine fulfilled their expectations only too well."

## LEST FRANCE FORGET

GERMAN BARBARITY in the sections of France occupied by the *Boche* armies becomes more and more appalling as the evidences of it are uncovered now that France is free of their presence. Meanwhile, hurry calls spring up everywhere that the Peace Conference must conclude a peace agreement at the earliest possible moment; and because under such pressure the French feel that even their own people may forget Germany's enormous debt to France in moral as in material concerns, frequent warning is uttered that France must never forget the savage cruelty of the German forces. The distinguished academician, René Doumic, utters one such warning in *Les Lectures Pour Tous* (Paris), as he calls attention to the atrocities at Lille during Easter week, 1916, and tells us that the story of those days and nights of terror must be borne from generation to generation. The preferred victims of the Germans were women and children, as if the object of the *Boche* was to kill the French race at its roots, says Mr. Doumic, who states, on the testimony of an eminent medical authority, that, because of the privations to which the children were subjected, those of tender years have not developed normally, judged by physical or moral tests. Many atrophied and many degenerate types of children are among the barbarous legacies the German invaders have left behind them. It is within strict accuracy to say that there is not one fiber in the heart of the women of France which Germany has not subjected to torture, and Mr. Doumic proceeds:

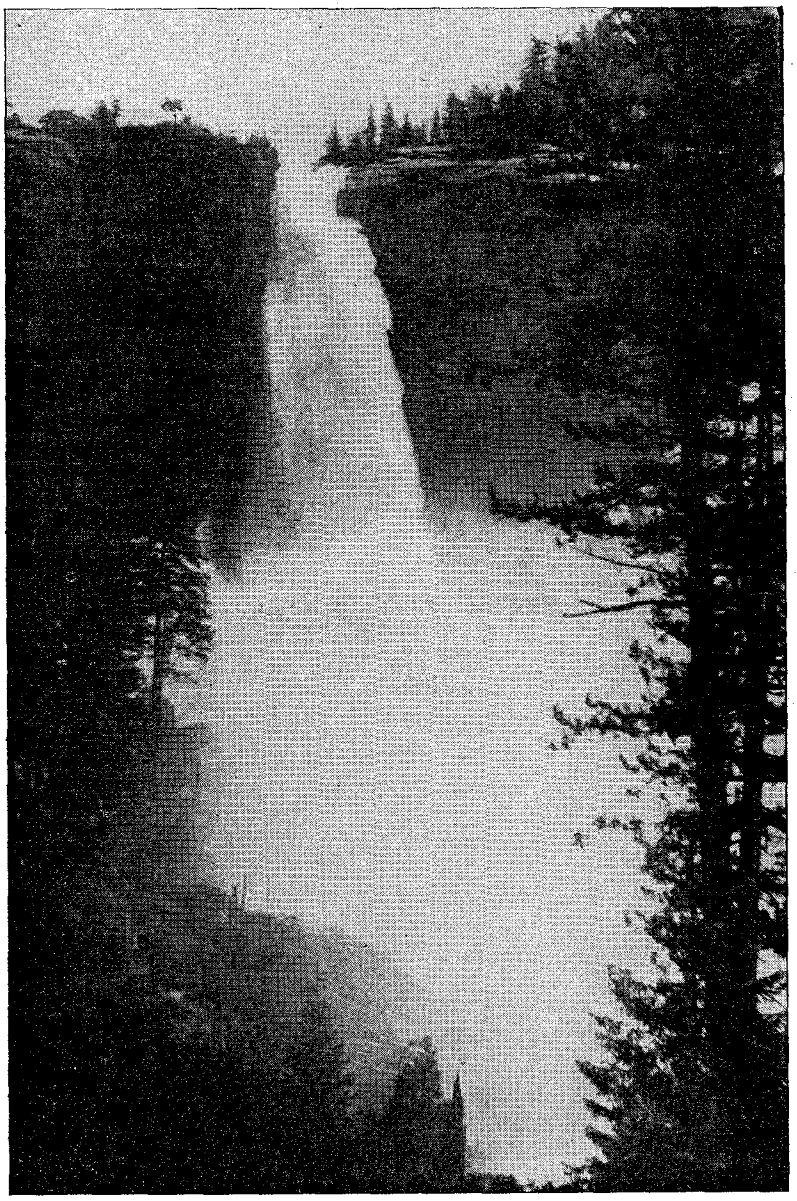
"The memory of this fact must never fade from the minds of Frenchwomen. We French are too prone to forget easily. Instead of forgetfulness, which would be impious, the women must be always alert to remind us that any pact with an enemy stained with ineffaceable crimes fills our women with horror. If any one should be so misguided as to reproach them for preaching the gospel of hate, they can quickly answer that with them it is not a question of hate, but of justice, and that pity is a duty owing to victims, not to human butchers.

"Mothers, wives, daughters of France, if you forget the crimes of the *Boche*, you will be betraying your dead. Remember what you swore to them the day you knelt at their grave before the humble wooden cross. These heroes have left us their work to carry on. Acquit yourselves of a task that takes precedence of all others. This memory is the flame of patriotism, and it is for you, like the priestesses of old, for the salvation of all of us, to make yourselves faithful guardians of this holy fire."

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION

## TO PUT CALIFORNIA CATARACTS TO WORK

FORTY PER CENT. of the developable water-power of the United States is in the three Pacific coast States. The country west of the Missouri is geologically "young," which means that it is a region of marked contrasts in level, with swift streams of sharp descent. Besides this, the unusual possibilities in the way of water-storage at considerable heights in these regions make the development of water-power easy. All this we are told by Andrew H. Palmer, of the United States Weather Bureau, in an article contributed to *The Journal of Geography* (New York). The first hydroelectric plants in California, Mr. Palmer tells us, were experiments, and the energy was used locally to operate mills and mining machinery. The first commercial hydroelectric high-tension transmission in the State was the plant erected in the town of Folsom in 1895. It supplied the city of Sacramento. To-day nineteen power companies operate eighty plants, producing nearly 700,000 horse-power and supplying electric power to 596 cities and towns. He goes on:


Photograph by A. C. Pillsbury.

THE WASTED ENERGY OF THIS CALIFORNIA CASCADE

Would turn all the wheels in a city of 100,000 people.

"The progress of electrochemistry and the rapid industrial development of California explain in a measure the rapidly increasing use of hydroelectric power. While agriculture has long been the leading occupation in the State, and perhaps will remain the leading one for some time to come, manufacturing is increasing at a more rapid rate than is agriculture. According to the California Development Board the value of California manufactures has increased from $67,000,000 in 1870 to $750,000,000 in 1917."

An unfortunate conflict between the water-power and irrigation interests enters into the problem, but Mr. Palmer believes that it is merely a misunderstanding and can be cleared away. He writes:

"In water-power development little or no water is consumed, as it is in irrigation. The power plants simply extract the potential energy of the water as it descends and make no further use of it after it has passed the water-wheels or turbines. The power-plants are situated in the mountains while the agricultural fields are in the lowlands and foot-hills. Hence it would appear that there should be no conflict in water-rights. There has been, however, an unfortunate antagonism between users of irrigation water and power interests, an antagonism which to some extent has delayed water-power development. The ranchmen desire the water to come down from the mountains in large quantities during the dry season, while the power plants can use it only at a regular rate, more or less constant throughout the year. But the situation, due in considerable part to a misunderstanding and to a lack of information, is not hopeless. At the present time there are needed greater recognition on the part of the power interests of the water-rights of the ranchmen and better knowledge among the latter as to the methods of modern hydroelectric development and the benefit to be derived from it. Mountain reservoirs can serve the double purpose of irrigation and power sources. The State Water Commission and the State Railroad Commission are rendering valuable service in attempting to harmonize the conflicting elements.

"Tho much of the lowland of California has deficient precipitation, it is nevertheless subject to destructive floods. When it is remembered that most of the heavy precipitation comes within a period of six months, and sometimes within a shorter period, it is evident that floods also contribute another factor to the California water problem.

"Basing his conclusion upon investigations made by the United States Geological Survey, Mr. M. O. Leighton states that 55 to 60 per cent. of the flood-waters of the country can be saved by the utilization of maximum storage capacity. Altho the cost of such construction would be enormous in the aggregate, the saving that would accrue in relief from flood damages would soon return the amount of the entire investment. In by far the larger proportion of the river-basins such a saving of flood-waters would insure practically entire relief from flood damages. The construction of reservoirs necessary to prevent floods would, under proper management, involve an increase in the water-power possibilities of the United States equal to about sixty million horse-power."

The United States Geological Survey says that the water-power in California ranges from over 3,200,000 horse-power at low water to 7,800,000 at high water. In 1917 less than eight per cent. of the available power was being utilized. There are indications, Mr. Palmer believes, that this proportion will be increased during the next few years, owing to industrial development, increasing needs for electric railways, for street-lighting, and for pumping irrigation water. To quote and condense further:

> "In 1914 there was about 500,000 primary horse-power used in manufactures. It is estimated that the demand in 1918 is about fifty per cent. greater.
>
> "As water-power consumes no fuel, its substitution for steam-power would release to other uses all the extensive transportation facilities now engaged in moving fuel. It would also release a considerable volume of labor, which could be used to advantage in other fields. Plans are already under consideration by the Southern Pacific Railroad to electrify its mountain division. The Western Pacific Railroad crosses the Sierras along the Feather River Cañon, at the very edge of a mountain torrent in which more energy goes to waste each year than is generated in all the steam-locomotives operated by that company.
>
> "The future of water-power development in California, however, is not without its difficulties. Some of the undeveloped power-sites are too remote from the market to be utilized at present, and an uncertain number are not yet commercial prospects. The initial cost of installation of a modern hydroelectric plant is relatively high. Furthermore, California is a region of frequent earthquake disturbance. However, engineers now take these seismic disturbances into consideration in planning dams and aqueducts, which, as at present constructed, are practically earthquake-proof so far as these disturbances are concerned."

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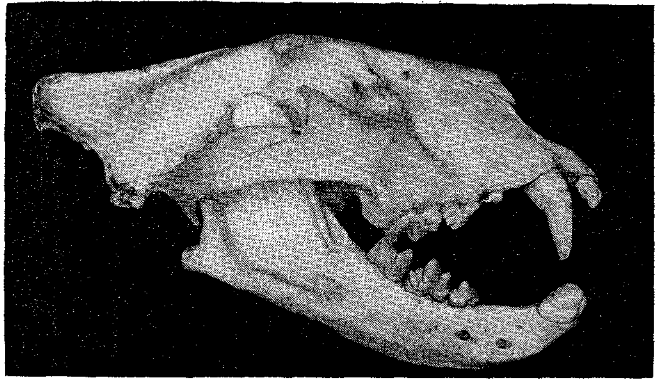
**A NEW MIXED FUEL**—A new fuel consisting of a mixture of oil and coal has been developed by a committee of engineers, under the auspices of the Submarine Defense Association, which consists of shipping and allied interests. The primary purpose of the new fuel is to reduce the consumption of fuel-oil. Says a writer in *The Electric Railway Journal* (New York, March 22):

> "The Association now authorizes the statement that it is possible to suspend permanently in oil 30 per cent. to 40 per cent. of coal pulverized so that about 95 per cent. passes through a 200-mesh screen, the suspension being assisted by a special fixateur. It is now possible to combine in a stable liquid fuel about 45 per cent. oil, 20 per cent. tar, and 35 per cent. pulverized coal, thereby replacing more than one-half the oil, securing equal or greater heat values per barrel, and saving considerable cost. As an example of this fuel, the statement is made that 'industrial colloidal grade No. 10,' devised to use up some poor coal holding 25½ per cent. ash, is composed of 61½ per cent. of pressure-still oil, wax tailings, petroleum pitch, and fixateur, and 38½ per cent. of anthracite rice. In fuel value the colloidal fuel is worth 7½ per cent. more per gallon than the oil from which it is made."

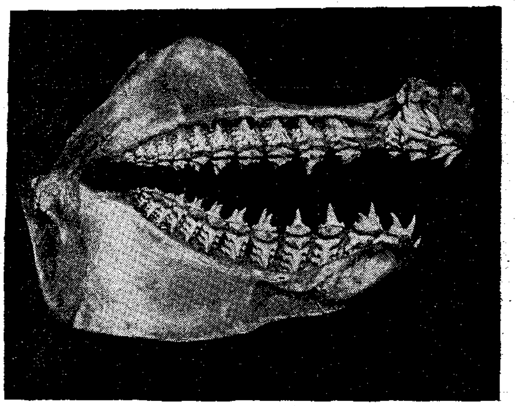
## HOW CREATION CHEWS

TEETH OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES are shown in a new exhibit recently installed in the American Museum of Natural History in New York, which is also so arranged as to impart much information about the structure of teeth, their location, mode of implantation, growth, and replacement. A press bulletin from the Museum (March 12), signed by George Pindar, chairman of the Public Information Committee, describes the odd varieties of teeth shown in the exhibit, from the complicated apparatus called "Aristotle's lantern," worn by the sea-urchins, up to the fang of the lion. The former, we are told, consists of five pyramidal jaws, each carrying a long slender tooth of continuous growth, which moves forward in the jaws as it wears away at the point. The horseshoe crab wears his teeth on his legs, at the first joints of which is a series of spines and sharp points. The food is torn to bits on these and worked into the mouth-opening. The lobster's teeth are to be found on his fourth to ninth appendages. Some of them are adapted to seizing the food, others to grinding it. The exhibit also reveals the little-known fact that the beetle and worm boast teeth as useful and efficient as any. To quote the bulletin:



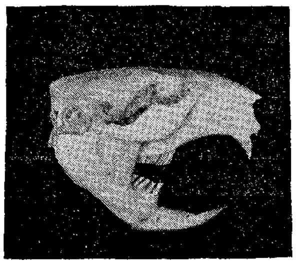
IN THE JAWS OF THE LION
Are the great fangs which seize and kill the prey, and behind them the teeth which cut up the meat like scissors.

> "Of course there are teeth of many kinds. But the typical tooth of a vertebrate or back-boned animal, as shown in cross-section, consists of pulp contained in a cavity, which by deposition of lime in its exterior portion becomes dentine, ivory, or bone, forming the body of the tooth; enamel, overlying the dentine on the crown of the tooth, and cement, usually surrounding the base and sometimes covering part or all of the enamel of the crown. The teeth of some animals, however, the sperm-whale, for example, have no enamel whatsoever.
>
> "In man, as in most mammals, the teeth are set in distinct, separate sockets, and are separated by a membrane from the surrounding bone. But nature has other ways of implanting teeth. The extinct sea reptile known to the scientist as ichthyosaurus had his teeth planted in a continuous shallow groove, as was the habit with certain birds which lived many centuries ago. Modern birds, however, have adopted the fashion of going toothless. Another sort of attachment of the teeth is by means of a bony union of the outer side of the teeth with the inner side of the jaw. In a fourth case the base of the tooth is completely fused with the side of the jaw. It is another evidence of a beneficent nature that man, the only creature who is given to having his teeth extracted, does not have his teeth implanted in this last way. Some animals have the advantage of teeth which are more or less movable, due to the fact that they are attached to the jaws by ligaments. This is the case with many fishes and some reptiles. With snakes this arrangement facilitates the swallowing of the food."



THE SHARK HAS ROWS OF TEETH
Which move up from the rear to replace losses.

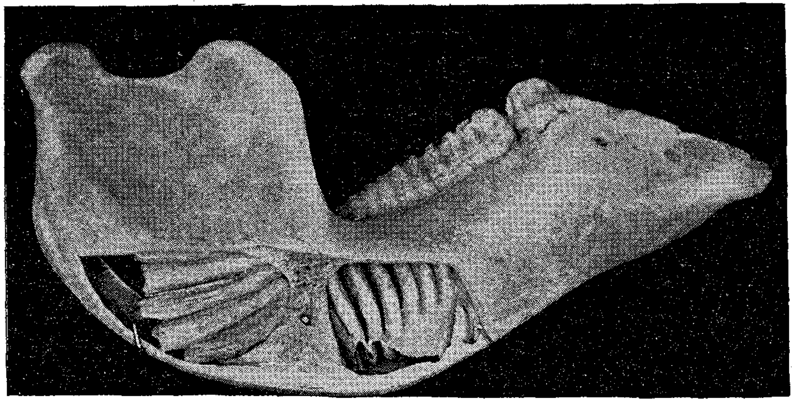
Some animals, the writer goes on to say, have only one set of teeth, which lasts them through a lifetime. Most mammals, like man, have two sets—a temporary and a permanent. No mammal has more than two. Generally a tooth is replaced by another forming below it. As the new tooth grows, the roots of the old one are absorbed until finally it falls out. Most reptiles and fishes, however, have several series of teeth, so that more or less continuous loss and replacement are provided for. The shark has several rows of teeth, one behind the other, and as fast as the teeth in the outer row are lost they are replaced by those in the rear. Replacement may also be accomplished by the formation of a new tooth beside the old one, which is absorbed at the point of contact until the developing tooth enters the base and replaces it. That is the case with crocodiles and lizards. The teeth of the elephant are developed at the back of the jaw, and the entire row moves slowly forward, the front part of each tooth coming into use first and wearing away. While six teeth are developed on each side of either jaw, not more than parts of two teeth are in use at any one time. The writer goes on:


THE BEAVER FELLS TREES WITH HIS CHISEL-SHAPED INCISORS.

"Teeth, according to their make-up, vary in growth. Some teeth grow for only a limited time. Others, more energetic, continue to grow throughout life. In the first case the interior cavity occupied by the pulp fills up and growth ceases. In the latter instance the pulp cavity remains open, the tooth is continually pushed outward, and layer after layer of dentin forms at the base. The continuous growth of some teeth is illustrated in this interesting exhibit by a section of an elephant's tusk containing a wrought iron bullet. The bullet was fired into the hollow base of the young tusk, and the continual formation of dentin resulted in embedding the bullet in solid ivory.

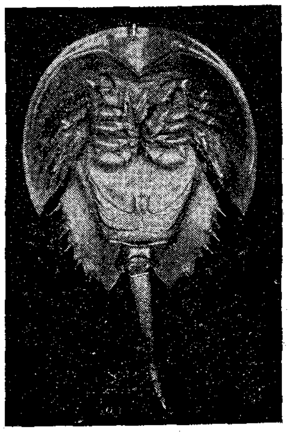
"Not all animals wear their teeth in their mouths. As has been said, some are partial to the location of their teeth on their legs, while others consider the stomach the ideal situation. And even among those animals who consider that the tooth's sphere is the mouth, there are differences of opinion as to just where teeth can be worn with propriety. The frog grows teeth only on his upper jaw. The animal known as Hoffman's sloth has teeth only on the hinder parts of both jaws. The gazelle's teeth are permitted to grow on both jaws, with the exception of the front of the upper jaw. Despite these and similar eccentricities, however, most animals, including the majority of mammals, have their teeth grow continuously on the edges of both jaws.

"Of course the form and arrangement of the teeth of some animals differ to meet the various circumstances. The teeth (or saw) of the saw-fish, far removed from the mouth, are designed for wounding or killing the prey. The teeth of the python are made for seizing and grasping, and are long and recurved so as to hold the prey while the gullet is worked over it. The teeth of the ray, which feeds on shell-fish, are adapted to crushing. The lion's teeth are shaped for cutting, rending, and killing. His posterior teeth act as scissors. The teeth of the beaver are long, sharp, and chisel-shaped —requisite tools for his life's work of gnawing. The fangs or front teeth of the poisonous snake are really tubes which serve as hypodermic syringes to inject the poison. An opening at the base of the fang connects with the poison sac. Reserve fangs back of the ones in use soon replace those lost, so that removing the fangs of a poisonous snake renders him only temporarily harmless. The elephant grinds his food between teeth whose roughened surfaces act like mill-stones."


THE ELEPHANT ONLY USES TWO OF THESE GRINDERS AT A TIME.
The accompanying article explains how he uses them and how they grow.

## TO LEND UNCLE SAM'S TOOLS

THE CALDWELL BILL, introduced into the last Congress, would require the War Department to lend machine tools, not in immediate use, to trade and technical schools and to universities. The conditions under which this shall be done if the new Congress enacts the measure are suggested by *The American Machinist* (New York), which advocates placing this surplus equipment in the custody of a national board of commissioners for two years. Boards of education, or already established trade schools, would requisition from this commission what material they needed, giving, of course, satisfactory evidence of possessing a proper building to house it and funds to administer it. This paper goes on:


THE HORSESHOE CRAB HAS TEETH ON HIS LEGS.

"Material prosperity is absolutely limited by the quality and quantity of mechanical skill that exists in the community. All wealth comes from the development of natural resources, and this development is made efficient only by machinery. Mechanical skill gave us the low-priced automobile, the modern locomotive, the ocean greyhound, the sewing-machine, and the typewriter. Mechanical skill and machinery have given us every labor-saving device that helps to make the world's task an easier one. . . . . .

"In normal times the development of mechanical skill through the individual efforts of States, communities, and progressive manufacturers was perhaps sufficient for the needs of those times. But times now are not normal, nor will they ever again be the same as they were before the war. Scattered efforts toward progress must be replaced by intensive, coordinated plans of nation-wide scope.

"Double during the next ten years our sum total of mechanical skill and you will not only double our per capita wealth, but, more important, you will double the purchasing power of our dollars.

"When you survey the collective inefficiencies of our present-day methods of industrial training you are confronted with an overwhelming sense of the possibilities of achievement through a coordinated plan. And the difficulty in almost every case has been the impossibility of securing proper equipment. Machine tools are expensive when they are modern and worth while. The average industrial community is without the means of obtaining trade-school equipment except such as has outlived its usefulness and productivity. . . . . .

"He is a wise investor who places his assets for future profit instead of sacrificing them for present loss. Here are these tools which the Government has bought and paid for—these tools that by the fact of their prevalency, which makes them difficult to sell, makes them exactly suited for training purposes. Let us not sacrifice them at a loss, but invest them for a profit.

"We have been behind Germany in preparation for war; we have been behind England and France in preparation for peace. Here is the opportunity for our statesmen to reclaim

> the American title for progressiveness by using this material that is at hand to establish a broad foundation for enduring prosperity."

Dr. Albert F. Woods, president of the Maryland State College, one of the institutions that would benefit by this plan, says of it in an interview printed in the Washington *Star*:

> "The war proved conclusively that there were certain types of trades in which the nation was not nearly as well supplied as it should be. One of these was in oxyacetylene welding. We intend to give that in one of the trades departments of our engineering school. We also are developing an outline for a course in radio-engineering, and in connection with the latter will encourage considerable research.
>
> "It is needless almost for me to point out how much benefit we would derive from the loan of certain kinds of tools and materials developed by the War Department, especially for that work. It would also be a great convenience to the institution financially. We operate on a budget system, and to obtain the equipment we need for carrying out our program, we shall have to buy a greater amount than we really can afford. In fact, if it were not that we have on hand some of the equipment used in the radio-engineering school conducted here by the War Department during the war we could not develop the course at all."

## FARMING BY NATURAL SIGNS

THE "SUPERSTITION" of planting and harvesting crops by certain signs in nature has come to be "phenology," the science of phenomena, in connection with farming, and, according to *The Weekly News Letter* of the United States Department of Agriculture (Washington, March 12), "it is and has always been one of the most accurate aids possible to the right kind of agriculture." The practise of planting a certain kind of seed when a certain kind of flower was in bloom has been regarded, *The News Letter* says, "as something for well-meaning old fogies to putter around with and for well-informed people to smile at," but scientists have now discovered that, for every farm and garden operation, some tree or shrub or plant indicates the best time more accurately than all the scientific instruments can register it, because "such events are in direct response, not to one or a few, but to all of the complex elements and factors of the environment." Continuing, *The News Letter* says:

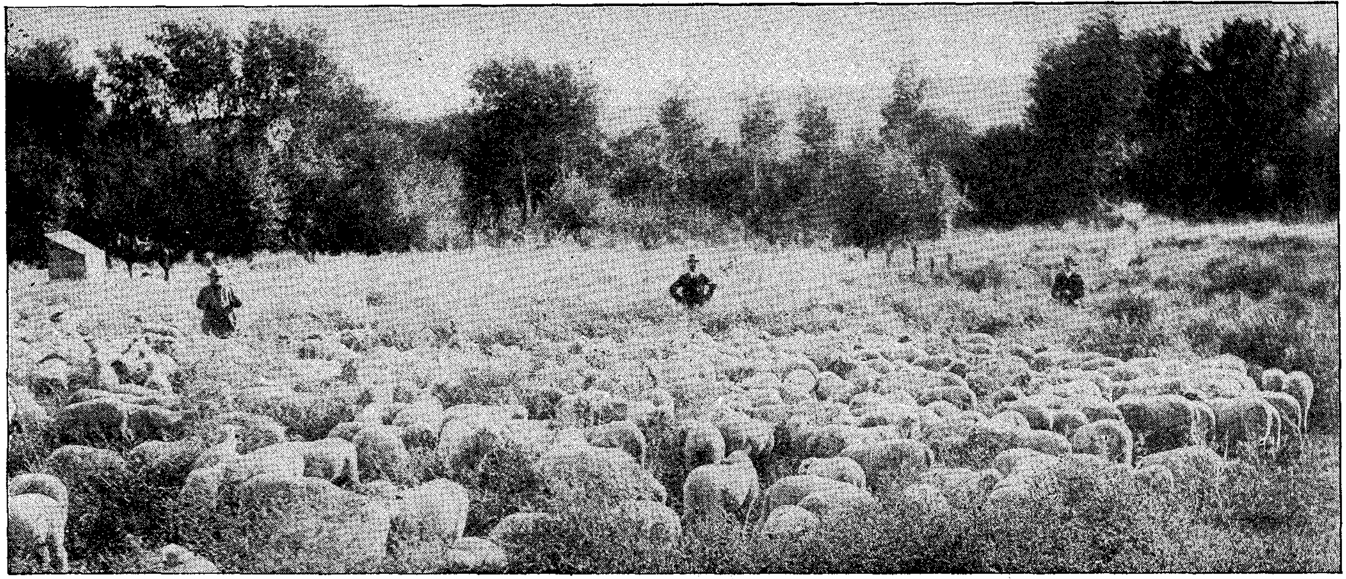
> "No human being has ever yet known the science of phenology in its completeness. Many hundreds of years ago, a wise man, tho probably an unlettered one, picked up a bit of it here and there and practised it and told it to his children, and they practised it in turn and told it to their children. So it came down by word of mouth through many generations, with accretions here and there, every generation adding a little, but each genertion likely to confuse and wrongly apply what it had inherited from the preceding generation. Some of its results have been wrong, because men failed to remember accurately or to apply properly, but on the whole it doubtless has worked beneficially, and now a beginning is made toward converting it into an exact science.
>
> "You can have no idea of just how scientific the thing is. It is all full of such terms as 'phenological meridian,' 'bioclimatic law,' 'isophane,' 'theoretical time constant.' It abounds in equations. It involves platted curves, graduated diagrams, and world maps with zigzag lines running through them. It is the most mathematical, geographical, and biological 'superstition' you could imagine."

All this development came about, apparently, as the result of efforts to avoid Hessian-fly depredations upon wheat. It was necessary to develop planting-dates so late that the fly would not ruin the wheat, but at the same time so early that it could make proper growth before cold weather. The general law was established that the season varies four days for each one degree of latitude, five degrees of longitude, and 400 feet of altitude. By this law, any farmer can determine about what time he should sow his wheat, but he can not determine the exact time because conditions vary, not only from year to year, but from farm to farm and even from field to field. Applying the science of phenology, however, it has been determined that the time for sowing winter wheat in any locality is "the period between the time when the tall late goldenrod is in full bloom and the time when the white common clematis flowers are nearly all gone or the leaves are distinctly colored on the dogwood and hickory." Similar index-plants have been established for various operations, and in the course of time determination will be made of "a definite something in nature that will indicate the right time for practically every definite operation in farming." But it will be rather a slow process. In the meantime, *The News Letter* concludes, any intelligent farmer who will take the trouble can work out a pretty good system for himself, the successful practise of phenology being merely "individual application of observation and common sense to the common things around the individual."

## TURNING WEEDS INTO WOOL

SHEEP FEED EAGERLY and grow fat on the Australian salt-bush, which covers millions of acres of uncultivated land in the great Pacific Northwest. This once-despised weed grows wild on alkali land that is good for nothing else, and the discovery that such land can be used for raising sheep is having an important effect on the outlook for our future American wool crop. The discovery, we are told by Robert H. Moulton, writing in *Munsey's Magazine* (New York, March), was made by Y. C. Mansfield, a sheep-rancher in the State of Washington, who hit upon it by a happy accident, as described by Mr. Moulton. Altho the immediate prospect of a wool shortage has passed, owing to the close of the war, the world could do with a considerable amount of wool over and above that now produced, and it will gain a substantial increase from the alkali deserts of the West if the hopes held out by Mr. Moulton are justified. He writes:

> "It has been estimated by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry that it takes one hundred and sixty pounds of wool a year to provide a soldier with uniforms, blankets, and other necessary items, and that it keeps twenty sheep working to supply that quantity, figuring on an average of an eight-pound fleece to each sheep. This makes it easy to understand the emergency that arose when the Government called four million men to arms. Our production of wool in 1917 was about three hundred million pounds, and we suddenly found that we needed more than twice as much as that for the Army alone, making no allowance for the needs of the civilian population.
>
> "The situation, of course, was greatly relieved by the suspension of hostilities, and any immediate fear of a shortage has probably passed. It remains true, however, that the world needs more wool. To do our share in providing it, as well as to increase the nation's food-supply, the United States Government has urged the necessity of raising more sheep.
>
> "The great difficulty to be overcome is the fact that the great areas of grazing-land which formerly existed in the West have been slowly disappearing, and what is still available does not furnish sufficient forage for any great increase in the number of sheep. Such is the situation—or so it seemed up to a year or two ago, when a Washington State sheep-rancher, Y. C. Mansfield, made a discovery which may be destined to play an important part in relieving any future scarcity of wool and mutton. Mr. Mansfield's discovery was simply this—that sheep will wax fat and grow luxuriant fleeces if fed on what is known as the Australian salt-bush.
>
> "Now, the important thing about this is that there are literally millions of acres of this once-despised weed in some of our Western States, which would furnish grazing-land for enormous flocks of sheep. The land on which the salt-bush grows is now regarded as worthless; as a matter of fact, the salt-bush has been considered such a pest that there is a law in at least one State against allowing it to go to seed. If further and more extensive tests prove as satisfactory as those already made, it appears that here is practically a virgin field of sheep-raising offering wonderful opportunities.
>
> "Mr. Mansfield's discovery came about in a peculiar way.



Illustrations by courtesy of "Munsey's Magazine."

WHEN THE SHEEP BEGIN ON A THICKLY GROWN SALT-BUSH FIELD.

For several years he farmed some three thousand acres of land, all of it wheat land with the exception of one hundred and fifty acres, which were subirrigated alfalfa land. Finally his fields became so foul with Russian thistles that this, together with the high cost of labor and the low price of wheat, made it impossible for him to continue the growing of wheat alone, without keeping live stock to help pay expenses.

"Accordingly, he invested in a flock of sheep, and it was while driving these home that he made his discovery, which he has since turned to such good account. Along the road near the Mansfield ranch the salt-bush grew in abundance, and to the ranchman's amazement the sheep began feeding upon it greedily. He figured that the year before, in trying to get rid of what he supposed to be a noxious weed, he had destroyed about five hundred dollars' worth of good sheep feed besides wasting a great deal of labor.

"The following year he increased his flock of sheep to a thousand head, and decided to try the experiment of feeding them exclusively on the salt-bush. The animals were first turned loose on five acres of ground on which the bush grew thickly, and altho kept there for two weeks, they did not clean up all the feed. This patch of land had been used for two years as a yard for the feeding of stock, and its soil was richer than most of the surrounding area. Ordinarily, however, the salt-bush will grow freely on the most arid and unfertilized land, and required practically no attention after once getting a stand.

"Later in the summer Mr. Mansfield made some hay of the weed, but on account of the scarcity of labor he was not able to haul it in out of the shock. He had to drive his sheep through the field containing this hay to a stubble-field where there was plenty of other pasture; but the sheep always preferred the salt-bush hay, and would stop there to eat it.

"Altho his experiment during the first year convinced Mr. Mansfield that he had made a valuable discovery, he was loath to announce it for fear of misleading other farmers. It was not until after he had tried it for a second season, with equally good results, that he felt justified in giving it to the public. Other farmers in the same vicinity have since pastured small flocks of sheep on the salt-bush, and are hearty in indorsing his report. In every case where the sheep have been fed on the bush they have been superior, both in flesh and in wool, to other sheep in the same vicinity which were grazed on ordinary pasture.

"The Australian salt-bush is a much-branched perennial, which forms a thick mat over the ground to a height of about two feet. Its branches extend laterally for several feet, and frequently a single plant will cover an area of fifteen or even twenty square feet. Its leaves are about an inch long, broad at the apex, coarsely toothed along the margin, fleshy, and slightly mealy on the surface. It belongs to the . . . chenopod or goosefoot family—of which that troublesome Western weed, the Russian thistle, is also a member. The seeds germinate better if sown on the surface, which should be planked or firmed by driving a flock of sheep across it. When covered to any depth, the seeds decay before germination.

"There are great stretches of black alkali land in the United States, of no use for anything else, on which the salt-bush would thrive. It is confidently asserted that if these acres were sown to the salt-bush they would support millions of sheep, and would enable our Western ranchers to produce more wool and more mutton than the whole country now raises."

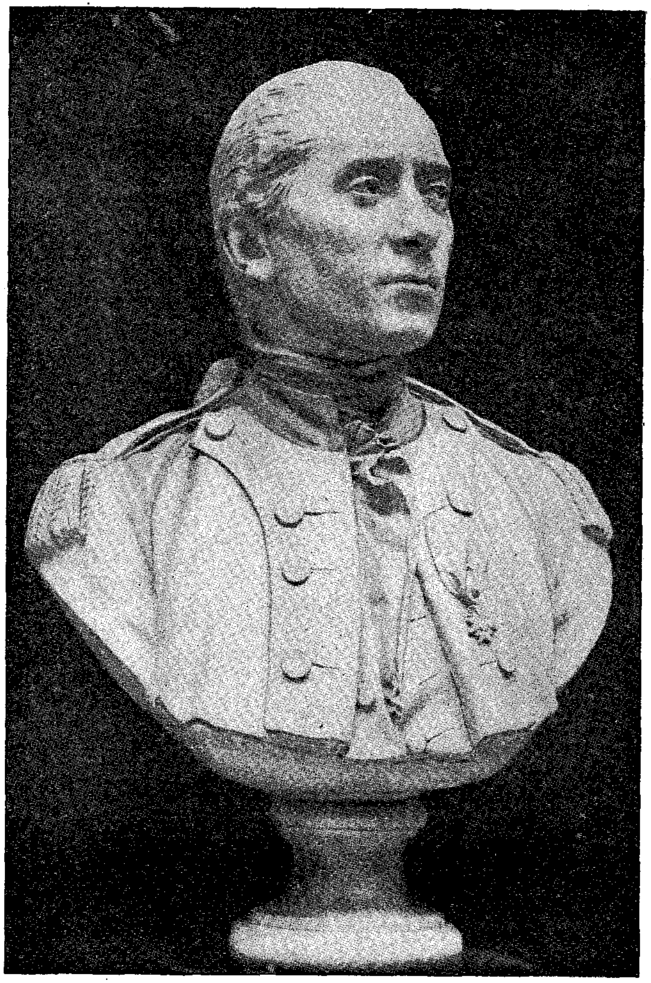
WHEN THE SHEEP HAVE FINISHED A SALT-BUSH PASTURE.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION CONTINUED ON PAGE 117

# LETTERS - AND - ART

## THE BEGINNING OF OUR ART ALLIANCE WITH FRANCE

THE ART OF THE MEDALIST has come so prominently into notice since the war in the decorations and commemorative small bronzes issued by the different nations that researches in cognate antiquarian fields are a natural result. We are reminded in a recent interesting number of *Les Arts* (Paris) that the artistic *entente* between France and America began simultaneously with our political friendship. American independence was signalized by the work of some of the greatest of the French medalists, after it was discovered that the young republic was lacking in artists of "sufficient talent and technical ability to do justice to the loftiness of the ideas and the facts to be interpreted." The writer in *Les Arts* recalls that the first American medal which "revealed the features of General Washington to his grateful fellow countrymen was the work of a mere blacksmith. An artist named C. C. Wright also engraved some medals which were, however, of small merit." Congress, therefore, turned to France, which was not only a friendly and allied country, but indisputably possest of the finest talents of the period. We read:



JOHN PAUL JONES.

From a bust by the French sculptor Houdon, who, after making this and one of Franklin, came to America to study Washington, whom he reproduced in a heroic statue.

"At the time the first orders were decided upon Benjamin Franklin was still in France, and no one was better qualified to discuss the designs of the medals and decide upon their inscriptions. But he did not work alone. *L'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres* was consulted with regard to the legend in each case, the advice of the learned Abbé Barthélemy being especially sought. Furthermore, according to a wide-spread custom, a number of designers were employed to make a first sketch of the proposed composition. But the striking of medals is governed by its own laws, and the last word in the matter belongs to the medalist. Hence, appreciable differences sometimes exist between the first conception and the final accomplishment of such a work of art. . . . . . .

"But besides these symbols effigies were designed of the heroes who had led the soldiers of independence on to victory. To perpetuate their features and especially to preserve the noble countenance of Washington, Congress did not hesitate to appeal to the most celebrated sculptor of the day, the great Houdon, who was already known to fame in America by his excellent and accurate busts of Franklin and of Paul Jones executed during their stay in France. Houdon visited America from October, 1785, to January, 1786, and the effigies upon the said medals were executed after the plaster-casts which he brought back with him. . . . One of the most successful medals was dedicated to General Washington, showing the surrender of Boston upon its obverse side. This was the work of the distinguished medalist Duvivier. . . . . . .

"The commission for the important medal commemorating Independence was given to the equally celebrated medalist, Augustin Dupré. The legend on its front side was '*Libertas Americana*.' It was the intention of Congress to perpetuate in this medal the memorable dates of the Declaration of Independence and of the Capitulation of Burgoyne and Cornwallis, as also to bear witness to the sympathy and the aid from across the seas which had so largely facilitated the success of the Armies of Freedom. . . . . . .

"The front of the medal is full of spirit while the reverse is instinct with grace. One looks with admiration upon the happy modeling of the beautiful and spirited figure of Liberty with hair floating in the breeze beneath her Phrygian cap and a lance over her shoulder. On the reverse the sentiment of antiquity is united with the elegance of the eighteenth century: America is shown as the infant Hercules strangling two serpents, while at his side France figures as Minerva, lance in hand, about to strike the English lion, whose attacks she parries with her buckler embossed with fleur-de-lis. The inscription, like the idea of the design, came from the hand of Franklin and reads, *Non Sine Diis Animosus Infans* (Without the Gods the Infant Can Not Live) . . . the creator of the design was Esprit Antoine Gibelin, known for his revival of the art of frescoing.

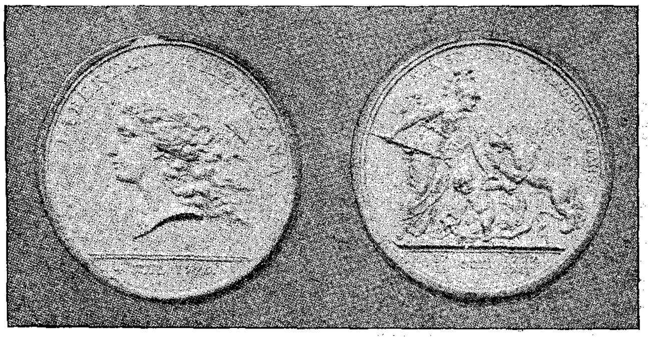
"Dupré was also the maker of the medal commemorating the name and fame of John Paul Jones. The reverse is an admirable example of decorative virtuosity evoking not only superbly but faithfully the combat between the *Serapis* and the *Bonhomme Richard*, Paul Jones's ship."

At this point the writer makes the amusing observation that Dupré had to deal with what he calls American "objectivity," *i.e.*, the desire for realistic representation of men and scenes. Paul Jones himself felt so strongly on the subject that he wrote regarding it to Jefferson, then representing America in France, as follows, under date of August 29 (September 9), 1788:

"I send you herewith for the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres an extract from my journal regarding my expedition from France to Holland in 1779—but I have more confidence in your judgment than in theirs. There is a medalist who has executed three medals for me, one of which represents the fight between the *Bonhomme Richard* and the *Serapis*. The position of the two ships is sufficiently exact, but the important figures are placed much too near the principal objects, and he has put them on the windward side instead of where they really were.

. . . It might be worth while to look at this medal, tho it is not a thing to be copied."

In order to satisfy the gallant sailor, Dupré submitted a preliminary sketch. His success is to be seen in the accompanying reproduction. In the effigy on the front of the medal he followed the fine bust executed by Houdon in 1781, a "tinted plaster cast" of which was featured in the Salon of that year. Dupré's last order from the American Government was for the medal called "Diplomacy," intended as a gift to the ministers and eminent personages who had aided the young Republic. But another admirable example of his work was the medal executed in honor of his personal friend, Benjamin Franklin, which we reproduce. Of this the writer says:



"LIBERTAS AMERICANA."

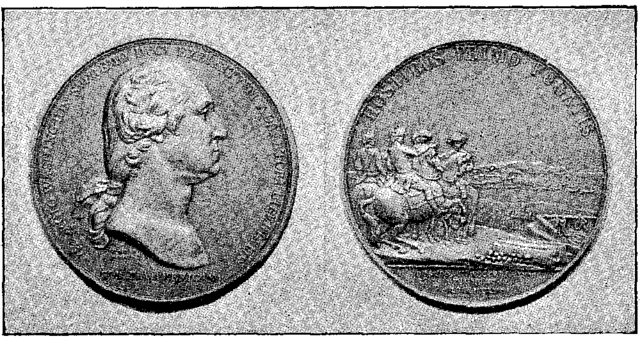
Augustin Dupré thus perpetuated the dates of the Declaration of Independence and the Capitulation of Burgoyne and Cornwallis.

> "The profile of Franklin is rendered with a truthfulness which attains a veritable grandeur. On the reverse is the graceful figure of Genius, who with one hand thrusts aside the bursting thunderbolt above a temple which bears a lightning-rod, while with the other he points to a broken crown and scepter lying at his feet. This imagery represents Turgot's device, "*Eripuit Cœlo Fulmen, Sceptrumque Tyrannis*" [He has snatched the lightning from the skies and torn the scepter from tyrants]. . . . These medals were made some 130 years ago. Then the independence of a single nation was concerned. What numismatic art will mark the fulfilment of that hope, now so sure, of the liberation of the peoples, both great and little, opprest by evil hordes?"

The first national monument in America was the cenotaph in honor of General Montgomery, slain in the siege of Quebec in 1775. The second was the bust of Franklin, who arrived in Paris, December 21, 1776, and immediately became a tremendous toast. Artists competed for the honor of portraying him. He sat to Greuze for a portrait, to St. Aubin for an engraving, to Nini for medallions (at least five in number), to Caffieri for a bust, etc. But the finest embodiment of his philosophic head was the bust by Antoine Houdon exhibited at the Salon of 1778, which marked the beginning of years of mutual esteem and friendship between the statesman and the sculptor. Further:

> "The son of the humble *concierge* of the Royal School of *Elèves Protégés* was thirty-seven years old at this time. In 1771 he had exhibited the bust of Diderot, who had at once recognized him as a 'true and simple' sculptor after his own heart. Since then each Salon had added to his fame, so that when the great sailor whom our journalists delighted to call 'the illustrious corsair,' Commodore Paul Jones, arrived in Paris to receive the plaudits of a popularity which extended from the court to the salons, from the salons to the faubourgs, and even to the modistes, swaying the whole populace, the Lodge of the Nine Sisters engaged Houdon to model his bust. This Lodge of the Muses was not only a Masonic institute, but a sort of social circle much frequented by artists and men of letters. . . . Paul Jones was fêted by it and as a memorial of this reception the lodge ordered his bust from 'Monsieur Houdon, the modern Phidias, whose chisel imprints upon the marble at his will now the graces of beauty, and now the expression, the force, and the vigor of genius.' Such was the language of the times. The original example of this admirable bust is in the Pennsylvania Museum of Art in Philadelphia. The head, so full of life in frankness and directness, in the boldness and independence of its expression, will be forever graved in the memory of him who has once beheld it. Daily I seem to recognize it upon our Paris streets, beneath the broad hats and crowning the sturdy shoulders of our beloved Allies, the soldiers of the United States, and on the 4th of last July we all beheld it with throbbing hearts, marching by hundreds past the statue of Strasbourg."

In 1784 the Virginia General Assembly commissioned Governor Harrison to have executed a statue as a "monument of affection and gratitude" to Washington. The Governor thereupon gave an order to the famous Philadelphia painter, Peale, for a full-length portrait of Washington, to be sent to Paris to serve as a guide to the sculptor, whose choice he confided to Jefferson and Franklin, who promptly selected Houdon. Jefferson wrote as follows:



WASHINGTON AND BOSTON.

The reverse of this Washington medal, designed by Duvivier, depicts the surrender of Boston.

> "I have spoken with Mr. Houdon, a sculptor of this city and the foremost statuary of the world. He thinks it is impossible to do any good work by merely copying a painted portrait, and he is so enthusiastic over the prospect of such a piece of work that he offers to go to America to make the bust from nature. He estimates that three weeks there will enable him to make the plaster cast which he will bring back to France."

The matter was thus arranged, and is another proof that Houdon was an earnest realist in a period when classicism held sway. The sculptor arrived at Mount Vernon, October 20, 1785, and upon completing the bust made a formal demand that it be exhibited to the Congress for the purpose of eliciting observation and criticism. It was universally applauded, and the sculptor took it back with him and at once set to work, but now a vexing question arose. What attitude and what costume should be adopted? On January 4, 1786, Jefferson wrote to Washington to inquire his own preference on this subject of passionate controversy, and the latter replied:

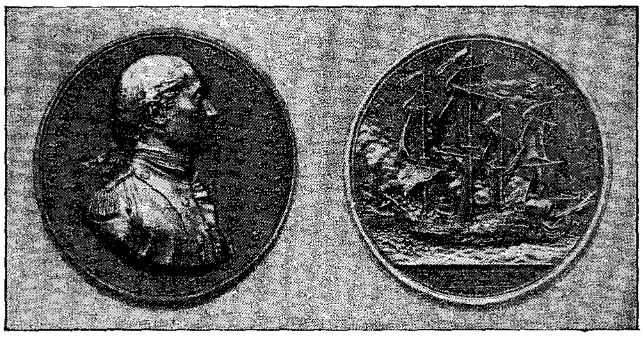
> "I will merely observe that having no competence in the art of sculpture and no qualification for opposing my personal taste to that of connoisseurs, I do not know how to advise. I will, therefore, be perfectly satisfied with whatever is judged suitable and appropriate to the circumstances."

At this time a pseudoclassicism was so much in vogue that Houdon had been severely criticized for indicating the smallpox scars which marred the face of Gluck in his bust of the composer. As Delacroix remarked later, this school would have "demanded the profile of Antinous in the head of a negro." Canova actually imposed "heroic and mythological nudity upon Napoleon and upon Wellington, tho in his statue of Washington he contented himself with the seminudity of Cæsar, representing him with bare arms and thighs, but with the torso encased in a cuirass. We hear that—

> "The timid objections of Washington, sustained by the robust good sense of Jefferson and Franklin, carried the day against 'the severe and antique grand taste,' and modern costume was adopted."

## CLEMENCEAU'S ELOQUENCE

TWO OF THE DOMINATING FIGURES IN PARIS at the present moment are justly called men of letters as well as statesmen. What President Wilson has accomplished in the literary world is well known, but the barrier of language makes it less patent to us that Georges Clemenceau is also a man of letters. The Théâtre du Vieux Colombier has recently put us in mind of the fact that he has essayed the drama as well as other literary forms, and in his one-act play, called "The Veil of Happiness," produced a work of great distinction. Through it runs a vein of irony in the story of a Chinese nobleman cured of blindness, who opened his eyes on a world so full of unsuspected injustices that he longed to return again to the semioblivion of his blinded state. Clemenceau's chief literary preoccupation, however, is in journalism and oratory, and his recent book, entitled "France Facing Germany," offers, as he himself in felicitous phrases states, "certain expressions of combative passion." The one which we choose for illustration of his power of expression was uttered on August 6, 1914, when the great struggle was just beginning, and Clemenceau surveys one of the great problems which possest France for nearly fifty years. It is not inappropriate to quote his words at this time, perhaps, when the demand for the permanent acquisition of German territory may recreate inversely the same problem. He said:



THE PAUL JONES MEDAL.

The picture of the sea-fight had to be remodeled to meet the views of the naval hero.

"A whole people stands erect. From the depths of its traditional life, of its sensations, of its thoughts, all the manifestations of its being, there springs up a common power to will and to do which nothing can overcome. They have had faults which were not slight. They would not have conquered by their enthusiastic idealism, by their self-sacrifice in the service of grand ideas for the betterment of men, one of the highest positions of the world, unless they had risen, by higher and higher bounds, above their periods of weakness in which the representatives of human baseness had saluted the precursory signs of their decadence.

"A whole people stands erect, and it is the French people, against whom all the invasions of hostile peoples have been hurled only to be absorbed for the creation of a race, vigorous and productive, which is the execration of men who do not live nobly enough to understand it, and the hope of those who dream of increasing human grandeur. By its faults, and sometimes also by movements not always wisely controlled but still praiseworthy, this people has made itself many enemies in the world. Having called men to deliverance before being itself capable of freedom, it abandoned itself under an iron will to the giddy dream of domination—survival of those notions of the past which were beginning to succumb under its blows—and this error, redeemed by so much native heroism and conquering generosity, it has dearly paid for, without ever forfeiting its own esteem, without ever permitting a blot to remain upon its name. What is still more, it has paid for the unpardonable folly of the irresponsible government of a day with a part of its living flesh cut off by the saber of the conqueror."

France came through such a period in a spirit none will deny; and her statesman pays a just tribute to the spirit with which she bore her misfortune and the *élan* with which, when the hour struck, she sprang to shake off her humiliation:

"It has borne its misfortune nobly. During forty years it has kept silence while from the crests of the Vosges there came the groans of its mutilated land; during forty years it has represt the but too lively beatings of its heart; during forty years it has created for itself, by hard toil, a new right to life, and by painful patience a new right to honor. It has submitted to every insult, to every provocation, with its head high, without quailing. Like old swords of an unalterable temper in which the hammer of the forge reawakens a disdained virtue, it has laid its soul upon the anvil for the tests which destiny announced, and behold, at the day appointed, the new man arises in the pure simplicity of grand resolution.

"Out of the obscure strife of parties the Frenchman of this hour has leapt forward incorrupt, greater and stronger, silent, smiling, with an eye charged with invincible energy which proclaims that the history of France shall not come to an end. Women have seen him depart and have not wept. Little children have grown grave. Youth anticipates its call, and those whose age betrays them will find a way to reach the post of danger. It is the mysterious hour when something is passing within us which casts away all dross to make room for the great molding of metal which neither steel nor diamond can cut, and on the day when, after superhuman trials, all these souls, weary of heroism, shall meet again under the great blue vault of a reborn country, many hearts that were inimical to us must become friendly to the France in which the elements of dissension, which are in the nature of life, will be gathered together, firmly anchored in a fundamental unanimity so strong that nothing can shake it. A more glorious country shall come out of the crucible.

The same news from every point in the country. Everywhere the mobilization is taking place in admirable order, on which we congratulate the Minister of War, and especially General Joffre, who prepared it. There comes to us from this strong organization, so perfect in its method, a comfort for to-day, a hope for to-morrow. Blessed are the dissensions of the past if they have done nothing but arouse in us a more lively emulation for the great cause which must render us superior to ourselves.

"But if the administration of the system is good, what of the individuals? What heart, at sight of our youths so simple in their heroism, does not leap up before those noble makers of history? All the representatives of France, momentarily united yesterday, had but one voice. Happy in their pride, to give them their due honor, and with smiles like children, these are the sons that we dedicate to our country. Yesterday, meeting a troop of them, I could not restrain myself from silently removing my hat. And I had the honor of a fine military salute, without a word, without a gesture of French gaiety, a salute that spoke—'Forward!'

"The soldiers of the year II, those of whom '. . . *l'âme chantait dans leurs clairons d'airain*,' were not finer, were not grander. A sublime folly possest them. These of to-day, mute and gentle, are imposing. How has it been communicated from one end of France to the other, this spontaneous inspiration which has suddenly steeled all these young souls in the simplicity of duty? How have they all come to know at once that there was nothing more to say, since the hour was one for action? Men of Brittany, of the Gironde, of Gascony, of Provence, of Auvergne, of Normandy, of Savoy, of Flanders with one motion came together, all welded into one, with a high gesture which would express a thought and a will beyond the reach of human power. There is nothing more beautiful in our history, nor in that of any people. Simplicity in heroism has usually been the rare privilege of the few. To-day it is the miraculous gift of a whole people, ready to offer their life that France may live. Hail, noble children! Pass on your way in a train of glory! Die, and you will have lived what is highest in life; live and you will uplift your land, whom it is your dream to make more beautiful than the France of your ancestors!

"A nation is a soul, a soul of varied flowering, springing from one aged trunk twisted by the ages, embossed by the scars of steel, with bare roots that plunge, in search of life, into the night of things. Men have tried to annihilate peoples by systematic massacre, to sell them like herds of beasts, men have dismembered them, torn them in pieces, rent them asunder, dispersed them, buried them. As long as men have not extirpated every source of life there will be a sprig shooting from the ground, and then a crop of others to testify that above the savage will of individuals there are forces in mankind which do not accept death.

"In truth, we are of those who will not and can not disappear, because we carry in the harmony or the discord of the world a note of thought and of action which has been and still is of considerable value to mankind. We should all have to be annihilated before some sprout of the French soul, revivified by the blood of the dead, should fail to rise again from the ancient soil. That is what is in the depths of consciences from which men draw their firmness, valor, and hope in the hour when they go to stand immovable under the hostile hail of shot.

"They have a cause to defend, a cause which ennobles them and for which no sacrifice is too great. What could our prisoners of war say if we asked them why they went into combat? What thought inspires them?"

## DEGERMANIZING SHAKESPEARE

WHEN GERMANY was having things more her own way we recall that she began laying claim to the dead as well as the living, and annexed Shakespeare along with Belgium, seeing that she did not succeed in getting across the Channel. She derided England's right to be the home and inspiration of Shakespeare, and claimed that the poet was essentially German in his ideas and his conception of human affairs, and that if he were alive to-day he would be enthusiastically pro-German in his sympathies! One of Germany's papers, whether in irony or not, represented the Teuton on bended knee before the effigy of Shakespeare. No notice seemed to be taken of these things on the part of Englishmen, but we now hear that Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, the playwright, set about relieving his feelings over the impending perils to Verdun by writing a paper which has just been read before the British Empire Shakespeare Society in London. The London *Times* gives but a brief report of Mr. Jones's paper, and that in the indirect discourse favored by English journalism. It is enough, however, to show the trend of the argument:

DUPRÉ'S MEDAL OF FRANKLIN.

In which the profile is "rendered with a truthfulness which attains a veritable grandeur."

"Every dramatist's work revealed his attitude to the great issues of life, and of all the dominant prepossessions of Shakespeare's soul none was more magnificent or constantly operative than his uncontrolled love for England. 'Gracious England,' 'England's blessed shore,' a hundred similar phrases revealed his devotion and admiration. It was scarcely likely that the Germans would ever act 'King John' or 'Richard II.' at any Shakespearian festival they might organize. Let the Germans imagine anything rather than that Shakespeare would sing their praises. If he had any affection for Germans he had a strange way of dissembling it. It is true, certainly, that mine host of the 'Garter' said that Germans were honest men, but there was a very different criticism of them in 'The Merchant of Venice' and in 'Cymbeline.' They would remember *Portia's* reply to *Nerissa*, when asked how she liked the young German: 'Very vilely in the morning, when he is sober, and most vilely in the afternoon, when he is drunk; when he is best, he is a little worse than a man; and when he is worst, he is little better than a beast.' That is obviously Shakespeare's own opinion, for there was no dramatic necessity for it. He would scarcely have written it if he had any good feeling for any living German. That passage was written in the prime of his early manhood. His views obviously did not change, for when he wrote 'Cymbeline,' years afterward, he described *Iachimo* as 'a full-acorn'd boar, a German one.' It was only fair, however, to say that Professor Bradley did not think the expression had any personal application, because at that time Germany was breeding boars on a very extensive scale. But this was the poet whom the Germans claimed as their own, a poet who ignored them except when he turned aside to abuse them."

Some humorous contributions to the discussion are reported as coming from distinguished actors of the British stage. Mr. Arthur Bourchier, for example, proposed to add to the troubles of the Peace Conference by recommending that they put a clause in the treaty banning the production of Shakespeare's plays in Germany for a term of years. One point of his grievance was that when seeing "Twelfth Night" and "Henry IV." played in Germany a year before the war he "was astonished to find both *Malvolio* and *Falstaff* made up with extraordinary resemblance to the Kaiser." Mr. H. B. Irving believed that one reason for the popularity of Shakespeare in Germany was that he was presented there in an unexpurgated form. Not much was said about the German interpretation of Shakespeare, tho Mr. I. W. Joynt said that when in Heidelberg just before the war he saw a performance of "Julius Cæsar" in which "*Mark Antony* did not speak the 'For Brutus is an honorable man' with provocative irony, but with Teutonic fury of declamatory praise." The London *Daily News* gives one more side-light on the event:

"Mr. H. B. Irving was startled to hear the chairman, Lord Howard de Walden, say that *Hamlet* was really a German character, and that he had never been properly acted on the English stage. But one of our very best *Hamlets* was no doubt pacified when he grasped the fact that Lord Howard de Walden, who objects to Shakespeare being treated with 'almost indecent reverence' as a 'solemn sort of effigy,' was only making a welcome little joke. *Hamlet*, Lord Howard de Walden thought, was German in his love of displaying feeling before others, in his boorish treatment of *Rosencrantz* and *Guildenstern*, and in the 'frightfulness' of his treatment of *Ophelia*."

**THE COMING ERA OF LITERARY HOTELS**—A sign of the dry times coming may be the new method hit upon by a North Carolinian for naming his hotel. The New York *Sun* is authority for the fact that a new "million-dollar" hostelry in the South will be called, by some illogic, "The O. Henry." The portrait of the late Mr. Porter, who used this pen-name, will hang in the lounging-room, and illustrations from his works will decorate the other rooms. One can imagine a Manhattan traveler asking for "Bagdad on the Subway" instead of a lodging. *The Sun* rather welcomes this deliverance from the use of the names of kings and queens and princes, etc., and takes a little mental excursion among the possibilities of the innovation:

"May we not soon see the Hotel Henry James, with winding, mazy corridors and obscure corners; the Thomas Hardy, far from the madding crowd and famous for its Gloom Room; the Tennyson, with a brook running through the lobby and a marble Sir Galahad frowning on Peacock Alley; the Stevenson, with a young man serving cream tarts in a pavilion on the links; the Arnold Bennett, where the waiters will talk a great deal but arrive late with the food (no Pretty Ladies welcome); the Theodore Dreiser, for travelers of forty; the Defoe, with a cave for patrons as well as goats; the Poe, with mysterious prices; the Mark Twain, with huckleberry finnan haddie; the Eugene Field, with foods fresh from the Sabine Farm; the Hergesheimer, where three black pennies will be acceptable as a tip. . . . . . .

"The idea adopted by this North Carolina wise man should appeal to publishers, who may be expected to invest liberally in hostelries bearing the names of their favorite writers. Ay, the writers themselves may plunge into the hotel business. 'Spend a week at the Harold Bell Wright away from the Eyes of the World.' 'Come to the Robert W. Chambers and wear a Cardigan jacket.' 'The Paths of Glory lead to the Irvin Cobb.' The advertising possibilities are infinite."

# RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

## CALLING HOME THE CHURCH OF WESLEY

TO RESTORE the seamless robe of Christ is the hope of the Bishop of London; and as a first step to bringing this about he proposes a plan to the Wesleyan Methodists whereby they and the Church of England may reunite. When the Bishop went into the pulpit in Kingsway Hall, London, and gave the opening address in a series of conferences under the auspices of the Wesleyan Methodists, the presence there of an Anglican bishop was noted as a tremendous departure from precedent. But the fact was, of course, typical of the union that he seeks to effect, and neither he nor the Manchester clergyman to whom we referred last week as also a preacher in a Wesleyan pulpit, alluded to the act as one needing explanation. Dr. Ingram begins by repudiating the policy of federation, and also reassures his Wesleyan hearers that he is not going to ask of them any concessions. As nothing would induce the clergy of the Church of England to part with their belief in the historic orders, neither would this Church ask of the Wesleyans that they deny the integrity of theirs. By the same token the Bishop, speaking for the Church of England, asserts that "there must be no tampering with the doctrines encased in the historic creeds." A practical program, however, must be found that leaves these two possessions on both sides inviolate. In *The Christian Work* (New York) is reproduced the Bishop's address, where we find this as his scheme:

THE BISHOP OF LONDON,

Who shows the Wesleyans a possible, if acceptable, way to the "healing of the seamless robe of Christ."

"My suggestion is this, that after a certain date—we will call it, so as to show that we are not too dilatory, but it can not be by that date, January 1, 1920—all ordinations should be carried out in both churches as to satisfy the members of both churches. You see the point is this—to arrive at a point after which schism shall cease. If you can get, first of all, a date after which all ordinations will be considered valid by both bodies, however long it takes, you have arrived at a point at which eventually, automatically, the division between the two bodies will cease. There would be no difficulty whatever from our point of view, because we have always had presbyters to share with the bishop the responsibility of ordination. This seemed to be a surprize to some Wesleyans to whom I happened to speak about it. Many knew it, of course, but others did not. In St. Paul's Cathedral at an ordination I always have as many presbyters or priests as there are in the cathedral to lay their hands with me on an ordination candidate. Therefore it would be nothing to us, because it is our practise. You would have to make this change, of course, in your ordinations—that with your presbyters there should be a bishop. You would have to think over that, but there is nothing whatever in such a concession to upset any of your ideas. I am certain that it would not have upset Wesley at all. Therefore that is the first point—that there shall be, after a certain date, such ordinations in both bodies as will satisfy the ideas—the scruples, if you like—of the members of both bodies. Then the Wesleyan Church in the reunited Church shall be conserved as an order, or society, or connection as it is. To take an illustration—tho I hope not, perhaps, an exact illustration—to a certain extent just as the Jesuit Order is a part of and is conserved as an order in the Church of Rome, so the Methodist Church would continue its class meetings and continue its conferences. Mind you, we have always got to look out for the enemy who will misrepresent us. What the enemy will say is that the Methodist Church is going to be absorbed into the Church of England; but that is not at all what it is. The Methodist body retains its connection and its order in the reunited Church, which is a very different story, and it goes on with its habits and its practises undisturbed. With regard to Wesleyan presidents and superintendents it is suggested that, say, six, or as many more as it is thought advisable, shall be ordained bishops of the society in connection with the society and as part of it *per saltum*, as was proposed in the last Lambeth Conference with regard to the Presbyterian ministers in Scotland. The object of this is partly to draw the two bodies together, and partly that it may be found far easier for Wesleyan ministers who wish, in the manner I am about to describe, voluntarily and at once, to be ordained. They might prefer to be ordained by their Wesleyan bishops rather than by bishops of the Church of England."

All this seems fair sailing when once the living generation has passed away. The Bishop, however, sees that the *crux* of the scheme is in the transitional period. One can imagine the mixed feelings of his Wesleyan hearers, particularly the clergymen, when he observes that "this transitional period depends upon the longevity of the existing Wesleyan ministers." He does not wish to hurry them from the scene:

"I hope they will live a long time; therefore I will give them all, say, forty years, at any rate—from now, of course. But we have to think out in this plan what would happen during the interval between the date which we fix and the time when we come to the last Wesleyan minister who did not wish at once, as many will, to receive episcopal ordination, and have therefore all the privileges of a priest in the reunited Church. Many will say: 'No, I do not wish to do that.' Very well; we have to think out a plan of how the partially reunited, but not quite fully

> reunited, Church shall work during that thirty or forty years. I do not think myself that it is really very difficult to think out a plan. All the Wesleyan ministers to whom I have had the honor of speaking agree that if they are to be allowed, say, to celebrate the Holy Communion in St. Paul's Cathedral or in a parish church, they must be fully ordained by a bishop at once. That is to say, they feel quite clearly that our rules are such and our custom is such that it would entirely break up our Church if anything less was required. A great many, I think you will find, would like very much the privilege of celebrating, being admitted full priests, in the old parish church in perhaps the very place where they have been working, and would rejoice in the opportunity of being ordained soon after the date fixt, without waiting for the full reunion, and would acclaim the privilege and the joy of being, from our point of view, full priests in the reunited Church, with all the privileges and absolute equality with our priests that that entails. Now, of course, if all, for instance, wish to do that, the matter is simple, because we have not to undergo this long wait for the reunited Church. The more that are ordained the quicker the whole union becomes."

The advantages are calculated to come in in the way one church could supplement the other. Says the Bishop:

> "I should simply love to go down to the Wesleyan churches and preach the Gospel myself wherever your churches are. I could find a magnificent joy in union, putting myself side by side with those whose zeal and fervency I have admired for years. You, too, my brother, to whom I am speaking, would find a joy in coming with me and celebrating the choral Eucharist at some beautiful parish church morning service. You would have an even greater joy yourselves in supplementing the one with the other, and we should both get deeper joys by this union. . . . . . .
>
> "If you ask what is to be gained by such reunion, I say, one rent less in the seamless robe of Christ. One thing we shall have mended if we have only mended this. We shall save enormous waste when we put our heads together and the Bishops of the Wesleyans and the Bishops of the Church of England look into the question of their buildings. We shall have to close this mission-church of the Church of England or this mission-church of the Wesleyans, finding that they are really competing and harming one another. The gifts of the two bodies, as I have already said, would supplement one another. But what I expect to gain more than anything is this: we have had so much talk that a little action would stimulate the whole cause of reunion throughout the world. And when once two such great and respected bodies had united we might approach other bodies and say, 'Will you not join this reunited Church?' I will leave it thus. The necessity is a hard fact. The hope you may call a dream, but, if you do, I reply to you in the words of Mr. Myers in his glorious poem 'St. Paul':
>
> "Dreamer of dreams? We take the taunt with gladness,
> Knowing that God, beyond the years we see,
> Has wrought the dreams that count with you for madness
> Into the texture of the world to be."

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**THE "DOUGH-BOY'S RELIGION"**—Has the dough-boy evolved a new religion? Judge Ben B. Lindsey, writing in *The Cosmopolitan*, seems to imply that he has. His explanation of the cause that led the Y. M. C. A. to get "in bad" in France was "because it offended the dough-boy's religion, which is courage, self-sacrifice, and humility." The "Y" man put himself out of court "by practising cowardice, selfishness, and hypocrisy." Such a charge is resented by one "Y" man, Mr. Cullen T. Carter, writing in *The Christian Advocate* (Nashville). Thus:

> "A few secretaries may have been guilty of these acts. You could hardly expect two or three thousand men, hurriedly got together, to be altogether perfect. The soldiers did not measure up to that standard. But to say that such acts characterized the body of workers is wholly without foundation. As a whole, a finer bunch of men were never sent out upon any mission, and how well they served is a matter of record. A number of secretaries were killed, numbers were shell-shocked, gassed, and hundreds worn to a frazzle. . . . Such a charge is wholly unwarranted, unfounded, and not a word of truth in it as applied to the whole organization. . . . . .
>
> "In all my experience with the Army I heard nothing of the new religion so wonderfully praised by the Judge, called the dough-boy's religion. I feel sure it is a concoction of British and American infidelity foisted on the soldiers. It was my experience that the soldiers wanted the unadulterated word of God. When such messages were delivered, the speaker had eager hearers; and anything that smacked at religion with a hope of pleasing the soldiers was called 'bull.' This war has given the Christian forces of America a great opportunity for service; and they have served gloriously in money, in life, and in blood. It has also given infidelity an opportunity to scatter its poison.
>
> "The Judge not only brings unwarranted criticism against the 'Y' work in France, but gives the Churches of America a rap as well. In this act he unmasks himself. It is the old, old cry against religious work, denunciation of Churches, and preachers, camouflaged with a trip to France."

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## PROS AND CONS IN CHURCH UNITY

THE "BALKANIZATION" of the churches has gone on so long that efforts toward unity are bound to find opponents. Such efforts as we recorded last week as proposed by a group of Episcopalians and Congregationalists in this country, and again elsewhere in this department, as the proposal of the Church of England and the Wesleyans, have their critics mainly on the question of ordination. Dr. David James Burrell, senior minister of the eleven Collegiate Reformed Churches in New York City characterized the proposal of the Episcopalians and Congregationalists as "a laugh." This phrase he is reported by the New York *Herald* as using, and either this or a more churchly paraphrase probably expresses his feeling regarding "the idea of having to be reordained by an Episcopal bishop in order to promote church unity." "There is not a man of any denomination except the Episcopal in any pulpit of America," so Dr. Burrell is reported as saying, "who is not of the opinion that his ordination is just as apostolic as that of any other clergyman." The way out of the dilemma suggested by the Bishop of London does not seem to have been suggested here. Dr. Burrell is reported thus:

> "We are quite willing to form a union with any body of believers on earth who hold to the fundamentals of the Christian faith, but when a proposal is made for the great Methodist, the great Baptist, and the great Presbyterian Church to give in to a much smaller body and comply with its proposals for no visible reason, it is to laugh. We are not interested in any way.
>
> "The Congregational Church and the Episcopal Church are about the same in number, and they might seek a union if they desire."

One of the signers of the document that we gave in summary last week is the Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, pastor of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, who, in an interview with the *Herald* representative, did not share Dr. Burrell's repugnance:

> "Yes, if that would widen my usefulness as a minister of Jesus Christ I would be perfectly willing to have an Episcopal bishop place his hands on my head. . . . . . .
>
> "The proposition is in the form of a canon to be acted on by the General Episcopal Convention.
>
> "It has its first supporters among those in ministerial service in the Army and Navy and in the wide missionary districts or other sections where the denominations of necessity can not all be represented, and it is desirable to have some clergyman who can represent 'the Christian Church in the large.' The canon does not propose that any denominational clergyman who receives Episcopal ordination will invalidate his present ordination.
>
> "The ordination of the Episcopal Church differs from the ordination of any other churches. If a denominational clergyman chooses to receive this additional ordination it will clothe him with added ecclesiastical authority, which makes him for the time being qualified with added opportunity for service."

A position of caution is taken by Rev. Dr. William Pierson

Merrill, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, in saying that "if church unity is ever to be a reality, the sectarian churches probably will have to recognize the episcopate in some form." He adds:

> "There is a committee of seventeen denominations working quietly now to bring about some organic unity of the Protestant Churches. It seems to me nothing decisive can be done until some such general movement is worked out."

## A METHODIST TRIBUTE TO THE JEW

A TRIBUTE TO THE "EAST-SIDE" AMERICANS appears in the Methodist *Christian Advocate* (New York), after "seeing the Jewish soldier do his duty." Good New-Yorkers, this writer avers, "long ago learned to look to the Jewish element in the population for leadership in philanthropic movements of every sort." It is pointed out that the Hebrews "not only support their own special charities and hospitals with a generosity and a system which are the admiration of other groups, but their Warburgs, Strausses, Schiffs, Morgenthaus, Friedsams, Elkuses, and Marshalls (to mention but a few) are active in promoting every movement for the advancement of the community and country." Also the war revealed that "the rank and file of Gotham Jewry was not far behind these leaders in responding to the calls which the Government made upon their possessions and service—buying bonds and giving their sons." The story is carried on:

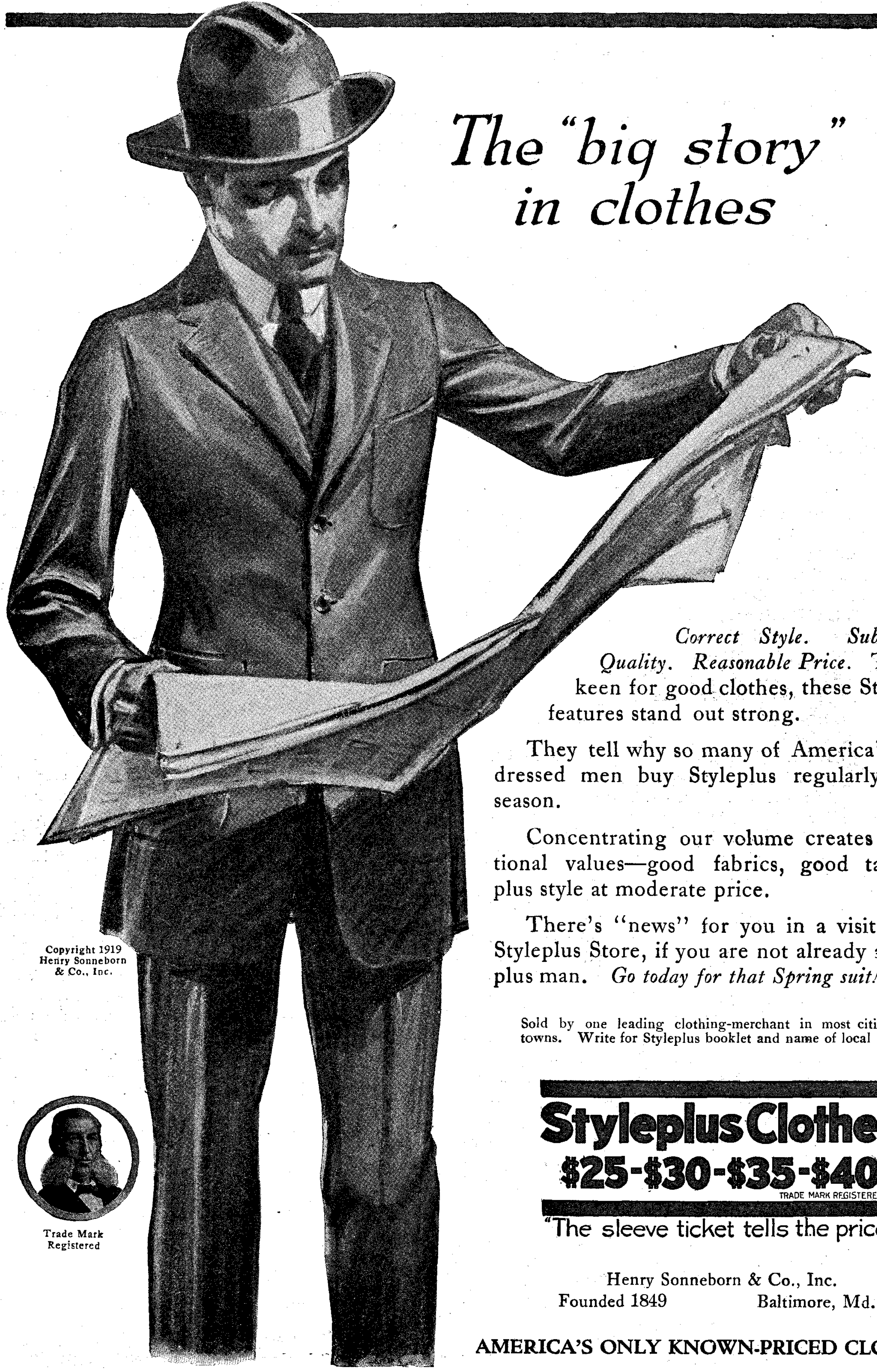
> "Many East-Siders volunteered at the first call and started for Yaphank, shouting, 'All I have, all I am, all is yours, Uncle Sam!' Later the Socialists, pacifists, and pro-Germans threw East-Side opinion into confusion, but local Draft Board 93, composed exclusively of Jews—'East-Side Jews,' be it said—carried its difficult work to complete success, and provided the Government with nearly eight hundred men—Cohens, Goldsteins, Levines, Rosenblums, etc.
>
> "The 10,000 button-hole makers and salesmen looked like anything but formidable material to hurl against the Prussian Guard, but they marched out from Camp Upton with the Seventy-seventh Division, with their chests out and heads held high, and in May they will come back from France with as proud a record as any organization that went overseas. They did their full share in the bloody struggle for the Argonne Wood; and Colonel Whittlesey's heroic 'Lost Battalion,' which held out for four days, tho cut off and surrounded by the enemy, was so full of the little clothing workers that some one called it a 'Yiddish battalion.'
>
> "These honorable things are brought out here because among the many strident and distressing epithets which have been flung about in these nervous days is that of 'East-Side Jew.' It ought not to be a term of contempt, even tho Russian Bolshevism recruited its forces in that populous section and revolutionary propaganda finds fertile soil among these waifs from lands which never knew such liberties as America offers to all.
>
> "'Hold!' said Arthur, Duke of Wellington, in the House of Lords. 'But I have seen the Irish do their duty!' America has seen the Jewish soldier do his duty. America should not forget that at a time when the Socialists and slackers were instigating the young Russian Jews of the East Side to claim exemption on the ground of alien birth, it was an All-Jewish draft board which, through its chairman, Dr. Girdansky, adopted this opinion in the case of a registrant who claimed to be classed 5 F (alien birth), tho he had lived here nineteen years, and had never lifted a finger to help his native Russia when invaded:
>
> "'Now he wants that the loyal American boy should leave here his sweetheart, his job, and his home, an inheritance to the perpetual alien, and risk life and limb so as to secure for the perpetual alien the peaceful enjoyment of that inheritance.
>
> "'In the opinion of this board, such conditions have no precedent, and have no parallel anywhere in history, and anywhere on earth. This board refuses to submit to the treatment of our country as a gipsy camp or a hotel.
>
> "'This board refuses to recognize this registrant as an alien. There is no spot on earth where he by right belongs except America. He must stand up like a man and take his chance with the others. We classify him in 1 A.'
>
> "On last Thanksgiving day, a festival peculiarly associated with those New England refugees whose priority of arrival gives them no exclusive rights in the American name, this draft board of East-Side Jews held a celebration of which no true American can read without a feeling of profound obligation to this element of the national life. From Plymouth Rock to East Broadway is by some routes a long, long trail, and few there be that find it, but the Hon. Louis Marshall's words on this occasion are proof that there is such a way and that the Jew, the East-Side Jew, may move toward the same ideals and make the same sacrifice as any other citizen, and that in the light of his service in the Great War he may read his title clear to the name American."

## GERMAN DEVOTION TO THE BIBLE

SINCE THE GERMANS had so evidently reverted to the religion of Thor, one can hardly credit them with a religious motive in their effort to steal a precious manuscript of the Gospels, the pride of the Archeological Museum at Liége. If it was devotion, they carried it almost to the point of burglary. This product of the ninth century was, according to *The Belgian Bulletin* (Washington), issued by the Belgian Official Information Service, "Bishop Notger's copy of the Gospels which the Belgian antiquarians jealously guarded as a most precious legacy to the present generation from the wonderful past of the city." The story of its peril and preservation from the hands of the Hun is one of those puzzling side-lights on German psychology that the future may clear up:

> "In 1915 German 'scholars' resolved to possess themselves of this copy of the Gospels. They did not dare boldly to requisition the manuscript, deterred perhaps by a trace of decency, but they sent a grave professor, the learned Dr. Milkau, to reconnoiter with a view to acquiring the coveted treasure. But they had reckoned without the vigilance of the guardians who had hidden it away in a particularly safe place.
>
> "The trustees of the museum succeeded in creating the impression in the mind of the Teutonic professor that the manuscript was in safe deposit in England, but the peril was but temporarily averted.
>
> "In August, 1918, at the very moment when the German defeat was beginning, Dr. Jeiger, the Kaiser's appointee as librarian of the Univeristy of Liége, made a demand on the communal authorities to deliver the manuscript to another professor, Dr. Julius Baum, of the University of Stuttgart.
>
> "All they wanted it for, it seemed, was to photograph it, German scholars not being thieves even under the rule of Freiherr von Falkenhausen.
>
> "That wish was quite easy to gratify, was the answer, as the University of Liége possest photographs of the 180 pages of the Gospels which were quite at the disposal of these gentlemen.
>
> "The latter, however, who had asked for the photographs as a pretext for theft, refused the offer, and thenceforth the negotiations took on a character which became more and more bitter. The directors of the Archeological Institute, with the knowledge that what they had hidden was well hidden, resisted all the demands of the Germans, and the learned doctors, who were bent on stealing the manuscript, backed up their demands with threats.
>
> "And one fine day the German ultimatum was served on Mr. Marcel de Puydt, one of the most active supporters of the Archeological Institute: 'Unless an amicable decision can be arrived at, the German Government will be obliged to order the German secret police to interfere, which will find means to discover the whereabouts of the manuscript, and, once in their hands, it will not be returned.' This was certainly frank. Mr. de Puydt inquired 'in accordance with the provisions of the Hague Peace Conference, no doubt?'
>
> "But fortunately these threats were not carried out. Events moved too quickly. Foch was victoriously pressing his advantage. On the very day on which the learned professors had planned to force the surrender of the treasure—if they could—they were hotfooting it for Prussia.
>
> "The bishop's Gospels, preserved from German scientific greed, will soon be restored to the cases of the Archeological Museum, whose trustees deserve the gratitude of the country for their energy, resourcefulness, and devotion."

# STYLEPLUS CLOTHES



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# EDUCATION-IN-AMERICANISM

*Lessons in Patriotism prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST and especially designed for High School use*

EDITORIAL NOTE—*These "Lessons in Patriotism" are based on statements by authorities of the races here discust. The series has a twofold object: First, to give the latest information and opinion on foreign races being assimilated into American thought and institutions; secondly, to advise Americans on their responsibilities toward this new increment of American citizenship.*

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## LITHUANIANS IN THE UNITED STATES

THEIR COMPARATIVE OBSCURITY—That the Lithuanians are among the least generally known of our immigrant population is not due to design on their part, but to the circumstances of their incoming and to a more or less general misconception of their racial lineage. On the question of race, it may be said on authoritative advices that too many Americans confuse the Lithuanians with the Poles. The Peace-Conference demands of the **Poles** and of the **Lithuanians** have been set forth in THE LITERARY DIGEST, for the Poles in the issue of February 15, and for the Lithuanians in the issue of March 1. The Lithuanians consider the Letts, or Lettlanders, as a sister nation. The claims of the Letts in the remaking of the map of Europe will be stated in a future article in the series of "Reconstruction Problems in Europe." For the moment we are concerned simply with the Lithuanians in the United States, who are numbered approximately at 750,000 to 1,000,000.

EARLY NOTABLE IMMIGRATION—Lithuanians began to come to this country in noticeable numbers about 1882, and their inflow continued through the eighties and nineties. During the greater part of this period, we are told, they were mostly registered as subjects of Russia or Poland. Only since 1899 have we census reports on Lithuanian immigration as such.

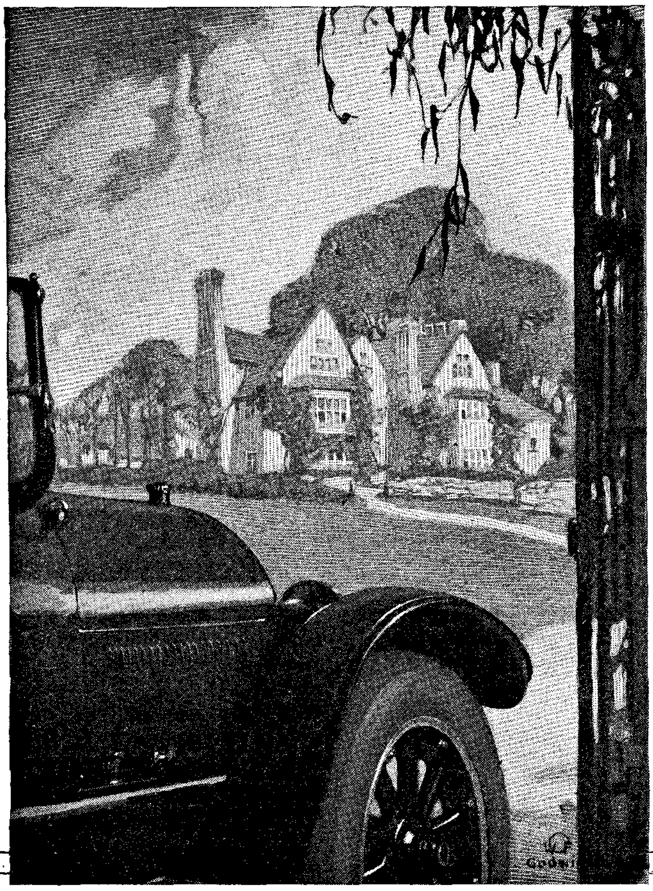
WHERE THEY SETTLED—A large proportion of the Lithuanians settled in the mining districts of Pennsylvania. Curiously enough this was a new world and a new adventure for the Lithuanians, because in the home country they were chiefly an agricultural people. But the demand for labor in these mining districts brought a few to these shores. As has been the case with all immigrants who **found prosperity here,** the few drew after them the many. Here we must remark the effect of American needs and opportunities on an incoming race—namely, that the Lithuanians became factors in an industry that had formerly been unknown to them.

LITHUANIAN COLONIES—The largest colony of Lithuanians is in the city of Chicago, where their population is estimated at 100,000. In New York and its surrounding cities there are about 150,000 Lithuanians. In Pennsylvanian cities such as Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Pottsville, Shenandoah, Shamokin, Mahanoy City, and Mount Carmel are also to be found groups of Lithuanians. In the town of Spring Valley, Illinois, there are so many Lithuanians that most of the public officials are of the race. In Michigan and Wisconsin we meet many Lithuanian farmers, and by reversion to type, it is said, the Lithuanian usually wants to succeed so far as to own **a farm of his own.** As farmers Lithuanians are represented also in Nebraska. They do not greatly incline to go South, as they are a northern-European race, but a few colonies are recorded in Texas and New Mexico. Again, Lithuanian farmers are scattered through Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Connecticut, and agricultural news from the Bay State informs us of a Lithuanian "Onion King."

OCCUPATIONALLY CONSIDERED—In general the Lithuanians mostly belong to the laboring class. This fact is mainly due to Russian political oppression and racial opposition, which were the scourge of the race in Russian Lithuania for long years. To learn the A B C in their mother tongue during these years, the Russian Lithuanians had to be taught in their homes by teachers who taught in secret. Not until the year 1904 were any publications in the Lithuanian language of whatsoever nature allowed to be issued in Russian Lithuania. Russian was the obligatory medium of speech and writing, and the Russian Government even ordered the Lithuanians to give their patronymics a Russian twist. Thus the Lithuanian name Ragas was in Russian converted to Rogovitch. During the period of the suppression of the Lithuanian language and after the great influx of Lithuanians to this country, all books, pamphlets, periodicals, and newspapers printed in Lithuanian were put forth from the Lithuanian press in this country. They were forwarded to Lithuanians in the old country by underground routes to escape the tyranny of the Russian censorship. In large cities, it is to be noted, also, with regard to the occupations of Lithuanians, they are heavily represented in the tailoring trades. In Chicago, where the largest Lithuanian population is settled, they are to be found as workers in the stock-yards and in other industrial fields. A large professional element of Lithuanians is made up of physicians, lawyers, chemists, civil engineers, teachers, and others. The inclination of the race is to jump **from the laboring class into professional** rather than commercial lines. Lithuanians in general dwell in colonies. In Chicago there are three Lithuanian daily newspapers. In the country at large there are twenty-six periodical publications.

AS AMERICANS—The great majority of Lithuanians become naturalized as soon as they are able to meet the requirements. The second generation, we are advised, cannot be distinguished from a native American, except perhaps by the family name. Most of the Lithuanian children go to the public schools, altho many attend parochial schools. The greater number of Lithuanians are of the Catholic faith, but there are also a considerable number of Lutheran Lithuanians from East Prussia and Protestants from other sections of Lithuania. They learn English and other languages with ease and are speedily assimilated here through their prompt acquirement of the English language. They admit that they must put forth greater effort to learn English than to learn some other languages; but of the average cultivated Lithuanians in this country it is to be recorded that they speak and write English with purity and ease of expression. Their newspapers in this country, we are informed, are engaged chiefly in providing American and European news for the readers of the Lithuanian language. Naturally there is also to be found in these journals news of the old country.

LITHUANIAN SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS—The Lithuanians here have many societies of national, social, benevolent, and educational aims. The more conspicuous of these are the Lithuanian National Alliance, the Lithuanian Roman Catholic Alliance, and the Lithuanian Patriot Society. The Patriot Society is chiefly devoted to educational purposes. In the days when Russia prohibited the printing of the Lithuanian language in Russian Lithuania, this society surreptitiously supplied books and other reading matter to Lithuanians abroad **free of charge.** The society also affords educational courses to students who give promise of being worthy of them, and pays all their expenses through the course. There are also a Lithuanian War Relief Association in this country, various musical societies, and the organization known as Lithuanian Knights, which is comparable to the Knights of Columbus.



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He saw this American motor car distinguish itself in the eyes of all the allied armies—and that was bound to induce in his heart a thrill of satisfaction.

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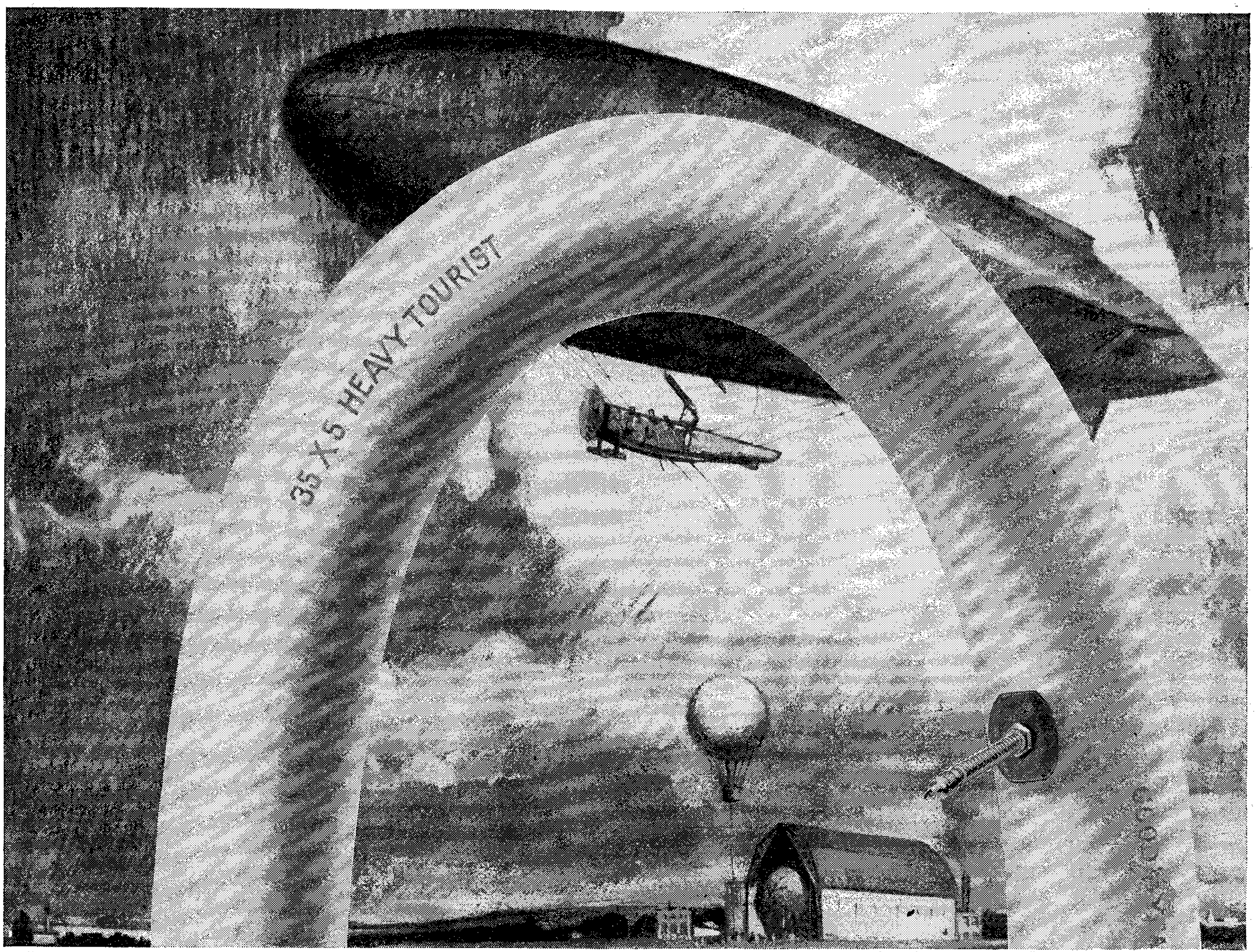
The supreme test, with a soldier, is active service—and he saw the Cadillac, in active service, cover itself with honor.

The things the soldiers are saying everywhere about the Cadillac run like a golden thread through the warp and woof of every-day business.

They have given a tinge of romance and adventure to the name Cadillac, and to the car itself, which is reflected everywhere in public appreciation.

It is good, in these stirring times, to be an American—and it is good also to be of the household of the Cadillac.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY · DETROIT, MICH.



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# CURRENT POETRY

Altho Premier Georges Clemenceau is known affectionately in France to-day as "The Tiger," the sobriquet was not first applied to him with any such kindly feeling. It was because he was for many years a figure dreaded by some and hated by others in French politics that he was likened to an animal noted for its ruthlessness and stealth. But France has come to know Clemenceau for what he really is, and the war has brought this revelation to her. She rejoices in her Premier's tigerish quality now, as do her allies, whose sentiments toward Premier Clemenceau are interpreted in lines contributed to London *Punch* by an anonymous writer.

### TO M. GEORGES CLEMENCEAU

Strong son of France, whose words were ever lit
By lightning flashes of ironic wit;
More fond of power than of pelf or place,
Eternal foeman of the mean and base,
And always ready in a righteous cause
To suffer odium and contemn applause—
Men call you still "The Tiger," but the name
Has long outworn the faintest hint of blame,
Since in your country's direst hour of need
You have revealed your true heroic breed;
A tiger—yes, to enemies and Huns,
But trusted, idolized, by France's sons.
So when of late a traitor's felon blow
Was like to lay you, old and ailing, low,
And France was sorely stricken in her Chief,
The wide world shared her anguish—and relief;
For the assassin, resolute to kill,
Was foiled by your indomitable will.
Immortal France! she can not spare you yet,
Till you have paid in full your filial debt,
And by the great Redemption and Release
Stamped Victory with the final seal of Peace.

Amid all the tumult and the shouting that greet returning soldiers, the emotions of the men themselves, according to the admission of many of them, are strangely solemn and subdued. A hint of this mood is heard in lines from the London *Graphic*, which follow:

### HOME AGAIN

By E. H. Shillito

The same dull town, the same dark street,
The market square where women meet,
The same old church, where people pray
And worship in the same old way.
The same—O God!—it can not be
The same again to men like me!
Through mists of blood I've seen the skies,
While anguish gleamed from human eyes—
And scorched within the fires of hell,
Have gazed on deeds no tongue can tell.
Heaven's highest peaks, too, have I trod
And seen, in man, the face of God—
And all the time, walk in the street
The ghosts of those I used to greet—
The same! Ah, no! 'Twill never be
The same again to men like me.

In a tone half regretful, half humorous, Cuthbert Collins makes a confession on the poverty that afflicts rich and poor alike, namely, "lack of time." His ballade appears in the Sydney (Australia) *Bulletin*, which prints much good verse.

### BALLADE OF LACK OF TIME

By Cuthbert Collins

There is a store of little scraps of things
  Hid in dim, cobwebbed aisles within my head—
A dusty pile of half-rememberings,
  The doubloons and the silks of books I've read;
  Most precious goods well wrought by men long dead,
Or fellows who still struggle with life's skein.
  Tho all should be ranged neatly there, instead
A dusty treasure-chest lies in my brain.

Here is a jeweled token Homer brings,
  And there a ruby phrase of Wilde glows red;
In the far corner, glints of seabirds' wings
  Which Conrad garnered as a slim craft sped;
  A bright, keen diamond word which Johnson said;
Sweet, perfumed tapestries from old Montaigne—
  The cloths are faded and the gems lack thread;
A dusty treasure-chest lies in my brain.

There are the silver sounds of silver strings
  Which Swinburne's ringing touch to music led;
There glimmer Dumas' heavy signet rings;
  The thoughts which flamed through Henley's hours of dread;
  The great ideals for which men lived and bled,
Odd pieces of great joy and bitter pain,
  Mixed with the cheer upon which smiles are fed—
A dusty treasure-chest lies in my brain.

L'ENVOI

Heigh ho! These things are in disorder spread;
  But some day I will sort them out again;
Meanwhile, as I have got to earn my bread,
  A dusty treasure-chest lies in my brain.

From the same weekly we quote a nocturne by a Tasmanian poet, who gives us a striking vision of a night scene under the Southern Cross. Magpies singing in the trees in the moonlight will strike readers of this clime perhaps as incongruous, but it must be remembered that the birds of Australasia are different in habits and character in many cases from birds of northern countries even when the same name is applied to them.

### NOCTURNE

By H. W. Stewart

Surely this was the very Queen of Nights,
  Who walked in silver spangles and a gown
Woven of purple shadows shot with lights
  From moonbeams that the full moon scattered down,
  And wore the stars for jewels in her crown!
The lilac softly breathed a perfumed prayer
And roses laid their fragrant beauty there.

The wattle-trees had caught the full moon's gleams
  Fast in their leafy tangle; holding tight
The elusive beauty of her silver beams,
  And straining out the splendor of her light;
  Making all plain her magic to my sight,
Till all the ancient glamour of her name
Seemed half revealed by these trees of flame.

Among the moonlit trees the magpies sang
  Their souls out in a lyric ecstasy;
And as I listened ancient memories sprang
  From some olden house of memory
  That long had been an unknown part of me;
And then I knew that I was one with these—
Moonlight and magpies singing in the trees.

As a symbol of the course of human lives Francis Andrews uses a roadway in a poem we take from the London *New Age:*

### THE ROAD

By Francis Andrews

Hard with the griefs of them who passed thereby,
  White with the dust of old delusions dead,
Kind 'neath the rain which cools the brows of thee,
  Ruthless and calm for him whose strength is sped,
Glad with the song of birds at break of day,
  Calm 'neath the moon, gray like a fallen sword,
Still with thy goal beyond the Far-away,
  Promising still the fantom of reward.

From the *Lyric* (New York), a magazine of verse, we select another poem emblematic of life. It has rather more color than the foregoing, but strikes the minor chord that is common to meditative poets.

### THE MASQUE

By Mary Morsell

One night I danced at a masquerade,
  Where all wore strange disguise,
And as I swayed to the violins,
  Love took me by surprize.

The masques were fair on that festive night,
  And the dancing throng was gay,
But, oh, I longed for the hour of hours,
  To cast my mask away.

The clock struck twelve in a far-off tower,
  And I thought, "The hour is here,"
But still they clung to their strange disguise,
  And my steps grew still with fear.

The lights burned dim like fading stars,
  And the flowers drooped one by one,
But tho I waited long, long years,
  The masque was never done.

A rimed translation of a Chinese poem which one of the best critics of England is said to call a "vade-mecum of moral wisdom," which "might well be taught to children," we select from *The Asiatic Review* (London, January). Its lesson, according to the critic—to hold by the righteous mean—is as old as Aristotle in Europe, but has never been better put. The translation is made by D. A. Wilson, but the author of the original is not mentioned. This is probably due to the fact that the verses have been so long in the language of the people that the name of the original author is lost in the past.

### WINE, LOVE, WEALTH, AND WRATH

O wine and love and wealth and wrath
  Are often wicked things!
Behold the sorrows each of them
  On human beings brings.

The alcohol bewitches man,
  His thoughts are not his own;
And love is like a knife of steel
  Which cuts him to the bone.

And wealth's a mighty tiger wild
  That leads a selfish life;
And wrath makes man with man to fight
  And bothers them with strife.

But see the same four wicked things
  With an impartial soul:
See both sides ere you quit them quite,
  For both sides make the whole.

If man should never take a glass,
  How entertain a friend?
If man should never think of love,
  The human race would end!

And every comfort would be lost
  If wealth were ended quite;
*And if men never rose in wrath*
  *The rogues would then be right!*

So wine and love and wealth and wrath
  The man will use that's wise;
But wary watch to cut his cloth
  According to his size.

# REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

## THE CREATOR OF "UNCLE REMUS"

**Harris, Julia Collier. The Life and Letters of Joel Chandler Harris.** Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $3.50 net.

Joel Chandler Harris is almost the one outstanding figure in Southern literature. Harris helped to preserve a type of folk-lore which, in the minds of the American people, will always be associated with the fables of Æsop and La Fontaine. Several generations of children have been brought up on "Uncle Remus"; and, certainly, a nation has revered the creator of "Nights with Uncle Remus" as much as Mark Twain and "Tom Sawyer." The consequence is, that before this book is read it has won many friends, because it is a biography of Harris. After reading it, one is glad to have such a record, sympathetically compiled, of letters and reminiscences, showing the development of a strong, attractive character which began to be marked from its very earliest days.

Harris never got over the bashfulness which besieged him as a boy; his red hair fought hard to give place to gray; his impediment of speech was never overcome; the deep moral strain, which made him almost prosaic as a young man, went hand in hand, in later years, with an unctuous humor which delighted all who knew him. He was gentle, a quality which early showed itself in his correspondence. He was a lover of nature, and his garden and farm were his constant storehouses of delight. His letters are full of mentions of violets, strawberries, roses, and mocking-birds. He was of a deeply religious nature, and became a Catholic just a few days before his death. This biography shows that conversion was no sudden determination on his part, but rather a constant thought with him, evident in the many letters he wrote to his daughters, who went to a convent for schooling.

Harris was an artist of great painstaking. He had a philosophy of workmanship which was exprest on all occasions, but most generally in correspondence with his children, especially Julian, who was to follow in his father's literary footsteps. He was a lover of young people, and, like Lewis Carroll, James Whitcomb Riley, and others, kept up a constant letter-writing with them; he had the delicious ability of blending nonsense with sound advice, and always caught himself up in time if he showed a tendency to "preach."

In communication with his Northern publishers he was modest, and was always contending that his long service on the staff of the Atlanta *Constitution* and other papers had created in him a journalistic style which never could be literature, in the high sense in which he conceived of literature. His love for the South, himself being born of the very tissue of the land, was always uppermost in his writing, and, while his interest was largely on the side of folk-lore (tho he disclaimed that he was a folk-lorist in a scientific sense), his imagination played with the peculiar life and conditions of white life in middle Georgia. His stories and his one notable novel, "Gabriel Tolliver," picture a civilization which is fast disappearing. Already his fiction should in the future be as excellent "historical documents" as his fables are now.

In side-lights cast on the character of "Uncle Remus," Mrs. Harris does justice in this excellent biography of her father-in-law. Living on a plantation during most of his early manhood, Mr. Harris was brought up in the midst of word-of-mouth telling of curious myths, legends, and animal stories of the black people. But he never thought seriously of their value as literary material, until in the seventies, *Lippincott's Magazine* published an article on negro folk-lore. "This article," Mr. Harris once said, "gave me my cue, and the legends told by 'Uncle Remus' are the result. . . . It was 'the accidental beginning of a career that has been accidental throughout.' It was an accident . . . that I wrote 'Uncle Remus,' and an accident that the stories put forth under that name struck the popular fancy."

Uncle Remus made his bow first—not in stories, but in songs which Mr. Harris wrote for the Atlanta *Constitution*. The issue of that paper for January 18, 1877, should be one of the treasured curios of the literary South. He started on his career as a folk-lorist, and never in the history of American literature have we had an example of books catching hold of popular fancy so rapidly. People on all hands asked him how he ever thought of such a quaint old character as "Uncle Remus," and his invariable reply was:

> "He was not an invention of my own, but a human syndicate, I might say, of three or four old darkies whom I had known. I just walloped them together into one person and called him 'Uncle Remus.' You must remember that sometimes the negro is a genuine and original philosopher."

When his first book of stories came out it was illustrated by Church, much to the delight of Mr. Harris, who, throughout his career, was always particular that the pictures in his books should represent the types he sought to depict. So to Church, in 1880, he sent some "leaders" which might be of service to him.

> "If you will bear in mind that the stories are perfectly sane and serious—that they are related by the Southern negroes with all sincerity—you will have no difficulty in catching the curious idea that underlies the legend. The fox of the stories is the gray fox—not the red. The rabbit is the common American hare. The bear is the smaller species of black bear common in portions of Georgia and Florida."

Mr. Harris never took his folk-lore position very seriously. As he said once, in reviewing a book of myths:

> "First let us have the folk-tales told as they were intended to be told, for the sake of amusement—as a part of the art of literary entertainment. Then, if the folk-lorists find in them anything of value to their pretensions, let it be picked out and preserved with as little cackling as possible."

But that did not save him from correspondence with learned people who wanted him to name the sources of his tales and to enter into a comparative study which would connect darky superstitions with the myths of the East. Others, like Irwin Russell, might write stories of the negro with inimitable touches, but no one thus far has been able to reproduce their dialect as precisely as Mr. Harris. This reproduction may have been a handicap to "Uncle Remus," for not many people can follow the spelling which often looks like another language. But it was said that Harris could think in the negro dialect. Certain it is that he made a careful study of the negro, and no writer knew him better.

It is too long a story to narrate how fully Mr. Harris concentrated his attention on types of negroes in the South. An ethnologist could not say that "Uncle Remus" did not know what he was writing about. He was always on the lookout for strains of Arabia in the colored brethren. And his thoroughness enriched the material he garnered. Tho he discounted the part he himself played in the popularity of "Uncle Remus," his friends would not countenance his modesty. Mark Twain wrote:

> "You can argue *yourself* into the delusion that the principle of life is in the stories themselves and not in their setting, but you will save labor by stopping with that solitary convert, for he is the only intelligent one you will bag. In reality, the stories are only alligator-pears—one eats them merely for the sake of the dressing."

Mr. Clemens was anxious for Harris to join him and Cable in readings. The three met in New Orleans to discuss the matter, but Harris was too shy. An amusing account of the gathering of the three is given in Twain's "Life on the Mississippi." That shyness never deserted the author of "Uncle Remus." On one of his visits North he was given a dinner by his publishers, and escaped just when he thought he was going to be asked to make a speech. He was, as one of his acquaintances said of him, incapable of "adjusting himself to the human miscellany." His friendship for Theodore Roosevelt resulted in his visiting the White House while Roosevelt was President, and the only time he ever consented to appear in public was with the President. The Roosevelt family were all devoted to Harris. The following letter from Colonel Roosevelt written on June 28, 1917, was prepared specially for the Harris biography:

> "Sagamore Hill.
>
> "My Dear Mrs. Harris:
>
> "From the moment when I first saw his writings I was an ardent admirer of Joel Chandler Harris. There was a small ancestral element in this: my mother and aunt, two Georgia girls, had brought me up on all kinds of plantation tales, including the B'Rabbit stories and play-rimes like 'Chickamy, Chickamy, Craney, Crow,' so that I turned greedily to the reproduction of these in print.
>
> "But my admiration very soon passed beyond this stage. The writings of Joel Chandler Harris gave to me, as they gave to many thousands of others, something that we got nowhere else. I am not a literary critic; I am not competent to express sweeping judgment on the 'art for art's sake' theory. But I can speak of my own personal feelings! I certainly do not care for books that do not have what I regard as literary worth, the quality which entitles them to a place in literature proper. But neither do I care for them greatly, as a rule, unless they have in them something else also; unless one feels moved by something high and fine, so that one feels

# PLYMOUTH

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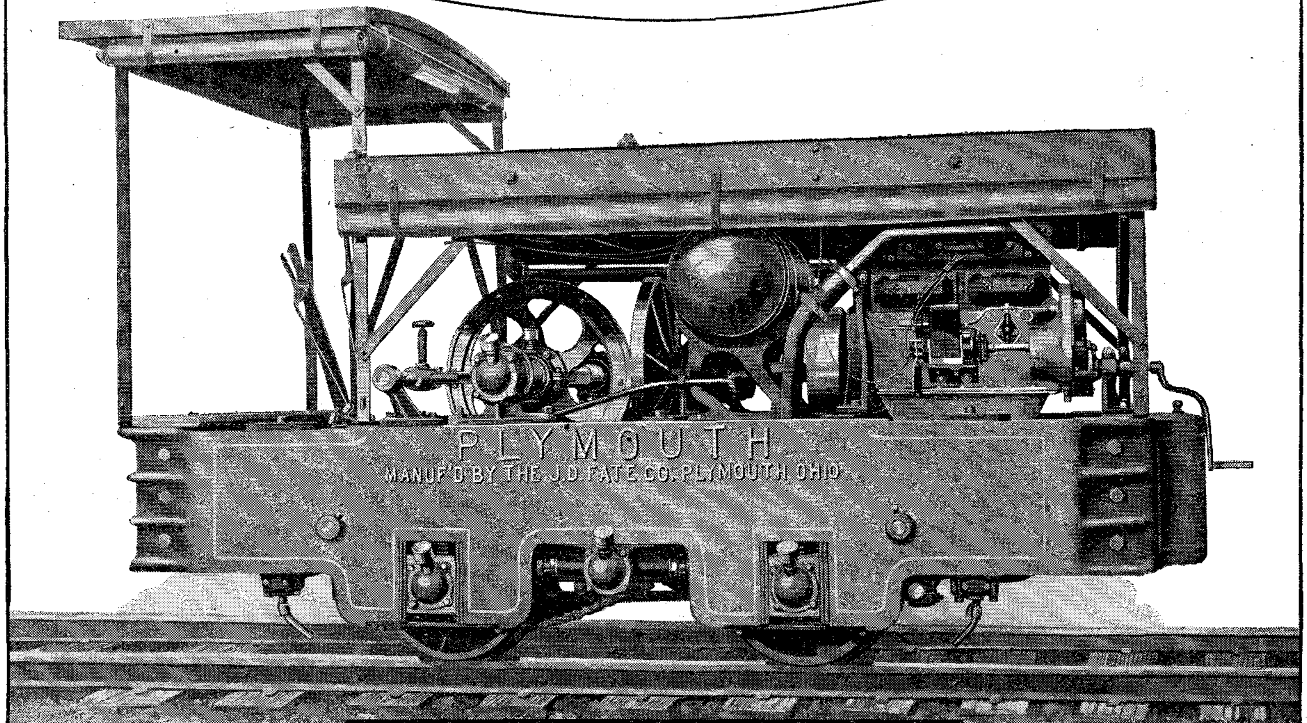

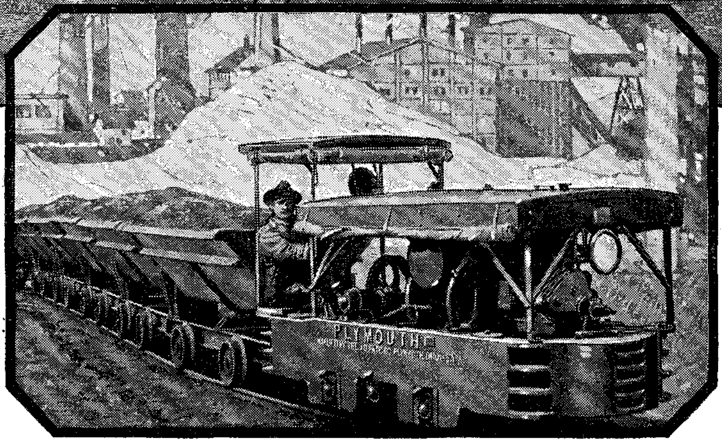

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braver and gentler, with keener indignation against wrong, and more sensitive sympathy for suffering because of having read them.

"Joel Chandler Harris gave all of this to me, and to my family—for his books were among those to which the children listened most eagerly when their mother read aloud. Aside from the immortal B'Rabbit stories, and the children's stories, many of his sketches were among the most striking and powerful permanent contributions to literature that have been produced on this side of the ocean. And not one leaves a bad taste in the mouth! Not one teaches us to admire success unworthily achieved, nor triumphant evil, nor anything that is base or hard. There is plenty of sadness and wrong—Heaven knows there is enough of both in life, and the stories of Joel Chandler Harris are life. But our admiration is always for what is good in the girls or the men; and this whether the hero be lofty or lowly, white man or black.

"When I became President I set my heart on having Joel Chandler Harris a guest at the White House. But to get him there proved no easy task! He was a very shy, sensitive, retiring man, who shrank from all publicity, and to whom it was really an agony to be made much of in public. But I knew that he liked me; and I had the able assistance of Julian [the son], who remarked to me: 'I'll get father up to see you if I have to blindfold him and back him into the White House.' Fortunately, such extreme measures were not necessary; but I shall never forget the smile of triumph with which Julian did actually deliver the somewhat deprecatory 'father' inside the White House doors. But I think he soon felt at home. He loved the children, and at dinner that evening we had no outsider except Fitzhugh Lee, who was a close family friend, and with whom I knew he would get on well.

"In a little while he was completely at ease; he was devoted to Mrs. Roosevelt, of course—he couldn't help being; and after half an hour he was talking and laughing freely, and exchanging anecdotes and criticisms, and comparing reminiscences. When he left next morning all of our family agreed that we had never received at the White House a pleasanter friend or a man whom we more delighted to honor. We felt that our gentle-natured, sweet-tempered, almost humble-minded guest was also a really great man, a man utterly fearless in his flaming anger against wrong and oppression.

"Always yours,
"Theodore Roosevelt."

What Mr. Harris felt about this visit to the President will be remembered by those of his readers who recall the *Billy Sander's* articles which some Northern editors thought he could prepare, after the fashion of *Mr. Dooley*.

Throughout the long and interesting chapters of this thick book we are constantly reminded of Mr. Harris's deep interest in the negro problem; he was the one Southern writer who was best able to talk of the black race sanely and picturesquely. But this well-balanced attitude was evident in more things than that. His comradeship with his children was at the basis sane and helpful; his honesty of criticism was fearless and with no suggestion of acrimony; his analyses of the fine points in his own art thorough and far-seeing. He loved to argue about the difference between lingo, patois, and dialect; he wrote often about diction and style. One letter, in particular, apropos of the latter subject, should be quoted as demonstrating his reactions on other matters. It was addrest to his daughter Lillian:

"The Gleanings came to hand, and I read your account of the pottery tour with great pleasure. It is particularly well done, and the reason is very plain. You had something to write about, you knew what you wanted to say, and you said it, briefly and clearly. There are two secrets of good writing that I will whisper in your ear. One is to write about something that interests you because you know it; the other is to be familiar with and believe in the ideas you propose to write about. One secret refers to description and the other to views, feelings, opinions. Combined, or separate, they relate to everything that has been or can be written in the shape of literature. So far as merely correct diction is concerned, that can easily be acquired, especially by those who have a knack or gift of expression.

"In nearly all the books and magazines that I read, diction is called style. Why I don't know, for the two come together and combine only in the works of the very greatest writers, as, for instance, Hawthorne—or, to name a greater still, Cardinal Newman. I have just been reading some of the Cardinal's works, and I am simply amazed at the beauty, power, fluency, and vividness with which he uses the English tongue. In discussing the driest subjects, he frequently thrills the mind with passages of such singular beauty as almost to take one's breath away. In these passages you can not separate the style from the diction, for they are fused.

"Nevertheless, style is one thing and diction is another. If some one should compel me by force to explain the difference between the two, my answer would be something like this: Diction is the body—the flesh and bone—and style is the spirit. But some years ago, that able Heathen, Mr. Herbert Spencer, had something he wanted to say about diction, and so he wrote it out and called it 'An Essay on Style,' and ever since then the heathens, the pagans, and not a few who call themselves Christians, have persisted in referring to diction as style—just as our Northern scholars refer to the '*provincialism* of the South' when they mean the *provinciality* of the South. Dear me! I hope I am not wearying you with all this; more than all, I hope I have made myself understood. It is so easy to be vague and hazy when talking about writing as a gift and as an art. A person who has the gift must acquire the art, and that is to be done only by long practise."

Mr. Harris's friendship with James Whitcomb Riley was one of much warmth, and the two were continually exchanging letters and books. "Gabriel Tolliver" was dedicated to the Hoosier poet, who often visited the Harris family in Atlanta. Nothing Harris delighted in more than in nonsense, and the holiday season was one of cheer and madcap adventures. Such a man is vital, not only to his family, but to the community. Toward the latter part of his life honors fell thick and fast around "Uncle Remus." Publishers ran after him with contracts, groups of children formed societies bearing his name, the University of Pennsylvania gave him a degree; his boyhood town wanted to extend to him a formal welcome, and the South in general regarded his home as a kind of pilgrimage center.

Mrs. Harris has accomplished her task excellently well. No side-light is omitted in her portrait of "Uncle Remus." He was a man of varied genius, and his art had widely differing successes. Whether in a tale or in an editorial article Harris had a crystal-clear mind. He will always be remembered best for the fidelity with which he preserved a rich storehouse of folk-lore and painted for posterity the distinctive humor of a race now so changed except in the color of its skin.

## AS TO PHILADELPHIA

**Shackleton, Robert. The Book of Philadelphia.** Illustrated. 8vo, pp. x-413. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Company. $3 net, boxed.

"Chatty" may mean either "gossipy, entertaining, but not particularly instructive," or "gossipy, entertaining, and essentially instructive." Mr. Shackleton's book belongs to the latter class of "chatty" books. One could hardly acquire a knowledge of the history of a town full of interesting and fruitful memories, places, and things in a more agreeable manner than by reading this description of Philadelphia past and present. This author has steeped himself in the spirit of the place and infused his pages with it. The publishers, too, have so nobly seconded his efforts with a profusion of illustrations—full-page inserts, head-piece vignettes, and tail-pieces—and with so excellent type that the book as a whole is a delight. New-Yorkers affect to look down upon this town which they delight to call sleepy. But after seeing how much it holds that is historical, quaint, fascinating, even unique, as shown in this volume, some pricks of conscience and stings of envy might well be felt.

For instance, in the first chapter on "Insiders and Outsiders," Philadelphia's pride in its own families and a sort of Boston-Brahmin exclusiveness are described. And yet many of the people who "placed it on the map" were "outsiders"; they were not born in the city. A number of these we meet—of course, the great Penn and Franklin, then Girard, Robert Morris, Jay Cooke, Russell Conwell, Edward Bok, George Horace Lorimer, and Tom Paine ("These are the times that try men's souls"). Others, indeed, "belonged," like Kate Smith ("Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm"), and Henry George. Yet so careless has Philadelphia been that one can not find—no one remembers—where some of these lived and wrought! This fact is one of the "uniquenesses" of Philadelphia.

Another of its peculiarities comes out in the chapter on "The Hidden Churches"—which (unlike those of Boston and New York—Trinity, for instance) "are in out-of-the-way corners, with no far-seen up-standing spires that dominate or guide."

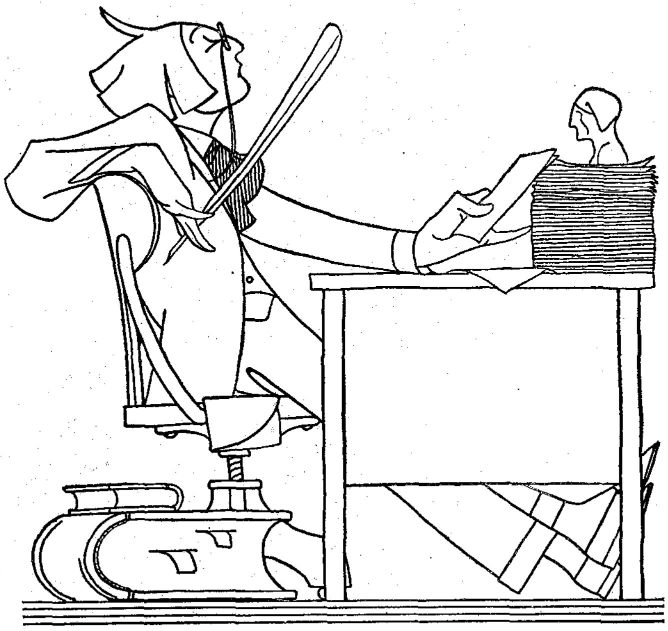
To afford a taste of the quality of this book, let us quote the first paragraph from the chapter on "Some Distinguishing Traits":

"When Dr. Benjamin Rush, after the brilliant capture of Stony Point, wrote to General Wayne, from Philadelphia, that 'our streets rang for many days with nothing but your name. You are remembered constantly next to our good and great Washington, over our claret and madeira,' he exprest one of the marked traits of his city. For it is a city of the palate, a city that loves good things to eat and drink, a city of gustatory amenities, of old friends sitting about old mahogany, drinking old wine; and when the world-war made it seem almost unpatriotic to eat or to drink it was a blow at the city's heart; not because—the distinction strikes at the very root of the matter—not because of undue love for eating or drinking, but because eating and drinking have from the beginning represented friendship and hospitality. . . . A phrase used somewhere by the lovable Charles Lamb to typify hospitality might well fit the typical residents, for 'their kitchen chimney is never suffered to freeze.'"

And then the author tells of some of the dishes peculiarly savoring of Philadelphia: scrapple, catfish, and waffles, tripe and oysters, ice-cream. All this is taken to the

# The Long-haired Advertising Man

of bygone days, who wore long flowing ties and filled his sentences with ponderous polysyllabic words to show how much he knew, does not exist today. The advertising man who makes new records for himself and for his company today is just the opposite of that. He is before all else a crisp and clean-cut *business man.* His middle name is *ACTION.* He watches costs as closely as a crabbed auditor and yet he's wise enough to *SPEND* by thousands and by *hundred thousands.* He's a man with vision clear enough to lay his business-building plans not only for this month and for this year, but for *ten years ahead.*



And the advertising men of America today have a far more vital and important function to perform than they have ever had before. With economy of time and energy a most vital factor, with competition growing keener every day, with new and complex selling problems coming up, the advertising men have got to give each salesman on the firing line a *better backing than he's ever had.* They've got to send ahead of every selling force a *powerful barrage of selling shells* so that the opposition will be battered down *before the salesmen call.*

For this barrage the advertising man has two main types of ordnance at his command—high calibered artillery and *RAPID-FIRE GUNS.* His artillery consists of pages in the daily, weekly, and monthly publications; and his rapid-fire gun is that most modern weapon of the business world to which all men now turn for quick and most decisive action either in an emergency or for a main attack—the *MULTIGRAPH.*

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If there is any advertising man, or *any other man,* still unfamiliar with the workings of this *RAPID-FIRE GUN,* we'll gladly send him ammunition samples and full details if he'll fill the coupon out and mail it in.

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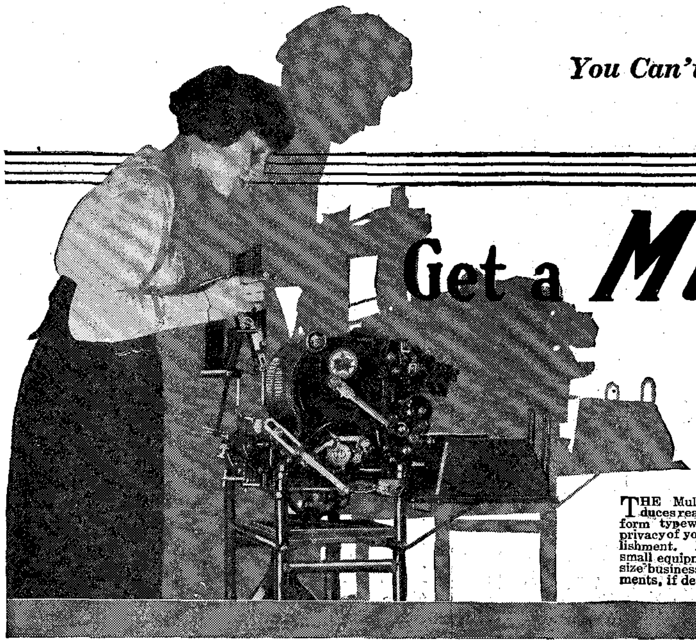

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He Will Take
The Bubble Grains, As You Know

Offer a boy a dish of bread and milk, and a dish of Puffed Wheat in milk. You know he will take, ten times in ten, these flaky, toasted bubbles.

In Puffed Wheat every food cell is exploded. The grains are shot from guns. He gets a scientific food, where digestion is easy and complete.

When children like it better—vastly better—why not serve some Puffed Grain to them in every bowl of milk?

Offer Him Choice At Breakfast

Serve Puffed Wheat to him, and beside it any other wheat food.

He will see in Puffed Wheat flimsy, toasted bubbles, puffed to eight times normal size.

He will taste an almond flavor, much like toasted nuts.

There was never a whole-wheat dish ever created which could tempt a boy like that.

When Puffed Grains are best for them, and are liked best, why not always serve them?

How to Serve

With cream and sugar. With melted butter. In bowls of milk.
As ice cream garnish. In your soups.
Also douse with melted butter for hungry children after school.

Puffed Wheat
Puffed Rice
Corn Puffs
All Bubble Grains, Each 15c
*Except in Far West*

The Quaker Oats Company
Sole Makers

(3062)

accompaniment of beautiful women who dress well, who, moreover, add the salad of intellectual converse and a quiet serenity.

Altogether, this is one of the most educative of the better kind of chatty volumes.

### RECENT FRICTION

**Bojer, Johan. The Great Hunger.** New York: Moffat Yard & Co. $1.60.

A mixture of strange simplicity and of great sophistication distinguishes this Norwegian novel from the run of American, English, and French fiction, and allies it with the Scandinavian literature of Ibsen and Björnson. How a man rose from nothing to riches and honor, and fell again to nothing so far as all but the soul of him was concerned, is told by Bojer in a fairy-tale sort of way. The narrative itself, in spite of occasional touches intended to give it realism, is throughout as crude and "unconvincing" as possible. But the author's real concern, which must be the real concern of any reader who gets more than a few hours of mediocre amusement out of the book, is with the development of a theory. Briefly, Bojer manipulates his puppets to show that, if there is to be any god, man must create him. The new phase of this old idea consists in the author's insistence that this god must not be the god dreamed of by the German superman, heartless and worshipful of his own force, but a god of pity rather than of justice, of mercy rather than of power, since the qualities of pity and of mercy are not to be found in any god we know, nor anywhere in all the universe save in man himself. Bojer's "Peer" will inevitably invite comparison, both in his adventures and in his philosophizing, with Ibsen's "Peer Gynt."

**Goodwin, Ernest. The Duchess of Siona.** Boston and New York. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.60.

Out with philosophy and common sense, in with amazingly noble and heroic heroes, with ladies wondrous fair, with such villainous throat-slitters-in-extraordinary as are only to be culled by a bright modern imagination out of medieval Italy! Here is a base-born knave (apparently), but of good address and marvelous intelligence; be sure he will turn out a king's son in the end! Here is a lady, red-haired, too beautiful for adjectives, vowed to celibacy—be sure things will happen to melt her high-born iciness! But in all fairness it must be mentioned, saving the odiousness of comparisons, that Mr. Goodwin does not handle a piping-hot love scene quite as well as Maurice Hewlett hath done, nor does he lead through improbable adventures with quite the *éclat* which we have found in Jeffrey Farnol. Nevertheless, as one of the paragonical *Duchess's* courtiers might protest, it is a right good amusement, of a sort.

### GAME-BIRDS IN CALIFORNIA

**Grinnell, Joseph; Bryant, Harold Child; and Storer, Tracy Irwin. The Game-Birds of California.** Contribution from the University of California Museum of Vertebrate Zoology. Large 8vo, pp. x-642. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Back in 1912 the staff of the University of California Museum of Vertebrate Zoology began to work toward the conservation of native game-birds. They soon reached the conclusion that game laws by themselves did not afford adequate protection, that the people at large must be interested and informed. The three authors then combined and concentrated their efforts upon this present volume, believing, to quote one of them (Joseph Grinnell), that "the highest plane of scientific output can be accomplished only through coöperative effort."

In one sentence the authors show the varied requirements they have met in the present work: "The hunter wishes information concerning the haunts and habits of our game-birds; the naturalist wishes to have the completest possible data regarding their life histories; the legislator who appreciates the necessity of judicious game laws wishes to have the facts that are relevant to his purpose presented in concise form; and the conservationist desires that information which will assist him in his efforts to perpetuate our bird-life for the ultimate benefit of the greatest number of people." In the West bird statistics have not been so highly provided as in the East. This book bridges a gap in the records of natural history, and in addition furnishes highly interesting and valuable information on the way bird-life has been, and is still being, reduced, and about the measures already taken, as well as those bound to be taken, to preserve it.

From the scientific standpoint, the book is a thorough, scholarly piece of work. It is interesting to note that the authors have drawn liberally upon the knowledge of hunters and the statistics of gun clubs. The whole is well planned and well written, well printed and well bound. There are numerous pen-and-ink sketches illustrating characteristics of species; and of sixteen colored plates nine were done specially for this work by the incomparable Louis Agassiz Fuertes. There is an ample bibliography as well as an index.

### A NEW WAR-BOOK

**Henderson, Alice Palmer.** The Ninety-first at Camp Lewis. Profusely illustrated. Pp. 510. Tacoma: John C. Barr. Price, $5.

It was predicted that such books as Mrs. Henderson's would flood the country at the end of the war. It is no wonder that the first edition of her work was so soon exhausted, for it contains something of interest to almost every man who ever served in the 91st Division, and also to the relatives of the men. We get a full and detailed history of the division up to its departure for France, with sketches and photographs of prominent personalities. Besides the text, there are blank pages for personal memorabilia.

---

**Proving His Point.**—One night at a theater some scenery took fire and a very perceptible odor of burning alarmed the spectators. A panic seemed to be imminent, when an actor appeared on the stage.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he said, "compose yourselves. There is no danger."

The audience did not seem reassured.

"Ladies and gentlemen," continued the comedian, rising to the necessity of the occasion, "confound it all—do you think if there was any danger I'd be here?"

The panic collapsed.—*Syracuse Post-Standard.*

---

**Wrong Direction.**—The soldier whose specialty had been sewer-trenches for some months past, was found leaning on his shovel.

"What are you dreaming about now?" the non-com. asked.

"I was just thinking," responded the shovel-wielder, "that if these ditches were straight up and down instead of lengthwise, I'd have dug my way back home long before this."—*The Spiker* (*Engineers' Railway, U. S. Army.*)

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Every drop awakens flavor

YOU use so little vinegar on vegetables or in salads—just enough to bring out the flavor and to add a new taste—that it is certainly economical to make sure of the quality—for where good vinegar improves, poor or impure vinegar spoils and wastes good food. Heinz Vinegar, guaranteed by the Heinz label, by the name that in all the well-known 57 Varieties means good things to eat, is fine of flavor, mellow and of a purity greater than any food law requires. It is made of the finest materials and aged in wood until the aroma and flavor are fully developed.

*Pints, quarts and half-gallons,*

*Malt, Cider, and White*

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VINEGAR
FERMENTED
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ONE QUART

In bottles filled and sealed in the Heinz establishment

Baked Beans
Spaghetti
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*Some of the*
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# PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

## ADMIRAL USHER RETIRES WITH HIS LAST AND GREATEST TASK WELL DONE

ADMIRAL NATHANIEL R. USHER, whose forty-eight years of service in the Navy were rounded out by a part in the defeat of Germany, possibly as important as that played by any individual American, reached the age-limit on April 7 and retired with the knowledge that his last and greatest task had been well done. As Commandant of the Third Naval District, the most important district in the country, both before and during the war, he helped to build up and launch "the main offensive of freedom against the Germans," as a Naval bulletin, issued in commemoration of his retirement, points out. In his district, running from New London, Conn., to Barnegat, N. J., a tremendous force of men and ships had to be gathered together, buildings and warehouses had to be commandeered, docks and water-front facilities improved, and finally, most important of all, the original convoys had to be organized, supplied with food and munitions, and sent safely across the submarine-infested Atlantic. Months before the United States declared war, the Admiral began active preparations for the task which the visit of a German *U*-boat to Newport warned him was coming, and it appears from the Naval bulletin which sketches his career that his way of winding it up before turning to something else is typical of his way of dealing with the many jobs, big and little, that have fallen to him in his nearly half a century of service as a naval commander. His individual history, which touches the history of every large event in the history of the American Navy since he joined it, is outlined by the bulletin as follows:

> Born in Vincennes, Ind., sixty-four years ago, he entered the Naval Academy, September 21, 1871, and graduated June 21, 1875. He was promoted to Rear Admiral in 1911.
>
> His life has been all action, action, and again action from first to last. It is the life that makes one want to go and "do things" himself. His is the life which will increase the esteem and high honor which the American feels and willingly awards our naval men. His service took him through two wars and furnished many picturesque adventures.
>
> Going to sea the day after he was graduated from Annapolis, he has seen our Navy pass through varying stages of development from the time the 5,000-ton *Tennessee*, an unarmored wooden steamship was the pride of the fleet, down to the powerful super-dreadnought of to-day.
>
> The *Tennessee* was the flag-ship of the Asiatic station and Admiral Usher first saw duty thereon upon leaving the Naval Academy. The flag-ship was the smartest thing in those days and carried two 11-inch guns and twenty-two 9-inchers, with four 100-pound rifles and one 60-pound rifle. This was a cruise of three years which took him to China.
>
> He has shipped on all kinds of warcraft as is seen from his record: *Tennessee*, 1875–77; *Kearsarge*, 1877–78; *Constellation*, 1878; *Independent*, 1878–79; *Jamestown*, 1879–81; *Minnesota*, 1882; *Alarm*, 1882; *Passaic*, 1883; *Saratoga*, 1883–84; *Bear*, 1884; *Juniata*, 1886–89; *Vermont*, 1890–92; *Dolphin*, 1892–93; *Ericsson*, 1894–98; *Kearsarge*, 1899–1901; *Illinois*, 1901–03; *St. Louis*, 1906–08; and *Michigan*, 1909–11.
>
> In 1878 Usher went back to Europe again on the *Constellation*, which was in the special squadron going to the Paris Exposition. When this voyage ended the officer was sent to the Pacific Station.
>
> When on duty in the West, Admiral Usher went to Alaska on the *Jamestown*, which took over the job of governing our new possessions during the gold days. The United States had a Collector of Customs at Sitka and one other civil official miles away when the miners from British Columbia came over in droves after the gold strike. There were many Russians who remained there, and with the Indians and miners there was great need for a firm governmental hand. The Indians and whites made up a petition and sent it to the British naval station at Esquimault, Vancouver, asking that a ship be dispatched to uphold law and order in the new possessions of the United States.
>
> The request was complied with, and then our Government hastily ordered the *Alaska* of the United States Navy to proceed and take over the job. This was done, but the *Alaska* remained there but a short time, when it was relieved by the *Jamestown*, on which Usher was an Ensign. This was in the spring of 1879, and the assignment lasted three years.
>
> After this Admiral Usher participated in the Greely relief expedition and afterward went on a four years' cruise around the world, visiting virtually every country and naval station. Coming back here in 1888 he was sent to Nicaragua when it was proposed to build a canal there connecting the Atlantic and Pacific. This project fell through, however, and in 1890 Admiral Usher was assigned to duty on the receiving-ship at New York, his only assignment here until he came to the Brooklyn Navy-yard as Commandant of the Yard and Third Naval District in 1914.

In 1897 the Admiral was ordered to command the torpedo-boat *Ericsson*, one of the first vessels of this type built for the United States Navy. It was to combat this class of vessels that destroyers were originally launched. When the Spanish-American War broke out the *Ericsson* was with the torpedo flotilla in Southern waters and it had a busy career from then on. As the bulletin tells the story:

> The *Ericsson* was at Key West the day the *Maine* was blown up in Havana Harbor. The message from Sigsbee was received at the Key West Station about ten o'clock in the evening and the Commandant notified Usher. Before the days of wireless, the skipper of the *Ericsson* at once set out to notify the Atlantic Fleet several miles away. The armored cruiser *New York* was the flag-ship of Admiral Sicard and the message was delivered before 1 A.M.
>
> With the fleet and the torpedo flotilla on a war-footing it fell to the lot of the *Ericsson* to capture the first Spanish prize. This was a fishing-schooner, which, with many other vessels of varying type, were taken into Key West after the blockade of the Cuban coast began. Some time later the *Ericsson* was ordered to proceed with the convoy taking the first American expeditionary force to Cuba and participated in the landing of the troops at Siboney. From there the *Ericsson* joined the *Santiago* "in shore patrol," which with the American men-o'-war outside took up the vigil against the day that the Spanish Fleet should come out. A medley of small boats, including launches, were on the inshore patrol, and finally they flashed the word that the enemy ships were getting steam up to come out.
>
> As the Spanish ships came out and were attacked by the American warships the skipper of the *Ericsson* maneuvered to torpedo the *Viscaya*, but before he could get in position the Spanish craft was driven ashore. Then the *Ericsson's* mission changed from one of destruction to mercy and the torpedo craft went in and rescued the survivors of the *Viscaya's* crew.

A vivid description of the heroic manner in which our sailors rescued the men of Cervera's fleet is given in the official report as follows:

> The flag-ship directed the *Ericsson* to pick out men in the water astern and then to go inshore and rescue the crew of the *Viscaya* from the burning vessel.
>
> The *Ericsson* ran close alongside the *Viscaya* and sent small boats to her. Explosions from the ammunition on board the *Viscaya* began about this time, and her guns, which had been left loaded, were fired one after the other by the flames. The *Viscaya* was on fire fore and aft, but the mass of the fire was aft, and the position of the *Ericsson* was perilous in the extreme, and only the urgency of the occasion caused her to remain.
>
> Rescued eleven officers and about ninety sailors and marines from the vessel, many of them sorely wounded. The Spanish were no sooner taken on board than they urged immediate withdrawal of the *Ericsson*, but this vessel remained until all alive had been taken from the *Viscaya* by the *Ericsson's* small boats and the boats from the *Iowa*.
>
> One of the *Viscaya's* large cutters was also used. The *Ericsson's* deck was then crowded with prisoners. These were all put on board the *Iowa*.

Light is thrown on plans to torpedo Cervera in Santiago Harbor by a naval officer, First Lieutenant Edi, who was torpedo officer on the *Ericsson*, in August, 1898. To quote Lieutenant Edi:

> Usher and I had fixt it up to run into Santiago Harbor by night, and torpedo those of the Spanish we could reach. Usher

# Why Armour Cannot Fix Meat Prices

IT is generally known that the livestock supply varies from day to day and that prices fluctuate in consequence. It is *not* so generally understood that the retail demand for fresh meat varies tremendously also, and that in consequence, the price obtained by Armour and Company fluctuates, too.

When fresh meat is finished at the plants it is shipped to Armour branch houses located in more than 400 centers of consumption. And, this meat is shipped *unsold.* The branch house manager receives with it a memorandum of what it cost to produce the meat. It is a simple matter then for him to determine what he must seek to get for it if he is to show a profit. And, he must sell it in the open market, in direct competition with other packers' branch houses, local abattoirs, and so forth. Also, he must face the uncertainties of weather, heavy receipts of fish and fowl, and, often, unexpected and unusual circumstances.

Under the heading of "unusual circumstances" for instance, would come the recent epidemic of Spanish Influenza. Statistics gathered by Armour and Company show that while the epidemic was at its height fresh meat purchases the country over fell off no less than 25 per cent.

A sudden wave of intense heat; a severe blizzard which blocks roads and makes transportation difficult; heavy receipts of fish or game; local-killed meats coming on the markets in small communities—all or any of these factors have a marked effect on the demand for fresh meats.

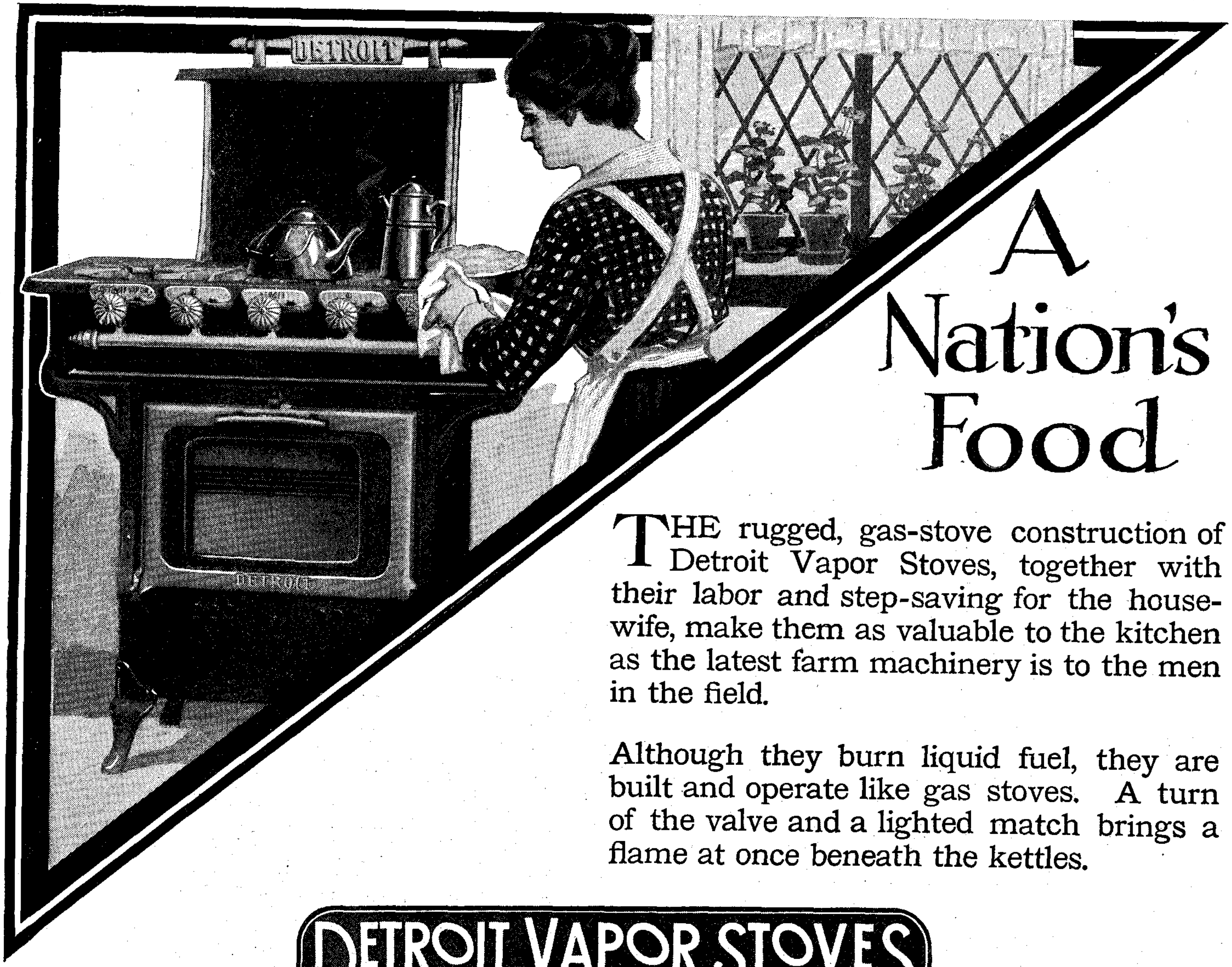
Branch house managers must—because storage facilities demand it—dispose of their stock each week so far as possible. This often necessitates selling below cost.

Thus, if statistics be consulted, it will be found that the selling price of Armour and Company's fresh meats parallels the price of livestock and is constantly further affected by the conditions mentioned.

With these facts in view, fair-minded readers must comprehend that it is not possible for Armour and Company to fix the price of meats.

**ARMOUR AND COMPANY**
**CHICAGO**

2937



# A Nation's Food

THE rugged, gas-stove construction of Detroit Vapor Stoves, together with their labor and step-saving for the housewife, make them as valuable to the kitchen as the latest farm machinery is to the men in the field.

Although they burn liquid fuel, they are built and operate like gas stoves. A turn of the valve and a lighted match brings a flame at once beneath the kettles.

## DETROIT VAPOR STOVES
"Work Like Gas"

## Burn Oil, Gasoline or Distillate

The secret is the wonderful giant burners. No wicks, no asbestos rings or substitutes, but simple, durable 8½ pound iron burners that mix oil and air into a gas which burns with an intensely hot blue flame and can be regulated to any requirement.

There are two giant burners in the oven of a Detroit Vapor Stove and double walls and flues distribute the heat twice around the baking or roasting.

Each stove is complete in itself. It can be placed anywhere. No pipes or pressure tanks are needed.

Detroit Vapor Stoves give 19 hours of cooking to a gallon of fuel—cheaper than gas, coal or wood.

Some dealer in your town has Detroit Vapor Stoves. Let him demonstrate to you what cannot be told by word or picture about these guaranteed, high quality ranges, or write today for our special stove book D2.

**The Detroit Vapor Stove Company**
Detroit Michigan (71)

**The Detroit Vapor Stove Company**
Detroit, Michigan

Please send me your new stove book D2.

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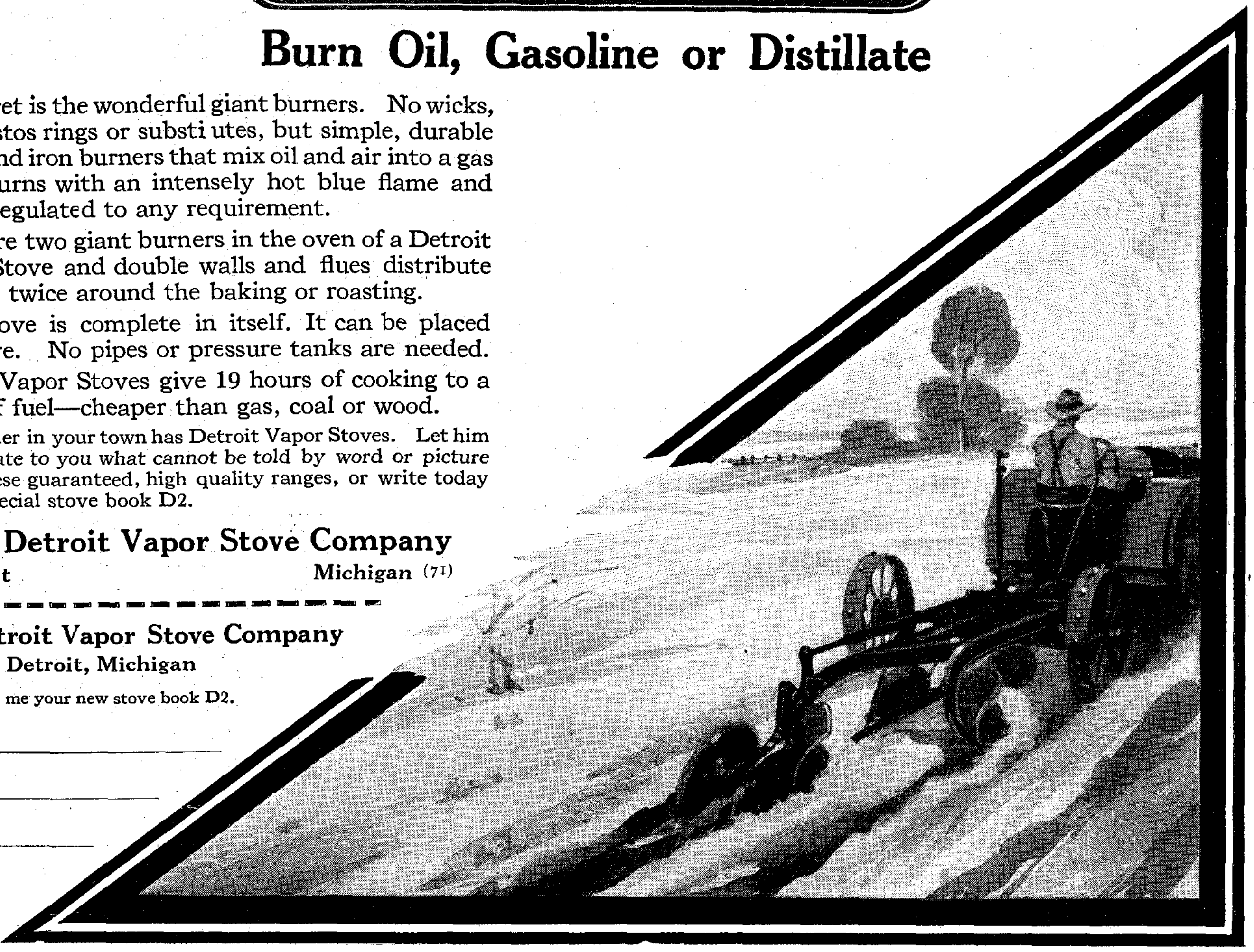


asked the Admiral for permission, and while waiting for it to be granted Cervera made his sudden move and came out. Of course, we didn't expect to get out alive, if we had ever started, but it would have been a good piece of work and easily worth the loss of two officers and twenty men. Every man of our crew was dead anxious to make the try.

After the Spanish-American War Admiral Usher was assigned to the *Kearsarge*, and afterward was executive officer of the *Illinois*. Later he served in the War College and on the General Board and as detail officer at the Navy Department. In 1906 he commanded the armored cruiser *St. Louis* and in 1909 the *Michigan*, which won the first battle-efficiency pennant. In 1911 he was promoted to Rear Admiral and placed in command of the Fourth Division of the Atlantic Fleet. After several years with the fleet he was made Commandant of the Norfolk Navy-yard. On September 28, 1914, he took charge of the important post at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

As to the personal characteristics of the man, the bulletin comments:

Admiral Usher is a picturesque personality, and he stands the supreme test by being as popular with his officers and men as he is with the public generally. In an official order as to how officers and enlisted men should salute, and admonishing the men to put fellowship and snap in salute, he said:

"If you see an officer return a salute in a contemptuous or slurring manner you will make no mistake in putting him down as one who has yet to learn the business of an officer. Your good and efficient officer considers it a privilege to answer in kind the military greeting of a real soldier or sailor.

"The salute is as much a sign of fellowship among fighting men as it is a recognition of rank. Don't ever forget that, and you'll begin to see something mighty fine and human in the snappy salute that passes between uniformed men."

When Capt. Hans Rose, in his undersea boat, the *U-53*, in October, 1916, visited our shores Admiral Usher and the Department realized that it was a test journey in the interest of German submarine activity on our coast. They realized then that war between Germany and the United States was more than a possible contingency. They said nothing to outsiders, but prepared, and were ready when the storm broke.

In November, 1916, speaking at the banquet of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Admiral Usher advocated a greater Navy and the immediate organization of the Naval Reserve Force, for, he said:

"It is the surest denial to any insistent foe who may shortly visit our shores. A weak Navy means peril. The Navy to-day is in ideals and purpose the same Navy that it has always been. We are always ready and it will make good the purpose for which it exists."

In the Third Naval District the main offense of freedom against the Germans was to be built up and modernized. Admiral Usher had a vigorous and weighty task thrust upon him. Ships had to be outfitted, a tremendous force recruited, buildings and warehouses commandeered, docks and water-front facilities improved, and storehouses taken over for Navy use, and, last but not least, the preparation of the original convoys had to be organized and supplied with food and munitions and sent across the broad Atlantic.

Recruiting was one of the biggest factors which confronted the Navy. The Admiral presided at a meeting called at the New York Yacht Club, in January, 1917. Plans were perfected for the recruiting of a large number of Navy Reserve Force men and for the acquisition by the Government of a mighty fleet of yachts for defense work. In two months 11,000 men were recruited and these men were sent to transports, cargo-ships, battle-ships, and cruisers.

Recruiting, however, was but one item in the vast work thrust upon Admiral Usher. A mine-sweeping force had to be instituted, a tremendous Naval Training Camp built, section bases for the maintenance and operation of hundreds of submarine-chasers and scout-patrols organized, and in addition a vast Secret Service devoted to naval affairs was instituted in the office of what was called the Commandant's Aide for Information. Aeronautics, balloon observation, and all that went to wage war from the undersea menace were included in the work of this district.

The Admiral, during his administration, has seen Hun domination—a brutal, lustful, tigerish, demoniacal force—laid low. The peoples of the world will ever be grateful to the Navy of the United States for the work they did in the fight for democracy.

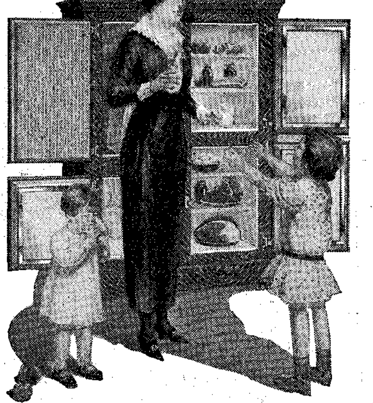
With his wife, Admiral Usher will make his home in Potsdam, N. Y.

## YANKEE FOOTMARKS WILL REMAIN FOR YEARS IN FRANCE

THE hobnailed brogan worn by the American soldier has made its mark in France. Stone can not resist the powerful action of the American steel-shod sole, even the steel sides of a "tank" are not immune to the Yank's "hob." On France's historical stairways, on French cobblestones, on the floors of buildings, the signs of the American invasion will continue for ages. A writer in *The Spiker*, published by the men of the Engineers' Railway, Somewhere in France, treats the subject in the following anthropological, zoological, and very cheerful manner:

Ages ago the web-footed Pollyhickus and other antediluvian monsters left the prints of their feet in what has since become the solid rock. But modern Yankee soldiers do not content themselves with leaving the print of their feet in the as yet unfossilized ooze. They even go the poet one better in his advice about "leaving footprints on the sands of time." Their hobnailed shoes are so constructed that they just naturally leave footprints in everything they touch, whether it be a cow-pasture or the side of a steel tank.

Paving-stones in the base ports bear mute testimony to the ravages of the hobnail. They are polished as smooth as a hardwood floor and shine like the proverbial "cullud man's heel." Stairs in cathedral towers that have defied the footsteps of centuries are beginning to wear down under the grinding pressure of the



Ask any McCray Owner

WE are perfectly willing to rest our case with the McCray owner. Ask the woman-of-the-home what she thinks of the McCray Refrigerator—ask the grocer, or the butcher.

For more than 30 years McCray has been building refrigerators. During those years our constant aim has been to make refrigerators that satisfy; from the standpoints of—*health, convenience, durability, economy.*

McCRAY

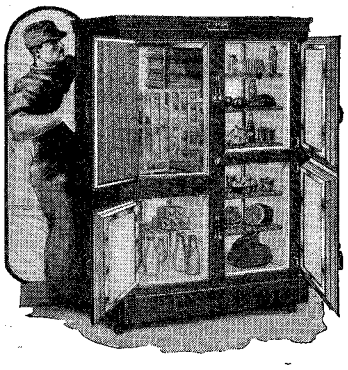
*Sanitary Refrigerators*

are quality Refrigerators used in America's best homes. The McCray *Opal Glass Refrigerators*, lined with snow white opal glass nearly one-half inch thick—practically unbreakable—is the cleanest and most hygienic of refrigerators.

McCray cooling principles insure a constant circulation of cold dry air through every compartment. *Outside icing* is a McCray feature—this keeps the iceman outside and eliminates "tracking up" the kitchen.

*"Refrigerators for All Purposes"*

**McCray Refrigerator Co.**
3924 Lake Street Kendallville, Ind.
*Salesrooms in all Principal Cities*



**Write for New McCray Catalog**

Gladly will we send you Catalog showing Opal Glass, White Enameled and Wood Lined Refrigerators. No. 94 for Residences. No. 62 for Meat Markets. No. 71 for Grocers and Delicatessens. No. 51 for Hotels, Restaurants and Clubs.

Soluble
Barrington Hall
Coffee
The pure extract of Barrington Hall Coffee concentrated to minute crystals
PACKED AND GUARANTEED BY BAKER IMPORTING COMPANY NEW YORK & MINNEAPOLIS, U.S.A.
Baker-ized
Barrington Hall
Steel-Cut
Coffee

## The Efficient Way to Make Coffee

YOU can now serve more uniformly perfect coffee on your table than ever before—and at a very reasonable cost per cup.

Test the economy of Soluble Barrington Hall Coffee for yourself. If your grocer cannot supply you, send us his name and 45c and we will mail you a full size jar containing the crystallized extract of a pound of Baker-ized Barrington Hall Coffee.

In the ordinary way of making coffee, 30% of the liquid coffee extracted is thrown away with the grounds. With Soluble Barrington Hall there is no waste because there are no coffee grounds. It is the pure extract of Baker-ized Barrington Hall Coffee percolated at the factory by expert coffee makers and concentrated to a powder, ready for instant use. Just add water and it is ready to serve. It dissolves instantly.

### Goodbye, Old Coffee Pot

Soluble Barrington Hall does away with the unpleasant aftermath of scouring the coffee pot and cleaning out the grounds which follows ordinary coffee making. After having made coffee in the cup this new, efficient and economical way, you will say goodbye to your Coffee Pot forever.

### Send For a Trial Jar

Soluble Barrington Hall comes to you in vacuum-sealed glass jars. Ask your grocer to send you a jar today. If he has not yet received his shipment, just send us his name and 45c, the regular retail price, and we will mail you a standard jar at once containing the crystallized extract of a pound of Baker-ized Barrington Hall.

**BAKER IMPORTING COMPANY**

**244 North Second Street**
**MINNEAPOLIS**

**124 Hudson Street**
**NEW YORK**

CUT HERE

Enclosed find 45c for which please send a full sized jar of Soluble Barrington Hall Coffee to:

Name...........................................................

Address.......................................................

Grocer's Name.............................................

His Address.................................................

modern hobnail. Apparently the fighting men of old removed their heavy iron socks and steel field-shoes before they went on climbing expeditions.

In one of the base ports is a building where Americans congregate in large numbers. The three or four flights of stone stairs in this building have been hollowed out in the center until they are almost worn through in places. Stone vanishes beneath the tread of the hobnailed shoe like a horseradish that is rubbed with a rat-tail file.

Long after the Yanks have marched on the marks of their passing feet will endure in France's structures of stone.

---

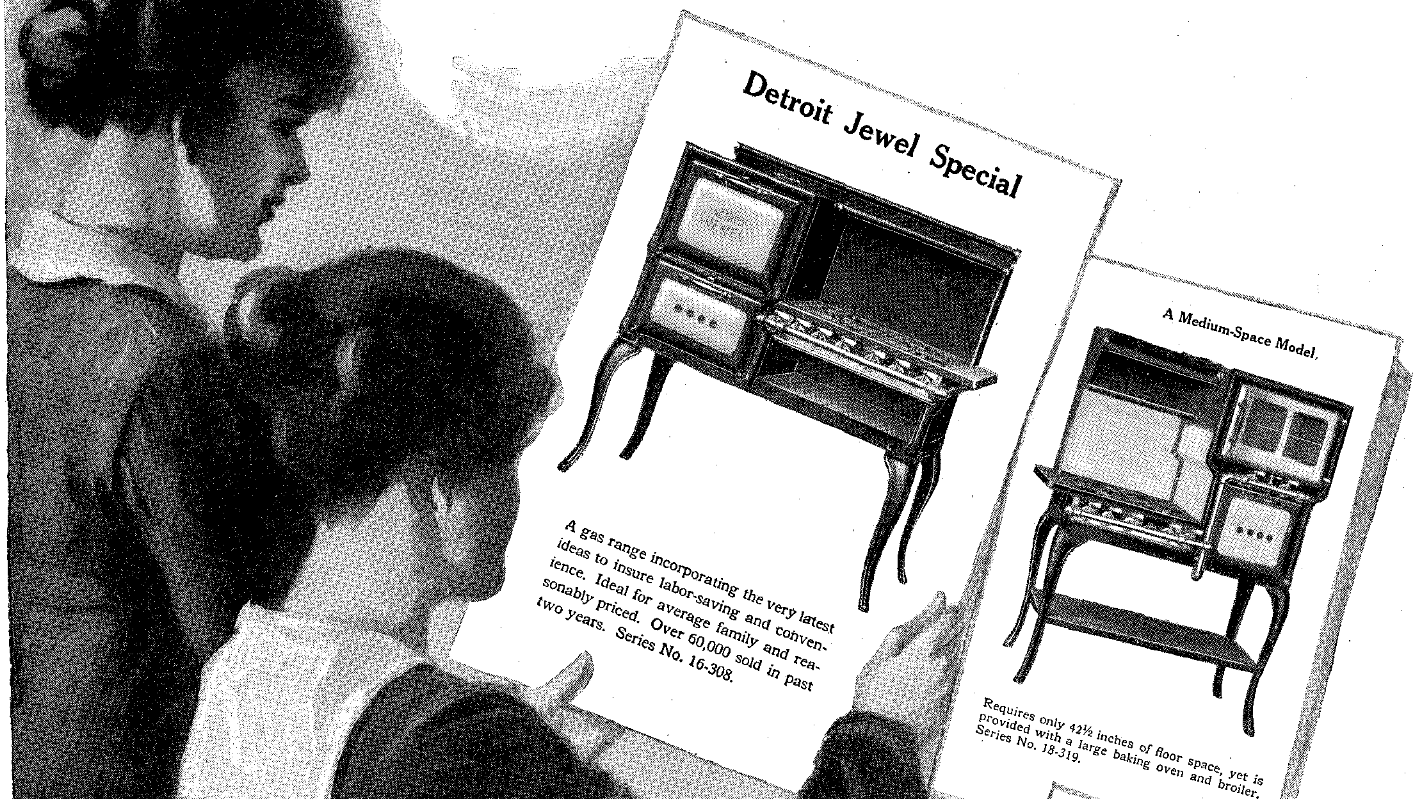
## HE MISSED THE WAR, BUT HE HAD A LIVELY TRIP

"PEACE was in the air when I left New York to be a war-correspondent in France," says a writer in *The Sunset Magazine.* So he hurried. Had he not bought a brand-new correspondent's uniform, and a beautiful Sam Browne belt, and an overseas cap? It would be a sin and a shame to have to put these things away without a few scars and stains on them indicative of the horrors of war. To his chagrin he discovered, however, that, urgent tho the occasion might be, any appreciable amount of acceleration was out of the question. There was no wide and easy road by which a feverish war-correspondent could reach France in record time. On the contrary, there was only a straight and narrow path, beset with numerous delays, and a source of much irritation to the impatient scribe who yearned to arrive while the conflict was still on. For instance, there was the little matter of having to satisfy everybody that he had really been born, as had also his father before him:

> For a second time I was asked to swear to things the average man knows little about—the time and place of his birth and that of his father. The first time I was asked to depose on this point I hesitated slightly, but the second time I took the oath without a tremor. However, when I appeared at the French Consulate to have my passport viséed and was asked to swear to it for a third time I began to be sensitive on the subject; a man does not like to have his nativity in question all the time.
>
> In due time I was given a war-zone pass. A day or two later I chartered a taxi, piled my luggage in and about the same, and whispered a pier number to the driver.
>
> He smiled knowingly and took me by a roundabout route to a gate in a barbed-wire fence about a hundred feet from the pier, where we were halted by an American M. P.
>
> I confidently produced my pass, but he shook his head.
>
> "Fill out this card," he said, handing me a piece of pasteboard.
>
> I looked at it and saw a dotted line under which were the words: "Time and place of birth—time and place of father's birth."
>
> I inserted the required data and was allowed to pass. At the door of the pier there was another halt. This time I was

# Detroit Jewel Gas Ranges

## *"They Bake Better"*

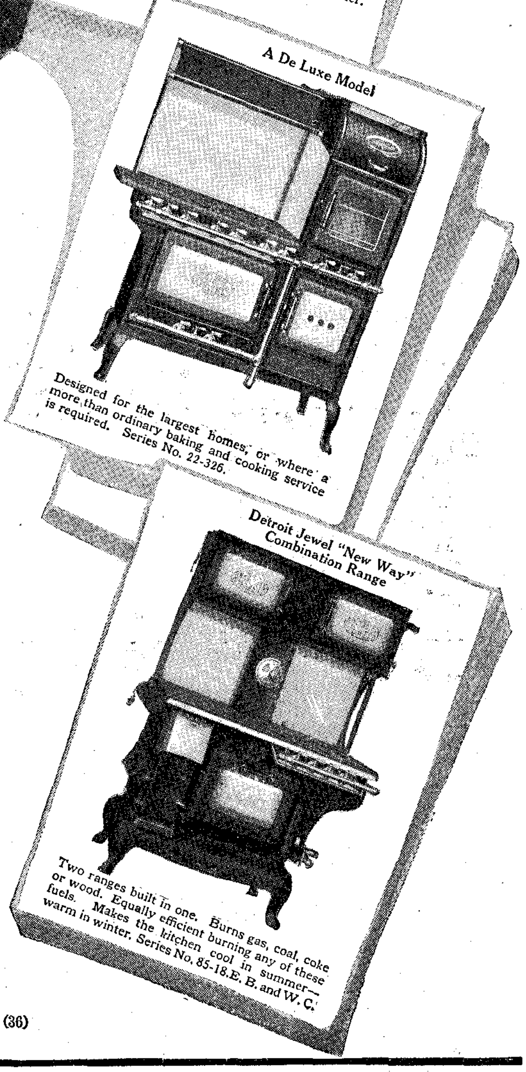


Detroit Jewel Special

A gas range incorporating the very latest ideas to insure labor-saving and convenience. Ideal for average family and reasonably priced. Over 60,000 sold in past two years. Series No. 16-308.

A Medium-Space Model.

Requires only 42½ inches of floor space, yet is provided with a large baking oven and broiler. Series No. 18-319.



A De Luxe Model

Designed for the largest homes, or where a more than ordinary baking and cooking service is required. Series No. 22-326.

Detroit Jewel "New Way" Combination Range

Two ranges built in one. Burns gas, coal, coke or wood. Equally efficient burning any of these fuels. Makes the kitchen cool in summer—warm in winter. Series No. 85-18-E. B. and W. C.

## "Better Baking" Makes Detroit Jewels the Choice of Women Everywhere

Good baking, above everything else, is the requisite most desired in a gas range. We do not believe any other gas ranges manufactured attain the baking perfection of Detroit Jewels. The exclusive and patented oven construction which insures perfect and uniform distribution of the baking heat is the reason for this superiority.

To own a Detroit Jewel is the best assurance you can obtain against scorched, uneven or poorly baked bread, cakes and pastry.

### They Possess Many Improvements and Special Features

Coupled with this marked advantage are other features which make a universal appeal—the baked Ebonite finish, eliminating blacking; the smoothness of all parts for easy cleaning; the white enamel equipment to give beauty and cleanliness; the gas-saving burners—these are but a few of the many things which have established a world-wide demand and popularity for Detroit Jewels.

### There Is a Detroit Jewel for Every Home Requirement

Gas companies and dealers in all sections of the country show on their display floors the leading models. Make it a point to see these models if you expect to purchase a gas range. It will prove to your advantage and to your ultimate satisfaction.

***Write us for interesting literature*—We have issued authentic illustrated literature which gives complete information in regard to the various models of Detroit Jewels. This literature will be gladly mailed upon request. Write for it today.**

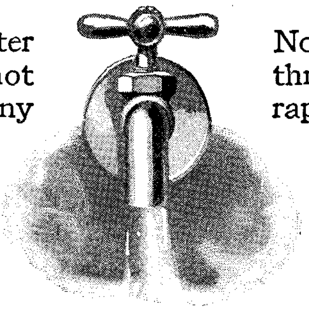
**Detroit Stove Works**
**"Largest Stove Plant in the World"**
**Detroit Chicago**

Nathan Dohrmann Co., San Francisco, Calif. Parmelee-Dohrmann Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
*Distributors for California, Nevada and Arizona*

(36)

HOT WATER

*All You Want Whenever You Want It*



THE Ruud Automatic Gas Water Heater furnishes steaming hot water in any quantity desired at any hour of the day or night that you turn the faucet. Perfect hot-water service, the only kind that is any good at all, is the kind you get from the Ruud Water Heater.

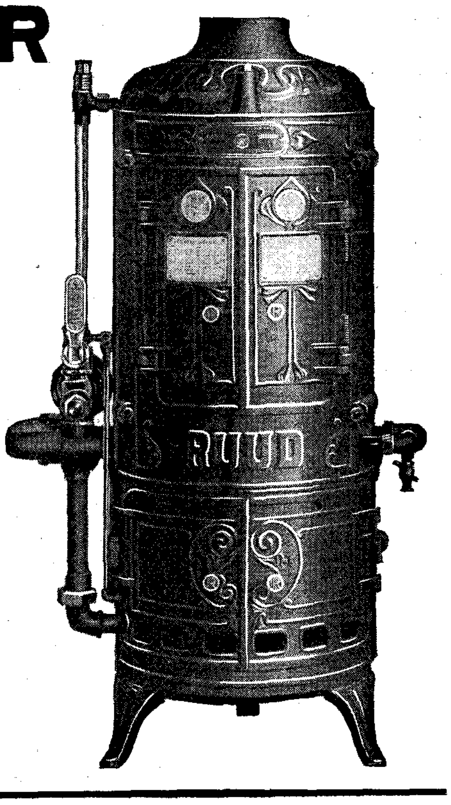
No waiting, no lukewarm water, no three minutes of steam and then a rapidly cooling supply, but—summer and winter, day and night—all the hot water you want, the instant you want it. That is real home comfort, and no American home can be called modern without it.

**RUUD**

**AUTOMATIC GAS**

**WATER HEATER**

*"Hot Water All Over the House"*



The Ruud Water Heater burns gas, natural or artificial. It burns only while the water is running, except for a small pilot-light that keeps it always ready for action. Turning on the water turns on the gas. The water passes through heated copper coils and comes to you fresh, steaming *hot*. Turning off the water turns off the gas.

The temperature for which you set a Ruud Water Heater automatically regulates the amount of gas consumed to just that necessary to maintain the temperature.

How much fuel do you use in heating water now? You probably don't know. The cost of the Ruud is about the cost of two cigars or a "movie" show daily.

The Ruud Water Heater saves your time. It requires practically no attention. It stands in the basement, or other convenient place, and feeds hot water to kitchen, laundry, bathroom—every place that there is a hot-water faucet. Made in sizes to fit any home.

*A Word About the Reliabilty of Ruud Water Heaters*

The Ruud Automatic Water Heater is a thoroughly tried and proved success. Well over 125,000 are in use. The company that makes it is soundly established on both a financial and an ethical basis, and stands squarely back of the product. Ruud Water Heaters have been in successful operation for years.

Ruud branch offices are located in 28 cities. If you live near one, call and see the Ruud for yourself. If you cannot call, address a postal or letter to the nearest branch and ask for the *Free Ruud Booklet*, which completely describes this splendid heater and tells all about the Ruud hot-water service. Any plumber, gas company, or gas-appliance store can install it.

RUUD MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. B., Pittsburgh, Pa.

*Makers of Standardized Gas Water Heaters*

RUUD MANUFACTURING CO. of Canada, 371 Adelaide Street, West, Toronto

See the Ruud at any of these branch offices and agencies:

Atlanta, 72 Marietta Street
Baltimore, 114 W. Lexington Street
Boston, 66 High Street
Buffalo, 820 Main Street
Chicago, 218 So. Wabash Avenue
Cincinnati, 707 Elm Street
Cleveland, 1854 Euclid Avenue
Columbus, 41 W. Long Street
Dallas, 1501 Commerce Street
Dayton, 17 Rockwood Avenue
Detroit, 303 Park Building
Duluth, 118 W. Superior Street
Indianapolis, 207 Hume-Mansur Building
Kansas City, Mo., 1508 Main Street
Louisville, 309 S. Third Street
Los Angeles, 745 S. Broadway
Milwaukee, 89 Biddle Street
Minneapolis, 29 S. Fifth Street
New York, 115 Broadway
New Orleans, 216 Bourbon Street
Philadelphia, 1938 Market Street
Portland, Ore., 412 Gasco Building
Rochester, Rochester Ry. & Light Building
San Francisco, 431 Sutter Avenue
St. Louis, 1019 Locust Street
St. Paul, 144 E. Sixth Street
Toledo, 240 Erie Street
Washington, 711 Thirteenth St., N. W.

detained by a man in a seagoing cap, a pea-jacket, and a foreign accent. Again I displayed my pass and again it failed to function.

"Sign zees papair," he said, holding out a paper that looked like a questionnaire.

I took it none too politely, and altho it was printed in French I gathered that what was most desired was a brief statement giving the time and place of my birth and the time and place of my father's birth. In a few hastily mustered but none the less forceful words I told him what I thought of people who made a practise of prying into the personal affairs of the traveling public. But he smiled blandly and said that he didn't "comprond" English.

So I filled out the paper and passed on.

A moment later I was challenged by a colored man. Not an ordinary colored man, but one that was colored and French at the same time. When I saw that he was colored I gave him a quarter; and when I grasped the idea that he was French I gave him another—and then the ungrateful fellow turned on me and forced into my hand a notice that the passenger was required to furnish forthwith a statement setting forth the time and place of his birth and the time and place of his father's birth.

This from a colored gentleman, and a Frenchman!

On furnishing this information I was permitted to climb a long flight of stairs while my luggage rode up on an escalator. At the head of the stairs I was conducted to a small corral in which I was temporarily confined while waiting for the customs inspector.

The inspector was a long time reaching me, and when he got there he never even glanced at the luggage that I had so carefully and so deceitfully displayed before him. All he did was to scowl and ask:

"When and where were you born?"

Completely chastened in spirit, I told him, adding meekly that my father was born in Brockport, New York, on the 9th day of January, 1839.

He entered this important information in a large book, marked with a piece of chalk a large OK on each piece of my luggage, and told me that I was at liberty to go aboard the boat.

I walked down the gangplank with a firm conviction that all question about my birth and that of my father had been definitely settled. And I enjoyed that conviction all the way to my stateroom, where it was immediately shattered by the room steward, who required full details on the subject so as to enable him to assign me to a place in the life-boat. Just why these details were necessary to place me in the same life-boat with fifty-two Greek reservists not one of whom could speak a word of English has always been a little beyond me. A little later the dining-room steward demanded the same information so that he could use discrimination in seating me at table.

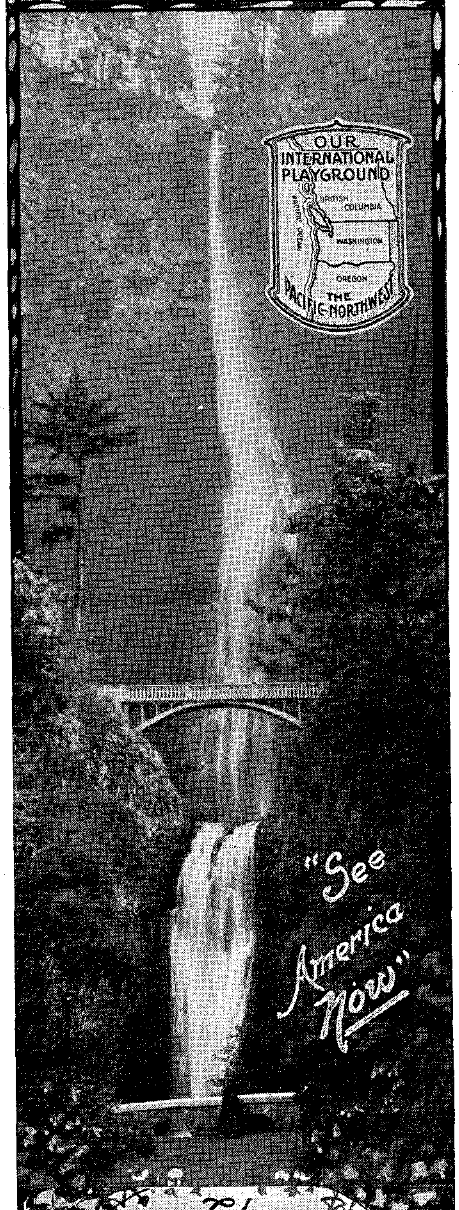
I held my breath when I asked the deck steward to reserve a chair for me on the sunny side of the boat. I also held a dollar bill between my thumb and forefinger. He reserved the chair, and was considerate enough to say nothing about the time or the place where anybody was born; but for several days I avoided him, thinking that this may have been an oversight.

But finally the harassed correspondent got under way, and in the fulness of time the "sacred soil of France" was sighted. He was not much imprest by what he saw from a distance. It looked too much like a desert island. But presently pretty, wooded hills began to show themselves and little gray-stone cottages with red-tile roofs and long slim windows which even at that distance, he says, "I astutely recognized as French windows." After passing the gantlet of sundry customs officials who were "regular officials, wore beards, and needed a hair cut," he made a landing, and shortly thereafter was informed to his dismay that the war was over. Of these experiences and his subsequent hasty trip to Paris to find out if there wasn't some mistake about the war's end, he writes:

> It was near eight o'clock when a burly roustabout, distinguished from the multitude only by a white rag tied round his left arm, half dragged and half carried my baggage down a perilous gangplank and dropt it with a dull thud in a dark corner of the sacred soil of France. I followed with a lesser thud.
>
> At a modest inn I followed the custom of the country by sleeping with the mattress on top of me and the bolster underneath. I did not rest particularly well. Doubtless it was partly due to this reversal of form. But most of all I thought of that war going busily on up at the front and perhaps, after all, not waiting for me to get up there and correspond about it. And then, next morning, over my breakfast of bread and coffee (May the great god Java forgive the sacrilege!) the waitress informed me that "*la guerre est finie!*"
>
> Did I believe it? I couldn't. Here I was in France to report the war, and almost the first words I heard were that there wasn't any more war. I'd rush to Paris; maybe it was all wrong and the war wasn't over. So I hurried aboard the Paris train. . . . . . .
>
> We left Bordeaux at eleven in the morning and reached Paris at half-past eight at night, about three-quarters of the journey being made by daylight, during which time we passed a large camp of American soldiers on an average of every thirty minutes.
>
> One of the peculiarities of railroad travel in France is that the passengers are never taken into the confidence of the company as to the name of any station at which the train may stop. If the passenger wants to know he usually opens the window and shouts to the people on the platform. And when at length our train came to a full and determined stop and all the passengers except myself seemed to be about to leave it, I asked one of the departing passengers if it was Paris. He said that it was. So I got off.
>
> Everything was dark. Ah, the war wasn't *finie* after all! I had arrived in time!

Buoyed up somewhat by this reflection, the correspondent started out to look for quarters. He approached a man in a Y. M. C. A. uniform who "looked pleasant, but not aggressively pleasant," and asked to be directed to a hotel:

> He smiled pleasantly. "I could direct you to any number of them," he said in a pleasant tone, "but they are all full," he added even more pleasantly as he laid a pleasant hand on my shoulder.
>
> "What are they full of?" I asked.
>
> Again that pleasant smile. "Americans mostly," he replied even more pleasantly than before. Then he had a pleasant



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Oregon, Washington and British Columbia

Where the ozone from the mountains and sea gives a rapacious appetite; the cool, bright sunny days enable you to enjoy the majestic scenery and life in the open, and the cool nights assure a sound and restful sleep.

A vacation should mean RECREATION, PLEASURE and a RENEWED HEALTH of body and mind.

Golf on forty evergreen courses, motoring on fifteen thousand miles of scenic highway, bathing, boating, trout and salmon fishing, mountain climbing, yachting, and every outdoor recreation.

Write for free illustrated booklet to any commercial organization in Oregon, Washington or British Columbia, or to Herbert Cuthbert, Secretary, Pacific Northwest Tourist Association, maintained by government funds to give free information. L. C. Smith Bldg., Seattle.

In the Drum of the Mixer Are Decided the Strength of Structures and the Durability of Pavements

IF every cubic foot of concrete that goes into your buildings and pavements is to be uniform in the distribution of stone, sand and cement—if the work is to be free from weak areas, the concrete must come **out of the drum of the mixer with uniform distribution of stone and sand, and both stone and sand must be thoroughly coated with cement.**

Koehring mixed concrete is **dominant strength** concrete—as high as **31%** **stronger** than concrete mixed by other mixers—because of the **Koehring Re-mixing Action**—distinctive to the Koehring concrete mixer.

**KOEHRING Concrete Mixers standardize concrete**

The Koehring **re-mixing** action prevents segregation of stone and sand according to size, and thoroughly coats every grain of sand and fragment of stone with cement, delivering concrete uniform in its distribution of sand and stone to the last shovelful of every batch. The Koehring concrete mixer is the **only** mixer with a **re-mixing** action. The Koehring-equipped contractor gives you **dominant strength, uniform** concrete.

Write for Van Vleck's Book, "Standardized Concrete," an epitomized review of authoritative engineering practise in mixing of concrete.

KOEHRING MACHINE COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Contractors who Own Koehring Mixers have proved their regard for Quality Concrete

thought. "Haven't you any friends in the city that you could go to for the night? If you could do that you could easily get located to-morrow."

I had the friend and gave the address; whereupon, with a hum of pleasant industry, he produced a map and outlined a course that looked like a jig-saw puzzle to me.

I took the complicated directions and went out into the night—and it was some night. In the first place it was so dark that a load of coal would have loomed up like one of those phosphorescent wrist-watches; and in the next place it was raining; and in the third and last place there was not one ray of artificial illumination anywhere to be seen.

There were lights in some of the houses, no doubt, but none of it filtered through the iron shutters which war-time Paris is very particular to close before turning on the electricity. There were no street lights at all. The occasional automobile that felt its way slowly along the slippery streets had its lights dimmed to the luminosity of a glowworm that is about half turned on.

But dark as it was, there were plenty of people on the streets. I could hear footsteps on all sides of me, and occasionally, when I bumped into somebody, I would hear other sounds as well. Sometimes it was an apologetic sound that I could understand, but oftener it was something entirely different.

I came at last to a small square out of which streets radiated in ten or a dozen directions. I was in search of No. 10 in one of these streets. I didn't know which. So I decided to try them all.

I counted five houses down the first street to the left, and rang the bell at a place that looked like a jail. Presently I heard the lock click and pushed open the iron gate and stept inside. I waited some five minutes for things to happen, but nothing did. Then I raised my voice and called:

"*Concierge! Con-n-n-cierge!*"

There was a stark and hollow ring to the place that I did not like at all. But after a little there came an answer from off somewhere in the dark. Presently a door opened and in the flickering light of a candle I could see a very cross-looking woman in curl-papers and the garb that is supposed to go with them.

I asked if my friend lived there.

No.

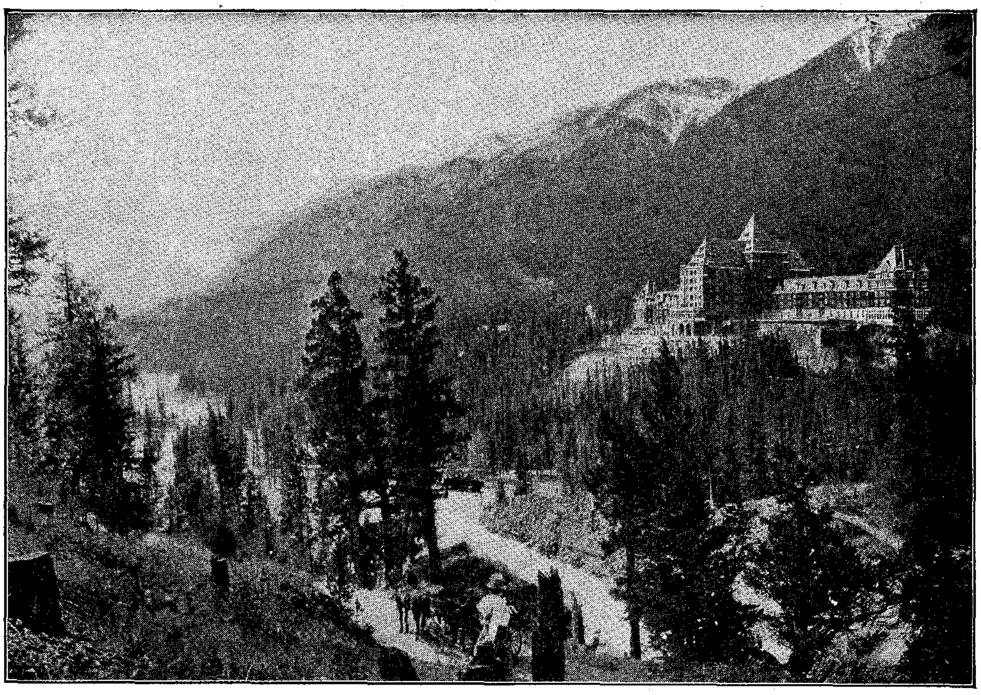
Wasn't that *Place* Something-or-other, *Numero dix?*

No; it was *Rue* Something-or-other.

Bang! The door was slammed in my face, and I was alone in the dark. I ran my hands along the wall until I came to a door which I opened, and, feeling the rain in my face, knew that I was outdoors.

With slight variations that experience was repeated three times. On my third attempt I was told to go up two flights. I did so and rang—and then the lights went out. There was no answer, so I rang again. After a little some one asked in English who was there, and I was so overcome at the sound that I couldn't think who was. But the door was thrown open on suspicion—and I was in the hands of my friends.

The next morning the doughty correspondent, setting his trench cap at a determined angle, started out to track the war to its lair. He was reassured by what he heard. Paris was not expecting an early peace. The Allies were winning, but still



Banff Springs Hotel, Canadian Pacific Rockies

# *An Invitation to Canada*

Under the stress of War, the Allies have learned many things, chief of which is that they have a common purpose, common ideals and a common humanity. War has made them better acquainted.

In the days of Peace this better acquaintance should continue, particularly between such near and good neighbors as Canada and the United States. It is for this reason that Canadians wish to emphasize that if any Americans decide to visit Canada this summer, they will be more welcome even than in the past.

They will find a country of unique grandeur and beauty if they come, for instance, to the Canadian Rockies. They will travel in Canada over a railway, the service of which has not been impaired by War, to hotels of which the Canadian Pacific is justly proud. They will, moreover, find a standard of comfort which the experienced traveller appreciates.

But, most of all, Canadians desire Americans to know that they wish to get still better acquainted. They like to visit your country and would like you to come and see theirs.

In spite of the War the Canadian Pacific Railway has maintained its organization of offices and agencies in the United States and these are at your service for information and particulars.

President
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

MONTREAL, *Easter*, 1919

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

*Passenger Offices and Agencies in the United States:*

| | |
|---|---|
| **Atlanta, Ga.** | 220 Healey Building |
| **Boston, Mass.** | 332 Washington Street |
| **Buffalo, N. Y.** | 11 South Division Street |
| **Chicago, Ill.** | 140 South Clark Street |
| **Cincinnati, Ohio** | 430 Walnut Street |
| **Cleveland, Ohio** | 2033 East Ninth Street |
| **Detroit, Mich.** | 199 Griswold Street |
| **Los Angeles, Cal.** | 605 South Spring Street |
| **Minneapolis, Minn.** | 611 Second Avenue South |
| **New York, N. Y.** | 1231 Broadway, cor. 30th St. |
| **Philadelphia, Pa.** | 629 Chestnut Street |
| **Pittsburgh, Pa.** | 340 Sixth Avenue |
| **Portland, Ore.** | 55 Third Street |
| **St. Louis, Mo.** | 418 Locust Street |
| **St. Paul, Minn.** | 379 Robert Street |
| **San Francisco, Cal.** | 645 Market Street |
| **Seattle, Wash.** | 608 Second Avenue |
| **Tacoma, Wash.** | 1113 Pacific Avenue |
| **Washington, D. C.** | 1419 New York Avenue |

a long way from Berlin. But his serenity was soon rudely shattered, for on the following Monday morning definite news of the signing of the armistice reached Paris. The ensuing scenes he describes as follows:

> The Americans instantly began to yell, and cheer, and sing, and shout, and make every other kind of noise they could think of.
>
> The English swore softly and contentedly as they lighted their pipes and cuddled them. Some of them even went so far as to admit that the situation was "top-hole."
>
> But the French—the French hesitated a moment as if still in doubt, and then, being reassured by the cannonade and the sirens and the general uproar—began to kiss everybody in sight. Nor did they confine these tokens of affection to their own people. They generously included the stranger within their gates, without restriction as to race or color; and they were particularly friendly toward Americans.
>
> The Americans are not an osculatory race, so to speak. They slip a quiet one over now and then in the bosom of their own or another's family. They have been known to kiss each other good-by in a public place, altho such instances are rare. A newly made groom sometimes goes through the motions of kissing his newly made bride before the assembled guests; but he does it only because he has been told to, not because he is obeying that impulse. No, the Americans are not an osculatory race, and they did not know exactly how to receive these extremely cordial advances from the casual passer-by.
>
> The first person to approach me thus was a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war. He wore a long beard that had gone all through the war with him and looked it. And when he suddenly planted a hairy kiss on each of my cheeks I was ready to fight. But before I could strike a blow he began so sincerely and so feelingly to thank me for winning the war that I accepted his thanks and passed on.
>
> Before I was able to reach a place of safety in my apartment I had been thus personally thanked no fewer than twenty times by persons in every walk of life, from a countess to a coal-heaver.
>
> I did not venture out again until the middle of the afternoon, and by that time every able-bodied person in Paris was on the boulevards walking radiantly up and down, and kissing with enthusiasm everybody that looked as if he or she ought to be kissed—and most of them did.
>
> There was plenty of uproar all over the city by this time, but it was not French. It was led by the Americans, and followed by a congress of nations that would have made the famous collection of P. T. Barnum look like a cootie among a herd of elephants. There were Australians and Servians, and Canadians and Italians, and Poles and Senegambians, and Ethiopians and Peloponnesians, and Umptydidians, and every other kind of man you can think of—except, perhaps, Germans. I don't recall seeing any Germans.
>
> And all the afternoon Paris kissed its way up and down the boulevards in comparative quiet as if still unable to grasp the full meaning of the thing. There was an epidemic of parades early in the evening. But the parades did not seriously interfere with the real business of the occasion—osculation. And any parade, no matter how large or how pretentious, was likely to be wrecked without warning by a sudden

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outburst of affection in the ranks. I personally saw several of them come to grief from this very cause.

An hour or so later I saw two dough-boys marching along in a parade, singing lustily. I attached myself to them and marched a block to learn the song. These are the words through the medium of which they were pouring out their young souls:

Be-vo, be-vo,
*Pomme de terre;*
Be-vo, be-vo,
*Pomme de terre!*

How many miles they marched that night to these stirring words would be hard to tell, but it must have been quite a number.

It was a big night, and nothing was too good for the Americans. Those who were fortunate enough to get into any of the larger restaurants (which for the first time in many months were allowed to remain open after nine o'clock) found themselves in that fortunate predicament where they could order the best things in the house but could not pay for them. Their money was good, but they were not allowed to use it. In addition to kissing all creation France was setting 'em up.

To me it was a strange celebration. It was as unlike an American outburst of joy as anything could possibly have been. But perhaps the strangest feature of all was that there were no illuminations, no bonfires, no street-lights even.

Paris was not ready for a peace celebration. The greatest event in all her twenty-odd centuries of existence was celebrated in the dark.

And so it has come to pass that he who started from home so bravely, in Sam Browne belt and overseas cap, now sends his first war-message from the peace-torn air of France as follows:

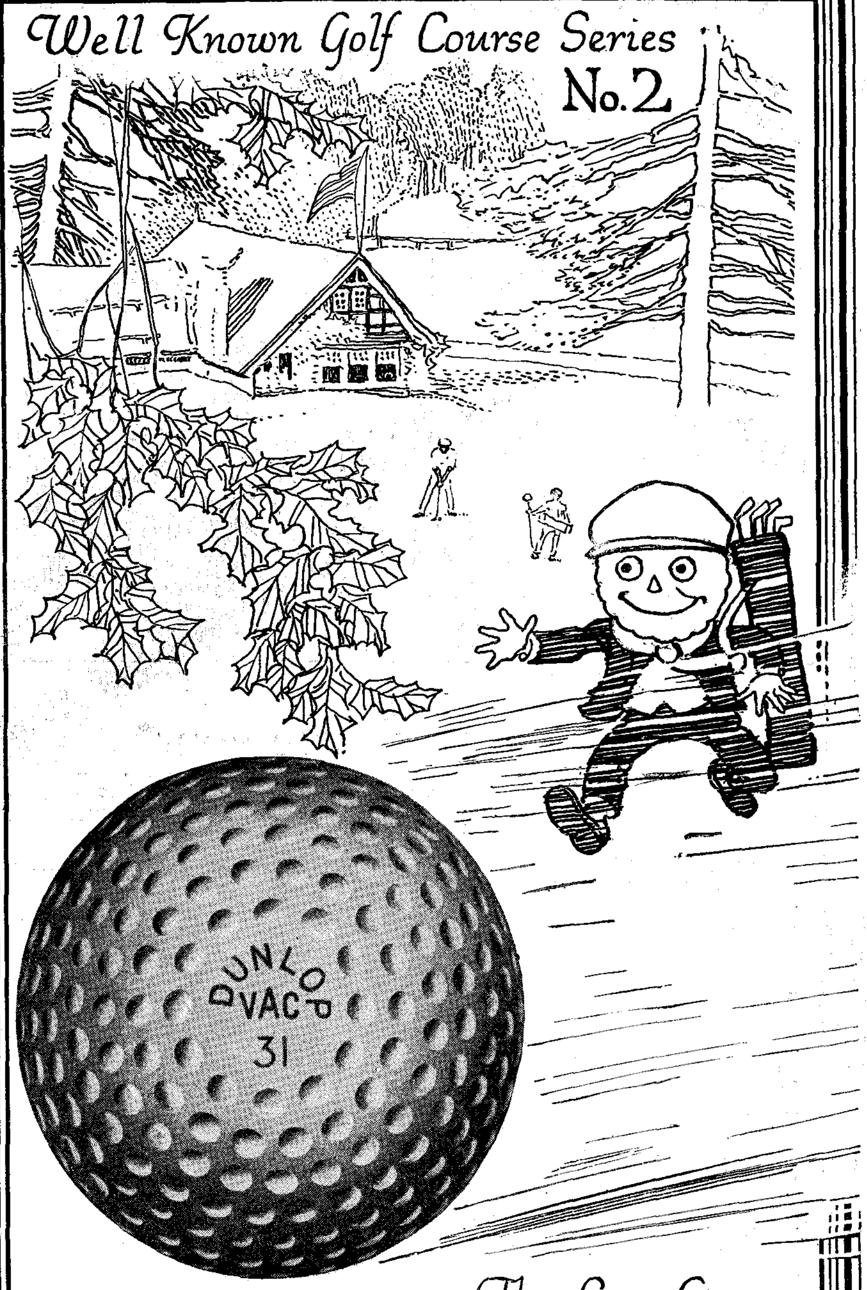
"*La guerre est finie!*"

## EVEN THE EDUCATED HAVE THEIR LITTLE SUPERSTITIONS

THAT superstition is not found alone among those who are steeped in ignorance is strikingly shown by the results of an investigation made among the students of the University of Oregon as reported by Prof. Edmund S. Conklin, in *The American Journal of Psychology* (Worcester, Mass., January). Professor Conklin sent out to six hundred students, about half of each sex, the following queries:

"1. Age at present.
"2. Sex.
"3. State briefly any superstitions which you believe or which influence your conduct.
"4. State any which you formerly believed or which influenced your conduct.
"5. If you formerly had such superstitions or allowed them to influence your conduct, how old were you at the time?
"6. Why do you, or did you, believe in them or permit them to influence your conduct?
"7. Remarks or further information of interest on this topic."

He received a maximum of 557 usable answers. Somewhat more than half admitted that they still allowed superstition to influence their conduct, and of these nearly two-thirds were women. Only 158 could recall never having been influenced by a superstition at any time in their lives.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31

The Last Green at Baltusrol
*in the fascinating foothills of the Orange Mountains of New Jersey*

Always found on Famous Courses

Where tournaments are won and records made, among the winners you will find those playing with the famous balls marked **DUNLOP "Vac."**

Don't be satisfied with anything but the best—you can't make your top score with anything but top-notch tools.

Dunlop Vacs are famous wherever expert golf is played.

*You can count on a Dunlop Vac at every stroke; count on its accuracy of weight and balance. Buy them of your Pro; he will tell you that "Dunlop Vacs can't be beat."*

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When you choose your *new start* clothes—*let "her" help*

IT'S a mighty important suit—the one in which you will go to find a bigger position than your pre-war job—in which you will meet your friends again.

Let "her" help in choosing it. She is an expert on style and value. You will find that she will instantly recognize the smarter lines and finer tailoring which set Michaels-Stern clothes on a higher style level. She will appreciate Michaels-Stern *value*, too—the *value* that includes every detail of fabric, tailoring and finish.

IT is not surprising that men, through the war, have learned what women have always known—the lesson of *Value*—and are turning more than ever to Michaels-Stern VALUE-FIRST CLOTHES.

*$25 to $60—At Value-First Dealers*

"WHAT Good Clothes Did For Me"—a success-story reprinted from the American Magazine, will be sent free on request. Address Michaels, Stern & Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Michaels-Stern
VALUE-FIRST
CLOTHES

Michaels-Stern
VALUE-FIRST
CLOTHES

Sixty-one per cent. of those denying superstitiousness at present admitted former influence. Superstitions mentioned as believed in or practised at present Professor Conklin tabulates as follows:

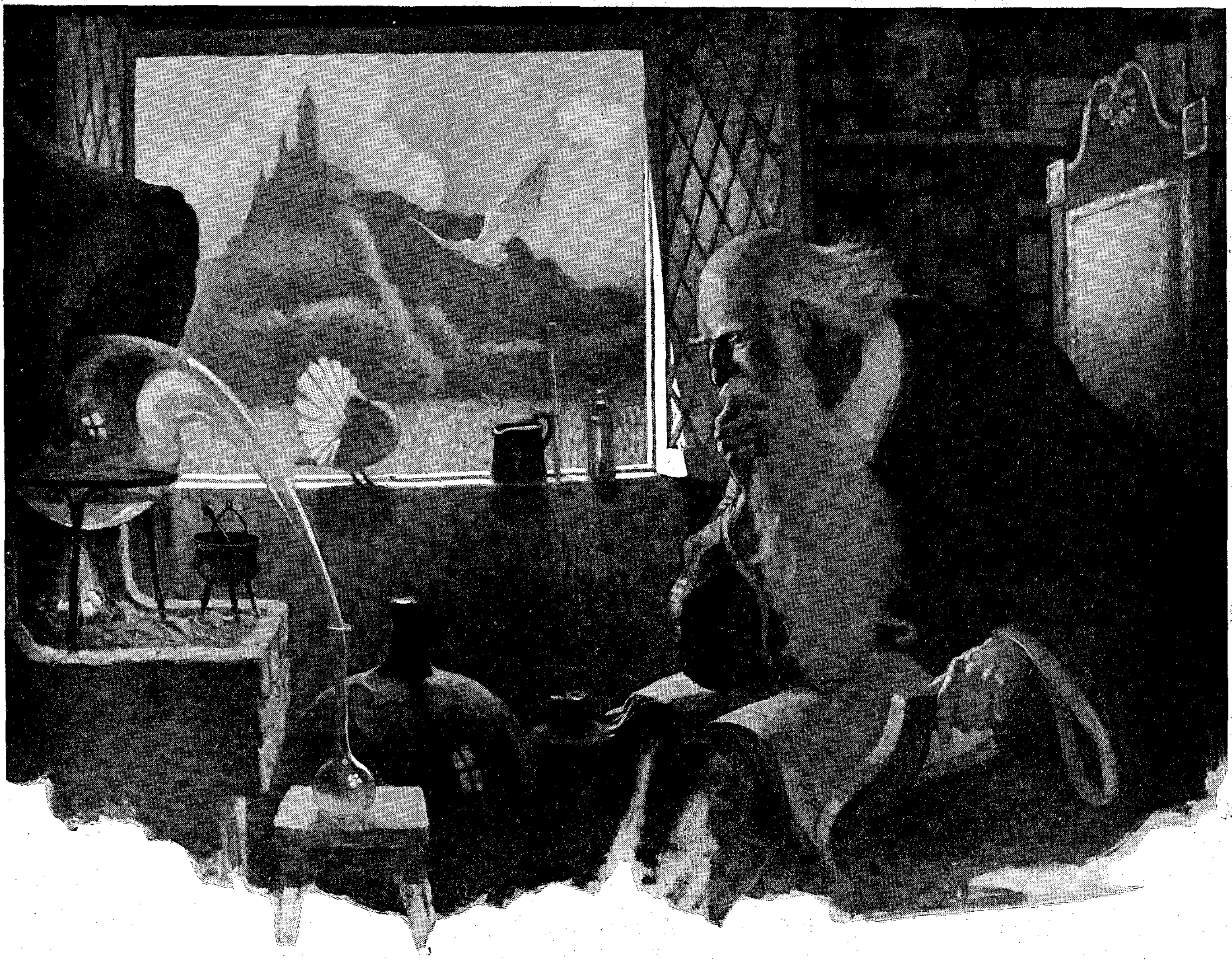
| | Total | | Male | | Female | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Knocking on wood | 92 | 31 | 20 | 19 | 72 | 37 |
| Four-leaf clover | 79 | 26 | 7 | 7 | 72 | 37 |
| Dreams prophetic | 59 | 20 | 9 | 8 | 50 | 26 |
| Number 13 | 38 | 13 | 21 | 20 | 17 | 9 |
| Opening umbrella in house | 34 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 27 | 14 |
| Fortune-telling (cards, tea-cup, palm) | 34 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 29 | 15 |
| Sleep on wedding-cake | 29 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 15 |
| Black cats | 28 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 17 | 9 |
| Post coming between two walking | 25 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 16 | 8<br>8 |
| Picking up pins | 25 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 20 | 10 |
| Friday or Friday the 13th | 20 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 15 | 8 |
| Walking under a ladder | 20 | 7 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 4 |
| Breaking wish-bone | 14 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 7 |
| Wishing on stars | 13 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 7 |
| Moon over shoulder, through trees, etc | 13 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 3 |
| Premonitions | 12 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 3 |
| Breaking mirrors | 9 | 3 | 1 | .. | 8 | 4 |
| Hoodoos, jinxes, and charms | 9 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 |
| Number 3 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| Wishing on load of hay | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| Weather signs (ground-hog, etc.) | 6 | 2 | 1 | .. | 5 | 3 |
| Carrying implement through house | 6 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Five-leaf clover unlucky | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 |
| Wish upon simultaneous remark | 5 | 2 | 1 | .. | 4 | 2 |
| Third smoke lighted from same match | 5 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Spilling salt cause of quarrel | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| Sing before breakfast cry before night | 4 | 1 | 1 | .. | 3 | 2 |
| Horseshoe | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | .. |
| Dog howling at night death sign | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| Drop fork, company coming (or knife) | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 |
| Cutting finger-nails on Sunday | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 |
| Opals lucky or unlucky | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| Fear cemetery after dark | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Removing another's ring breaks friendship | 2 | .. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Knife cuts friendship | 2 | .. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Bird entering house—death or bad luck | 2 | .. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Flipping coin for decision | 2 | .. | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Toe stubbed, unlucky | 2 | .. | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Number 23 | 2 | .. | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Good beginning, bad ending | 2 | .. | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Lending to player in same poker game | 2 | .. | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Moon phase affecting vegetable growth | 2 | .. | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Not definitely stated | 11 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 2 |

The following superstitions were mentioned once by the men and not at all by the women.

"Picture taken before ball-game unlucky, chew gum while playing ball, funeral passing in front of player before football-game, entering track meet in clean pants, missing baskets while warming up for basket-ball game, crossing guns or bats, receiving letter with stamp upside down, initials of name spelling a word, watched pot never boils, previous actions with fortunate outcome repeated, opposite for bad outcome, sitting in same seat for examination, wearing bow tie in examination, getting Monday lessons on Saturday prevents being called on, putting on left shoe first, shuffling odd number of times, clumsy shuffle, turning back when leaving house, number nine, right eye twitching lucky, left eye unlucky, itching right ear lucky, left ear unlucky, meeting funeral, crossing through funeral procession, working on Easter unlucky, walking before a gun, returning for forgotten article without sitting down, stealing bottle of milk from same house twice, stepping on sidewalk cracks, appearance of certain local advertisement, bragging about good fortune, fish bite better in dark of moon, fate, ghosts, belief in immortality."

The following were mentioned once by the women and not at all by the men:

"Accidents coming in threes, crossing snake-track, crossing a line, ears ringing



# The Philosopher's Stone

ANCIENT alchemists sought the philosopher's stone, the secret of youth and wealth. They failed. Ponce de Leon, in quest of the nectar of life, roamed the wilderness now our nation. He failed. Yet where he walked great industries have sprung up. They know neither age nor decay. They have found the spirit of youth in development.

Youth, health, growth; the composition of progress, the cause and effect of commercial success. Where youth remains, health increases and growth is multiplied. These fundamentals we have proven, have helped others prove them. We have maintained the position which came first by right of leadership and then by right of growth; for this month marks the half century of youth, development, progress of the house of N. W. Ayer & Son.

Many manufacturers credit us with having shown the way to ever increasing strength. Now as never before the eternal, cumulative energy of growth gives us the means to serve commerce with peculiar effectiveness. Experience has taught us how to help in putting new life into the older industries and larger life into new concerns.

Fifty years of advertising leadership, fifty years of study of the service rendered others; this collective experience is in constant use in planning and producing the advertising of our clients.

If you who have worthy products would keep youth and gain strength through progress—this half-century of advertising experience is offered to you.

**N. W. AYER & SON**

*ADVERTISING HEADQUARTERS*

NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CLEVELAND CHICAGO

MULSIFIED
COCOANUT OIL
SHAMPOO FOR THE HAIR
ALCOHOL 3%
DISTRIBUTED BY
THE R.L.WATKINS COMPANY
CLEVELAND, OHIO, U.S.A.
NET CONTENTS 4 FL. OZ.
R.L.Watkins

Children's Hair Needs the Best of Care

PROPER SHAMPOOING is what makes beautiful hair. It brings out all the real life, lustre, natural wave and color, and makes it soft, fresh and luxuriant.

Children's hair simply needs frequent and regular washing to keep it beautiful, but fine, young hair and tender scalps cannot stand the harsh effect of ordinary soap. The free alkali, in ordinary soaps, soon dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle and ruins it. This is why discriminating mothers use

WATKINS
MULSIFIED
COCOANUT OIL
FOR
SHAMPOOING

This clear, pure, and entirely greaseless product, cannot possibly injure, and does not dry the scalp or make the hair brittle, no matter how often it is used.

Two or three teaspoonfuls will cleanse the hair and scalp thoroughly. Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, which rinses out easily, removing every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excess oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and has the appearance of being much thicker and heavier than it is. It leaves the scalp soft and the hair fine and silky, bright, fresh-looking and fluffy, wavy and easy to manage.

You can get WATKINS MULSIFIED COCOANUT OIL at any drug store. A 4-ounce bottle should last for months.

GET THE GENUINE
LOOK FOR THIS SIGNATURE
R.L.Watkins
ON EVERY ORIGINAL BOTTLE

*Splendid for the whole family*

THE R. L. WATKINS CO.
Cleveland, Ohio

signifying some one thinking of you, same for hiccup, crowing of rooster in doorway—company coming, cat washing face in house brings company, living in neighborhood of recent deaths, odor of flowers that accompany death, wearing green garment followed by mourning, counting carriages in funeral, birthday-cake superstitions, symbols in wedding-cake, wearing another's engagement-ring, whatever thought about very hard comes to pass, thinking hard of three good things brings them to pass, alternation of good and bad luck, called on if lesson not prepared, meanness returned in double dose, killing spider, turning chair on one leg, twist towel when wiping with another, befriending black cat, poor rehearsal—good performance, going back after stumbling, in and out of same side of bed, holding gold pieces to full moon, rabbit crossing path on Friday, Santa Claus, wishing by new moon, crossing street at same time a team does, counting white horses, washing face in dew on May 1 to remove freckles, counting ten when obliged to return after starting."

Professor Conklin thinks it may be wiser not to attempt any conclusion concerning the relative frequency of the different superstitions. The table presents the superstitions in the order of frequency. The order for the two sexes is not the same, but the difference does not appear to be significant. He goes on:

"Working over these reports of superstitions leaves one deeply imprest by that variability of form already mentioned. Only a few seem well fixt, and they are to be found at the head of the tables of frequency. The majority are blest with many variations. What is lucky for one person is unlucky for another; the exact significance of superstitiously significant events is rarely certain; and new superstitions appear with little provocation. The poker-game superstition reported above had its origin shortly before this study was begun and was observed by one of the writer's advanced students. Others in the list bear evidence of recent birth. . . . It would seem as if human nature bore in itself a predisposition to be superstitious which found expression in forms controlled by the chance of circumstances. . . . . . .

"It was thought wise to ask in the questionnaire for each person's explanation of his or her own belief or practise of superstition. Not with any thought, of course, that a census of opinions would explain their own superstitiousness; but with the idea that a consolidation of their explanations might be of assistance in making a general interpretation. . . . . .

"That eighty-one of these young people (19 per cent.) seriously state that their belief is due to a few apparently verifying experiences, often only one, is additional evidence that one of Bacon's idols of the tribe is still in a fair state of preservation. The remarks appended to their papers reenforce this manifestation of willingness to generalize from a few affirmative cases. Some are probably worthy of record as illustrations of the rest, and they follow:

"'Only accidents ever had (two in number) followed a black cat crossing path.'

"'Every one who has had locker thirteen in the gym has been crippled up, including myself.'

"'I knew personally an old man who said one morning on arising, "Last night I dreamed I was riding on a black horse

"Say it with Flowers"

Just as a Sign that You haven't "forgot"

*"Busy as my father was, he always used to bring home roses to my mother. It gave him as much pleasure as it gave her. And she — she accepted it as a token of his constant kindly thoughts of her. She loved him just that much more for remembering."*

SO one man writes about his father — a father who became a very big man because he recognized the great truth that "A soul is greater than a subway." Big business men do not shut their hearts to sentiment.

Do not forget "her" birthday this year — "Say it with Flowers," you millions of husbands, sons, brothers and sweethearts.

Motives of kindness, unless expressed in actions, are as seeds that never grow.

Flowers for Easter — wanted for April 20. Place your order with your local florist now.

Whose Birthday comes in

1919 APRIL 1919

| SUN. | MON. | TUE. | WED. | THU. | FRI. | [illegible] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☽ First Quarter 7th | Full Moon 15th | 1 | 2 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 5 |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 11 | 12 |
| 13 | 14 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 20 | [illegible] | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | | Last Quarter 23d | ● New Moon 30th |

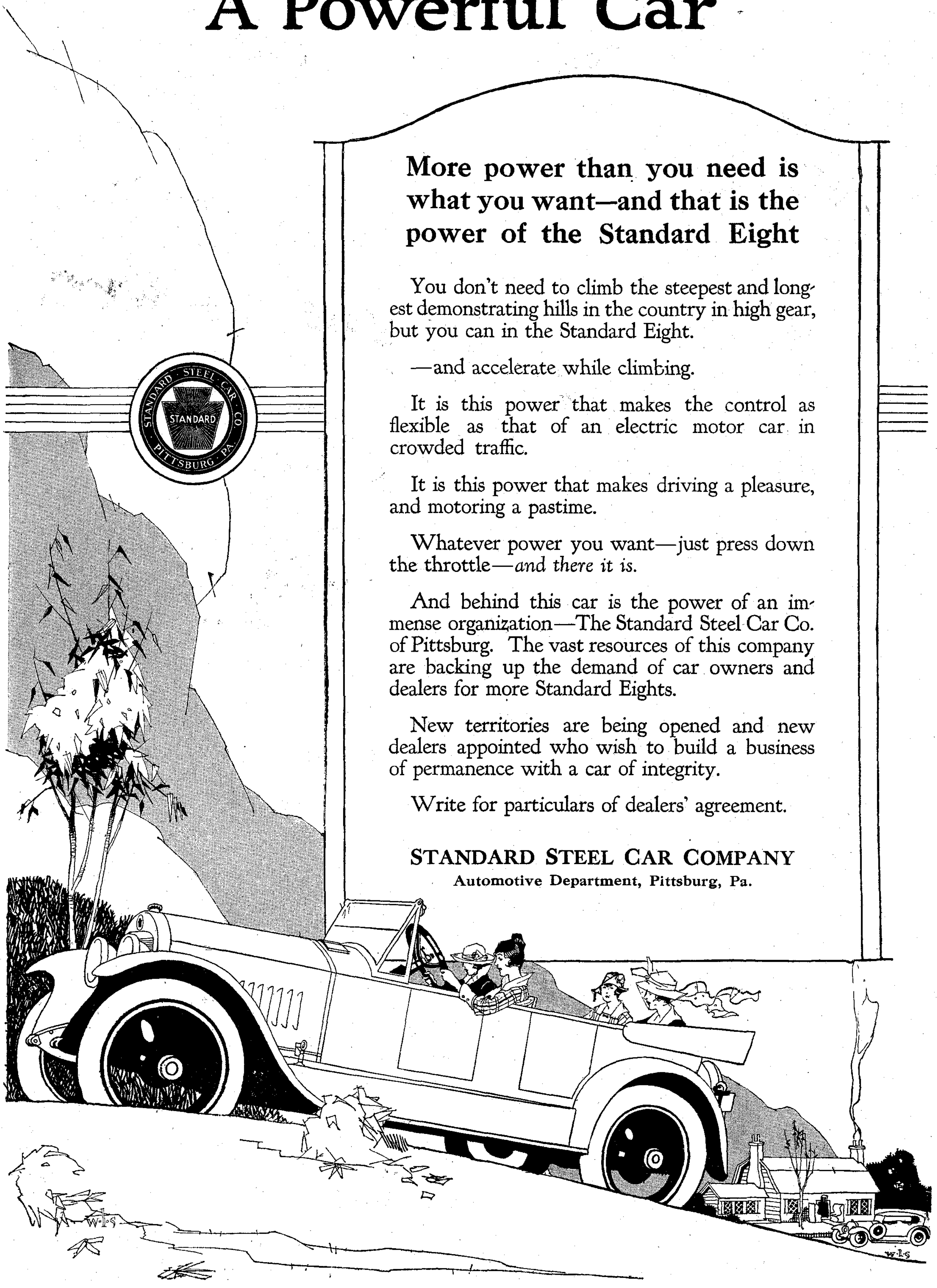
Say it with Flowers

Do you know that by the use of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Service you can have flowers delivered in any city in the United States and Canada in a few hours?

***The florist displaying the sign, "Say it with Flowers," is a member of the Society of American Florists and has advantages that he can pass along to you when you buy flowers***

# STANDARD EIGHT

## A Powerful Car



### More power than you need is what you want—and that is the power of the Standard Eight

You don't need to climb the steepest and longest demonstrating hills in the country in high gear, but you can in the Standard Eight.

—and accelerate while climbing.

It is this power that makes the control as flexible as that of an electric motor car in crowded traffic.

It is this power that makes driving a pleasure, and motoring a pastime.

Whatever power you want—just press down the throttle—*and there it is.*

And behind this car is the power of an immense organization—The Standard Steel Car Co. of Pittsburg. The vast resources of this company are backing up the demand of car owners and dealers for more Standard Eights.

New territories are being opened and new dealers appointed who wish to build a business of permanence with a car of integrity.

Write for particulars of dealers' agreement.

**STANDARD STEEL CAR COMPANY**
**Automotive Department, Pittsburg, Pa.**

and I am going to die." The next morning he was found dead in bed.'

"'I have a habit of reading a chapter of the New Testament in the morning. When I fail to do so it seems that I do not have good luck for that day.'

"Another insists that certain fortune-tellers have told what subsequently happened, and therefore he believes. Still another relates that she continues out of gratitude for one successful wish on hay. In contrast to this it is pleasant to report that there is manifest some effect of education and the development of reasoning ability. One reports that training in correct thinking banished his superstitions. Three men say that the development of reason dispelled the superstitions. Another attributes his change of belief and practise both to the development of reason and to scientific study. Two more think that only positive cases are commonly noticed, and three mention disillusioning experiences which banished their superstitions. . . . . . .

"There is ample evidence, for this group at least, that the superstitiousness is not entirely due to contact with superstitious people. The persistence of superstition in spite of education and the development of reason, the prevalence of superstition, the variability of superstitious forms, the slight coincidences or trifling events which give rise to new superstitions, the readiness with which incidents are accepted as proof, and the evidence of strange feelings and emotions which impel in spite of reason—all point to a predisposition to such emotional reactions to the events of life as are conducive to belief in mystic interpretations. If it can be considered as established that women are more generic than men, then the consistently larger figures found in this study for the women would support this conclusion."

## "THE LITERARY DIGEST," WE ARE INFORMED, MAKES HISTORY-STUDY PAINLESS

THE magazine now open before you is influencing the education of the American young idea to such an extent, we are informed on unquestionable authority, that the study of history in many schools has ceased to be a painful stuffing process and become "a real pleasure, even a keen enjoyment." It is even predicted that this changed spirit in education, introduced by The Digest into the study of modern history and already influencing the teaching of history in general, may penetrate to other subjects, with the result that the time may come when students will find study at least half as interesting as baseball. Rumors of this development in education have appeared from time to time, originating among the ten thousand odd teachers who are regularly using The Digest in their school work. A recent letter from Prof. George W. Ward, Ph.D., head of the History Department of the Polytechnic Institute of Baltimore, Md., puts the matter on an authoritative, scientific, and very human basis. Professor Ward's letter, which is as interesting as it is complimentary, runs as follows:

During the three or four years in which The Literary Digest has been used in my classes interest has steadily increased. At present five classes of first- and second-year high-school boys are using one hundred and fifty copies each week. In two of these classes the magazine has become a class affair, every boy in each class being a subscriber. There are over forty boys in each class.

My original, and still my primary, aim in trying to interest the boys in The Literary Digest was, and is, to awaken them to the pure pleasure of reading as a means of gaining information, fortifying one's position as a member of the community, so to say. High-school text-books in history, for example, are liable to be rather difficult reading even for the teacher at first sight. It need not surprize one, therefore, if the boys look upon reading the text-book solely as a task to be accomplished under compulsion. Perhaps one of the most important results of magazine study in my classes has been to change the student's mind as to the purpose and use of his text-book. It comes as a surprize to many a boy, shown all too plainly by the new light in his face and the unwonted animation of his manner, that he can actually discover for himself on the printed page of the magazine information which he finds real pleasure, even keen enjoyment, in the process of appropriating.

With a little suggestion, example, and direction, it is entirely practicable to get a very large carry-over of this spirit and method of attack in the use of the text-book. The student begins to realize that in the magazine he can get his information quite independently of the teacher's explanation and interpretation. Why is he less successful with his text-book? Then follows the further discovery that from the magazine he is learning about people and things of the present, while from the text-book he can get information, quite as interesting in its way, about people and things of the long ago. The boy is now in a position to understand that it is not the text-book as such that he must cram bit by bit, but that he has in the text-book rather a mine of information which he has at last learned to exploit for himself.

"Americanization of Americans" scarcely amounts to a separate problem in our school, yet I can scarcely think of a more perfect means to this end than The Literary Digest. Its sane, unbiased presentation of the views of influential men of all shades of opinion; its well-selected, suggestive cartoons; and even its wonderful advertising pages with their displays of the practical achievements of American genius in mechanical and industrial fields, all alike tend strongly, even if unconsciously, to the making of real Americans.

As to the method of using The Literary Digest, in my classes this period becomes a sort of laboratory in American democracy. The fundamental rule of democracy — make, or have made to the order of the community, your own laws, and then voluntarily and cheerfully obey them —is explained and accepted. Then our present practise, which has been slowly evolved as on the whole the most satisfactory to all concerned, is that for about two-thirds of the period each boy is to have exclusive use of his own copy of The Literary Digest in any way he pleases so long as he does not interfere with others who are similarly engaged. He becomes an explorer, a discoverer, who can not always quite control his excitement over his discoveries, but must be called down for trespass on the rights of

Do You Smoke in the Dark?

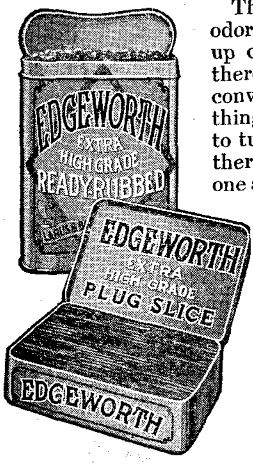
What's become of that amusing old notion once held by so many people that no man ever thinks of smoking in the dark?

How often after all the others have gone to bed on a warm Summer night have you slipped out onto the front piazza, lighted up your pipe, "Old Faithful," and settled back in the dark to enjoy a few minutes of peace from all the noise and worries of the world?

The theory that a man doesn't enjoy smoking unless he can see the smoke is an exploded idea.

It adds much to the delight of pipe-smokers to watch those purple ribbons of smoke climb up a gleaming shaft of sunlight. It adds considerably to your enjoyment on nights when it is very cold outside to note the way smoke hurries to the lamp and does a May-dance around it.

But there is much more to smoking than merely these appeals to the eye.



There's the fragrant odor, there's the easing up of all nerve-tension, there's the encouraging conviction that everything's all right or bound to turn out all right, and there's that feeling—at one and the same time—of both privacy and companionship with your pipe pulling true in the dark.

You get something of this last feeling of being alone and yet not alone from a dog lying right smack up against your feet. That's why so many people keep dogs. But *all* of these comforts you get only from your old pipe loaded with the right tobacco.

Your enjoyment, of course, is not quite complete without just the right tobacco. Your tobacco must absolutely suit your taste—and a man's taste in tobacco is something individual, and not easily satisfied.

You may have tried many kinds of smoking tobacco, and not feel satisfied. You won't be happy until you get just the right kind.

We wonder if Edgeworth may not be the right kind. We should be glad to have you try it and find out.

It may not be the kind you crave, but so many swear by it after once putting it to the test!

If you haven't yet come upon the tobacco that thoroughly satisfies you, we would welcome your opinion upon Edgeworth.

Merely send us on a postcard your name and address together with those of the local dealer usually supplying your smoking needs, and we'll despatch to you generous samples of Edgeworth Tobacco in both forms—Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed.

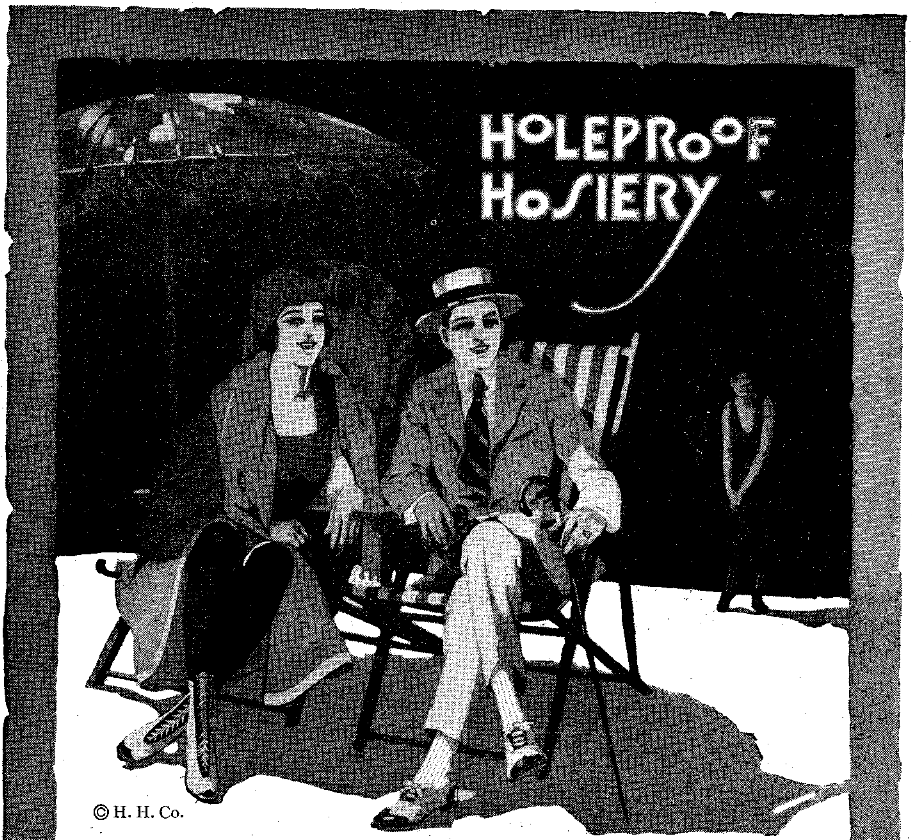
Edgeworth Plug Slice is pressed into cakes, then cut by sharp knives into very thin moist slices. Rub a slice between the hands and it makes an average pipe-load.

Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed comes ready to pour right into your pipe. It packs nicely, and burns freely to the very bottom of your pipe, getting better and better.

Edgeworth is sold in various sizes, suited to the needs and means of all purchasers. Both Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed and Edgeworth Plug Slice come in small pocket-size packages, in attractive tin humidors and glass jars, and also in economical in-between quantities for customers wanting more than a small package, but not quite the humidor size.

For the free samples, upon which we ask your judgment, address Larus & Brother Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

***To Retail Tobacco Merchants***—If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.



© H. H. Co.

HOLEPROOF has all the style that any hose possess with twice the wear of most. It has fine-woven texture, shapeliness and shimmer. It has double strength where wear is greatest. Holeproof Hosiery holds its soft, firm "body" because it contains no adulterations to wash out. If you approve, insist on Holeproof. Write for descriptive booklet and dealers' names.

*Men's, 35c upward; Women's and Children's, 55c upward*

**HOLEPROOF HOSIERY COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wisconsin**

10 Church Alley, Liverpool, England 50 York Street, Sydney, Australia
Holeproof Hosiery Co. of Canada, Limited, London, Ont. (1017)

Whitman's
Sampler
Confections
Cho
The
Welcome
Messenger

Send the season's greetings in the Sampler. Let the beauty of the package and the varied sweets inside give distinction to your gift. Selections from ten of Whitman's most successful packages.

Supplied direct to each retail store acting as a Whitman agency. Usually the best drug store in each community. Every package guaranteed by the dealer and by us.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, Inc., Philadelphia, U. S. A.

others. The remaining third of the period is given to one- or two-minute expositions of the most interesting discovery each one has made. The practical value of this work it seems to me impossible to overestimate.

The irresistible appeal of THE LITERARY DIGEST for our students seems to lie in the number of its departments, its freshness, its fairness, and, withal, simplicity of presentation. It would, indeed, seem strange to think of going back to the old days as they were before the weekly visits of THE LITERARY DIGEST began.

## ARTHUR C. TOWNLEY, THE RADICAL AUTOCRAT OF NORTH DAKOTA

THE moving spirit of the Non-Partizan League, the organization that has revolutionized North Dakota, is a political genius named Arthur C. Townley. He is the man who induced 200,000 farmers to give up sixteen dollars each for membership in his league—a feat which is considerable of an achievement, when you come to think of it in the light of all available data on the canny farmer, who does real work for his money and is naturally reluctant to come across with real coin of the realm except for due cause. Pondering on this phenomenon, one is led to reflect not only upon the remarkable persuasive powers of the party who collected all this money, but also upon the fact that thereby he has acquired a most powerful hold on these men. The average farmer never invests sixteen dollars in anything, be it a league membership or a new and mysterious implement for dehorning calves, unless he expects full and complete returns with interest. The personality and activities of Mr. Townley, who has gained so large a following, and collected so many dollars among the agriculturists of the Northwest, are discust at some length by a writer in the New York *Tribune.* He says:

> Mr. Townley is thirty-eight years old and has been in politics for only four years. Already one entire State government and 200,000 farmers in thirteen States are completely under his sway. He is a more effective speaker in his appeal to the multitude than Bryan at his best. What is more, he combines with his gift of speech as great an organizing political genius as often occurs. That is a rare combination. With it he has done two impossibilities. First, he has organized a majority of the farmers of one State, North Dakota, into a benign trust, a sort of agrarian *Soviet,* powerful enough to deliver the entire governmental machinery of the State into the hollow of his hand. Secondly, he is on the road to engineering the only effective alliance of farmer and laborer ever achieved.

According to this writer, there is apparently nothing Bolshevistic about Mr. Townley and his Non-Partizan League. They are neither disloyal nor I. W. W. in spirit or in fact. They resent being called even Socialists. They are simply a radical set of farmers, largely of alien parentage, who want to experiment in State ownership in an effort to right certain wrongs.

They have embarked upon their venture in a legal way, and their experiment is quite in harmony with the national Constitution. To show how their leader has brought about the results already accomplished, we quote further:

> Townley has organized class feeling with a new narrowness and a new venom. Only farmers can be members of the league. With a very few exceptions, only farmers have been elected to office by the league. Every effort has been made to make the farmer class conscious and to fan its hatred of the capitalist.

It is said further that if there is a menace in the movement in North Dakota it lies with Townley, not the farmers. The average league member merely expects that certain enterprises in which he is vitally interested will be owned and operated by the State. But there is evidence that Townley's ideas are more radical than that. As we read:

> He has already organized as a private venture of the league a great system of chain stores in the State. Rumor says that these will ultimately be sold to the State. He has had close relations with the I. W. W., and in 1917 made an extraordinary attempt to unite the farmers of North Dakota with the I. W. W. harvest hands in a working agreement that would have vastly enlarged and strengthened the Haywood union.
>
> He was so much of a "red" that the war interested him not at all until the second Russian revolution showed what a force for radicalism it might be. He did not directly oppose either the draft or Liberty Loan. He did attack the war as being run by capitalists and argued that the capitalists should pay for it. In his Minnesota campaign of 1916 he nominated for Governor Charles A. Lindbergh, a more extreme critic of the capitalists' war than Townley himself. In the campaign of 1918 the membership of the league was unquestionably augmented by the entire pro-German element of Minnesota and North Dakota.
>
> Townley realizes perfectly that his success in North Dakota has depended upon the un-American character of the population, which made it less tenacious of individualism. He is so organizing the schools and newspapers of North Dakota that they can be made effective weapons of socialistic propaganda.

It is not known what Townley may do with labor. Being a master of inflammatory speech, it is said that if he should try to organize the labor unrest of the country a grave problem might be presented. In any event, and leaving labor out of the question, it is thought the Non-Partizan League in the 1920 election stands a good chance of carrying North Dakota, Minnesota, South Dakota, Idaho, and Montana. However:

> The Non-Partizan League is just as strong as Townley and no stronger. This is a reservation which must be constantly borne in mind.
>
> If he collapses or blunders hopelessly, the league will collapse.
>
> The success or failure of the whole socialistic program of North Dakota

buy with your ears
as well as your eyes

Pathé
PHONOGRAPH
No needles to change

—and you won't mistake a peacock for a nightingale or an ordinary talking machine for a jewelled Pathe.

Listen to the Pathe with the Sapphire Ball and all-wood violin tone chamber. You hear every note—every word clearly, distinctly, no scratching metallic sounds. You cannot help being impressed with the Pathe superiority in tone when you buy with your ears.

Your eyes will see the tiny (hand-polished) Sapphire Ball gliding smoothly round and round without wearing or cutting the groove.

See it rubbed across the record—children often do this—without hurting it. And remember, no needles to change.

Even if you buy with your eyes—you will see many advantages in the Pathe Instrument not found in the ordinary talking machine.

Go to the Pathe dealer nearest your home and hear the tone of an instrument as clear as the song of a nightingale, in a cabinet as big and beautiful as a peacock.

*William and Mary Art Model—American walnut finish—Pathe perfect tone control; Pathe reproducer, Sapphire Ball; Universal tone arm, rich metal trimming; silent motor . . . . . . . . .* $215

PATHÉ FRÈRES PHONOGRAPH CO.
*Eugene A. Widmann, Pres., Brooklyn, N. Y.*
The Pathe Freres Phonograph Company, Limited
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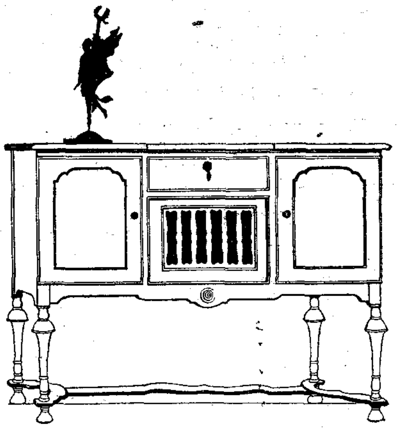
The Pathé plays all makes of Records



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Etc., Etc.
*and enhances their value*

NOW is the ideal time to make those long-desired fence improvements. War-time restrictions have been removed, and we now have ample stocks.

**Prices are again moderate, and by ordering now, your fence will be erected before summer,**

when you need it so much to protect and beautify lawns, gardens and parks.

Write today for free catalog, showing and describing all our styles of fences and gates, and giving complete information for a judicious selection. Sent gladly.

*Fence Builders for 34 Years*

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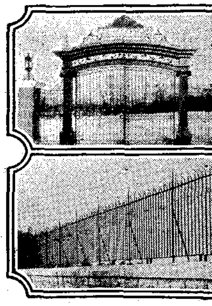
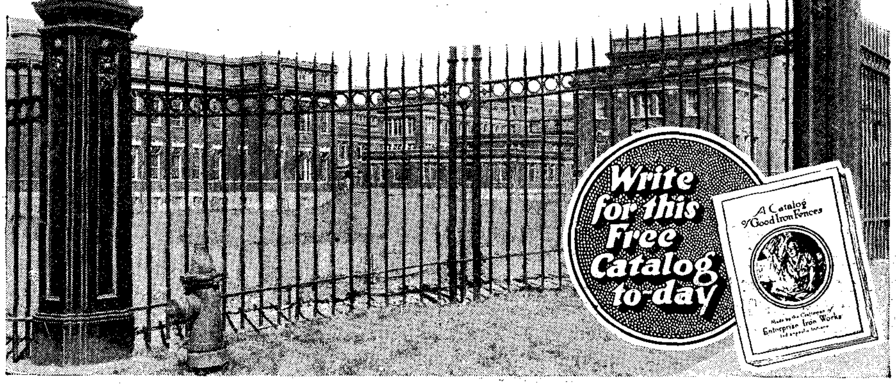



Write for this Free Catalog to-day
A Catalog of Good Iron Fences
Enterprise Iron Works

depends upon the executive ability of Townley.

He is the government of North Dakota.

And Townley is, or was, a speculative plunger, who, before he went into politics, plunged twice in large-scale farming—and failed both times. He is temperamental and dictatorial. He has learned some caution and talks as if he realized the necessity of going slowly in the North-Dakota program. Yet there are already signs of the plunger in the activities of the league.

Townley himself is a wholly American product. His political methods have some striking resemblance to *Soviet* methods. But they were entirely original with him and a natural product of this peculiar section of America. He is an American Lenine, not a Russian Lenine, in origin and inspiration.

He was born in Minnesota, the son of a farmer, and comes of straight English stock. He is tall and lean, dresses in black, and has been called by his enemies "the hawk." He has a clean-shaven, sharp face, with dark hair rolled back from his forehead, and when he is burning up an audience he bends his knees and swoops down like an avenger.

Nobody knows much of Townley's earlier years. His two farm failures are matters of common knowledge. He tried wheat in Colorado and flax in North Dakota, both on a huge scale, financed by others' money. Both failed utterly. He was to be the "Flax King of North Dakota," and did make $15,000 the first year. Then came two bad years, and he went under. The cynics say that he got his socialism then. At any rate, he next appears as a Socialist agitator.

Townley is a master propagandist. There has never been in America a propaganda of magazines, newspapers, and speakers as elaborately and ably organized as that of the league. His funds have been huge—$2,000,000—expended chiefly in two States, North Dakota and Minnesota. No political party ever spent anything approaching the sum among so few voters. And the expenditure of the funds has been entirely secret. The league is not, nominally, a political party. Its system is to go into a primary and name its own men on the ticket likeliest to win. The present league government of North Dakota, for instance, is nominally Republican—was elected on the Republican ticket, that is, Townley does not publicly account for the league's moneys to any one. Of all secret autocracies there has never been anything to compare with the league.

One of the blunders of the opponents of the league has been to underestimate Townley. He is a real leader, a man of imagination and intense personal force. He is the idol of the league members. He has been criticized by his opponents for running the league in high-handed fashion and not calling a general convention to pass upon his leadership. Townley prefers the autocratic system. But there is no question of his popularity or his natural supremacy in the league. There is a religious fervor among the members, and it centers about A. C. Townley in something very closely akin to worship. The first open revolt has lately broken out in the league in North Dakota. It may succeed, but the chances would seem to be all against it.

Never before in the history of American politics have we had a benevolent despot who swayed the fortunes of his followers so absolutely as Townley sways the fortunes of North Dakota and his league members in a dozen other States. We have had our bosses, goodness knows! But the grim humor of North Dakota's situation is that in the name of democracy, and to end the despotism of "Big Business," the farmers or a majority of them, have placed the whole future of their State in the hands of a private citizen, the autocrat of their *Soviet* and boss of their entire governmental machinery.

## MR. HOHENZOLLERN TELLS HOW HELPLESS HE HAS BEEN IN THE MIDST OF A WICKED WORLD

MR. WILHELM HOHENZOLLERN, who retired with great suddenness not long since from the ruling business which he had been conducting under the firm name of "*Meinself und Gott*," and is now enjoying a much-needed rest at Amerongen, Holland, has finally consented to be interviewed, or at least almost interviewed. It is doubtful as to just how direct the new interview may be, for young Count Bentinck, with whose father Mr. Hohenzollern is stopping, denies that the writer of the account of Wilhelm's state of mind was ever received in the Bentinck Castle. However, Count Bentinck is made to look slightly like the butt of a practical joke in the report, which is written by Harold Begbie, English novelist and correspondent, and the "story" has aroused so much interest that a certain amount of newspaper jealousy may have helped to stimulate some "knocks." If Mr. Begbie hasn't presented the world with an interview, his account may be accepted, in these days of substitutes, as a near-interview. As a near-interview it has considerable "authority," and it greatly resembles the real thing.

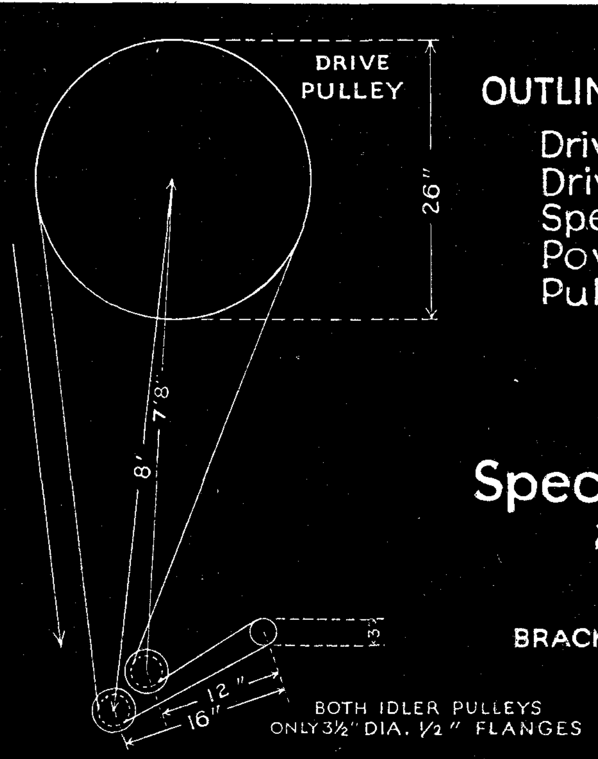
The mention of a near-interview suggests the recent report from Washington that the ex-Kaiser was nearly interviewed some months ago, by a group of American officers, not necessarily with his consent. Along last December, it appears, Col. Luke Lea, A. E. F., led a little interviewing party into Holland, and got near enough to the ex-All-Highest to hear his voice, only a slight difficulty in the way of unexpected Dutch Guards preventing a satisfactory interview from taking place. It was Colonel Lea's idea, as he has admitted, "to give the Kaiser a free ride to Paris in our automobile, and present him to President Wilson as a Christmas gift." Mr. Hohenzollern, it is presumed, would have given a splendid interview if Colonel Lea's plans had not gone astray, but they did, and so the world has had to wait for Mr. Begbie to present an authentic statement of the Hohenzollern side of the case of Wilhelm II. *vs.* Civilization. The New York *Evening Post* is moved to wonder, by the unconscious humor and irony exhibited in the ex-Imperial outpouring, as reported by Mr. Begbie, whether the Kaiser's remarks weren't dictated by the spirit of Mark Twain.

The story begins with an explanation that it should have been written in the form of a conversation, but the former Kaiser, apparently having sickened of the lime-light, avers that he desires to remain a private person and do nothing to interfere with the present government in Germany. Wherefore, the narrative will have to appear without any conversational embellishments credited to him. Incidentally, a picture is drawn of the peaceful little place of Amerongen in the springtime. A real policeman is stationed at the entrance to Amerongen Castle, for it seems he yawns and lounges up and down. And Amerongen is utterly indifferent to the presence in its midst of the formerly All-Highest and goes about cheerfully getting ready to plant its potatoes and doing other things appropriate to spring. Wilhelm himself never pokes his nose outside the grounds of the castle, which edifice is described as an unimpressive, rather somber, red-brick house standing in a thick grove and looking as if made for a ghost story of the Edgar Allan Poe type.

In the course of the story an account is also given of the former Kaiser's arrival at Amerongen. Half the servants of Count Godard Bentinck were down with the "flu," says the narrative in the most approved opening style of a best-seller; and the other half were just recovering from that unpleasant malady. Furthermore, a shooting party was expected at the castle soon. The good Count had been to church and had just eaten his Sunday dinner. The problem afforded by the perplexities of the situation vexed him sore and he sat him down to ponder thereon. He finally decided to call off his party. And then, as is often the case, the telephone rang. Whereupon, as recorded in the New York *Times*, the following events took place:

> He went to the telephone and found himself addrest by the Governor of the province, who lives at Utrecht. The Governor informed him that the Kaiser had fled from Germany, had crossed into Dutch territory, had been held up by a sergeant and a private soldier, and that the Dutch Government, suddenly confronted with this critical affair, would be exceedingly obliged if Count Godard received the Kaiser for a few days while they turned about and considered what should be done with him.
>
> Count Godard replied that it was impossible for him to receive the Kaiser, and explained his domestic crisis. The Governor brushed the influenza aside as a thing not worthy to be mentioned in such a situation. Count Godard weakened, and said he would consult his children. The children thought the matter might be managed. The end of it was that next day the Kaiser and his suite were received into Amerongen Castle, and Count Godard provided dinner for forty-five persons.

The impression has prevailed, generally, that Count Bentinck and Wilhelm Hohenzollern were bosom friends; and it would seem as if a party descending upon an unsuspecting household with a following of forty-five persons would hesitate to take such a step unless he was reasonably well acquainted. But, strange to say, Wilhelm



### OUTLINE OF CYLINDER GRINDER DRIVE

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| Driving Pulley | 26″ |
| Driven Pulley | 3″ |
| Speed | 5400 R.P.M. |
| Power | 3 H.P. |
| Pulley Faces | 2″ |

## Specified GOODYEAR BELT

2″ 3 Ply *Glide Construction*

BRACKEN CYLINDER GRINDING SHOPS
Salt Lake City, Utah.

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# High Speed Grinding—and the G. T. M.

***Harry L. Bracken in Salt Lake City*** used to have what he called a champion belt eater. It was a high-speed cylinder grinder with an old style drive. It cost a hundred dollars a year to keep that one little machine belted. The highest priced belts lasted only six or seven weeks—some only two weeks. As soon as their joints went bad, the belts were practically done; for the mile-a-minute speed of that drive and the reverse over an idler, made durable repairs almost impossible. Occasionally the joints did hold and those were the times when six or seven weeks' service was obtained.

***One day our Mr. Le Masters, a G. T. M.***—Goodyear Technical Man—called and explained to Mr. Bracken the Goodyear idea of selling belts to meet conditions and not as a hardware man sells nails. He explained the Goodyear Plan of accurate diagnosis of all drive conditions before prescribing the proper Goodyear Belt. Mr. Bracken listened, felt he couldn't possibly do any worse than he was doing, and took Mr. Le Masters to his belt-devouring cylinder grinder.

***The G. T. M. studied the drive,*** measured the pulleys, measured the speed—and then studied the pulley faces carefully. He found that they were the kind that Glide Belting is especially designed to serve—so all that remained of his problem was the length, the width and the number of plies. He prescribed these to fit the conditions and Mr. Bracken signed the order for a Goodyear Glide Belt, *costing much less* than the kind he had been using. The belt came and, of course, didn't have to wait long. It was installed November 18th. It has outlasted every other belt and at the time this advertisement goes to press it is still running.

***The G. T. M.'s service*** and Goodyear Belting have done more than cut belting costs. The grinder runs more quietly, does better work, is much easier on bearings, and according to Mr. Bracken is like a different machine. He has since had the proper Goodyear Belts installed on all grinding spindles.

***If you have a belt-devouring drive*** that is eating too many dollars, ask a G.T. M. to call. He'll do it without charge when next he is in your vicinity. There are many of them—all trained in the Goodyear Technical School—all with experience in plants similar to yours—all selling belts to meet conditions and not as a grocer sells sugar. The G.T. M.'s services are free simply because the savings they effect for purchasers are so considerable that a gratifying volume of business from the plants served is certain to come to us within a few years.

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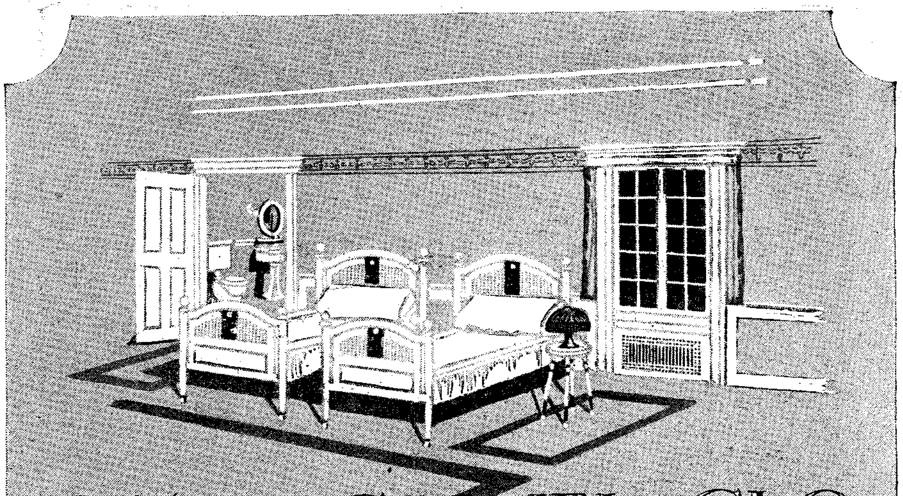


Silent SI-WEL-CLO

IT matters not whether the bathroom be adjoining the bedroom, the library or any room in the house—the operation of flushing the Silent Si-wel-clo Closet is not heard outside the bathroom. A noisy closet, on the other hand, is an annoyance to you, an embarrassment to your guests.

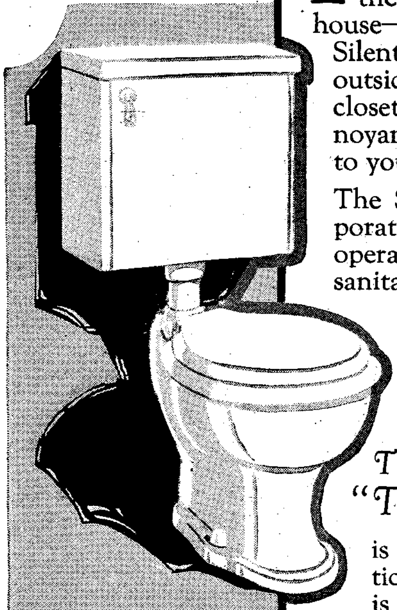
The Silent Si-wel-clo Closet incorporates special features to make its operation quiet and thorough. Its sanitary features overcome the danger of clogging and subsequent damage. No effort has been spared to make the Si-wel-clo and its component parts the very best.

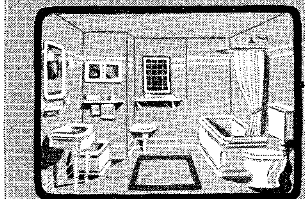
*The Trenton Potteries Company*
*"Tepeco" All-Clay Plumbing*

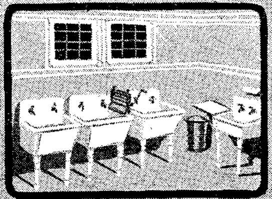
is most sanitary, beautiful, practical and permanent. Permanency is not denoted by a white surface, but by what material is beneath that surface. With time, inferior materials will lose their sanitary value, dirt will adhere, the appearance become uninviting—the piece lose its usefulness. "Tepeco" Plumbing is china or porcelain, solid and substantial. Dirt does not readily cling to its glistening white surface, nor will that surface be worn away by scouring. A wise investment—a beautiful one.

*If you intend to build or renovate your bathroom write for our instructive book, "Bathrooms of Character."*

**The Trenton Potteries Company**
**Trenton, New Jersey**
*World's largest makers of All-Clay Plumbing*







and Count Bentinck were comparative strangers. The Count had seen the former only once, and that even long before Wilhelm annexed the title of Emperor. Further:

> The Emperor, on hearing that he was to be received at Amerongen Castle, looked up Count Godard in the *Almanach de Gotha* to discover his relation with the house of Bentinck. The two men, host and guest, met as absolute strangers on November 11. I invite you to think of the ludicrous element in this historic event—the great and powerful German Emperor, held up by a sergeant and a private soldier of the Dutch Army, looking up Count Godard Bentinck in the *Almanach de Gotha* to discover the quality of his jailer.
>
> Count Godard says he was actuated by two motives in receiving the Kaiser. As a good citizen, he felt he ought to obey the Dutch Government, and as one who humbly endeavors to be a faithful Christian he felt he ought not to turn his back on a homeless stranger. Let me say, I believe him and honor him. The ex-Kaiser had been a week at Amerongen when the Empress arrived from Germany, and Count Godard Bentinck found himself called upon to provide dinner for sixty-two persons. It was necessary for him to commandeer two hotels in the village.

In this manner then did the former Kaiser reach Amerongen, and there he has remained ever since. "You may see him on one of his occasional after-breakfast walks round the moat," goes on the chronicler, "a cloak thrown over his shoulders, striding forward, his head up, his arms swinging, the whole body of the man still electric with that nervous energy which made him something of a whirlwind in the former days." This picture, too, seems quite contrary to that in the popular mind, based on sundry former newspaper accounts, which would have Hohenzollern a bowed and broken man, the belligerency of his mustache entirely gone, and straggling whiskers adding to the impression of general decrepitude. True, it is said his hair is white, and he does wear a pointed beard which has added to his age, in appearance, but "his eye keeps its fire, his lips their firmness, and his voice its ring." Also, he has lost his boisterous hilarity, and his spirit, while still cheerful, is more subdued. But he is far from being pestered with the pangs of a poignant conscience. For, says this intimate report:

> The former Kaiser is entirely impenitent. He is not only convinced of his innocence, he sees himself as one who strove harder than any man in the world to avert war. As for being put on his trial, he laughs at such an idea. There is no power on earth that can try him. If he thought he was to be arraigned before an international tribunal he would destroy himself, not out of any fear of the result of such a trial, but because he would regard such an ordeal as insufferably undignified. He says:
>
> "I am answerable for my conduct only to God, and God knows how I strove, to my own peril, the peril of my throne, to avert the calamity of war."
>
> He does not often protest his innocence.

It is a more frequent occurrence on his part to express amazement at the opinions of those who regard him as the guilty cause of the war. Questioned as to any plot on the part of Germany, he asks how it was that, with the consent of his War Minister, Germany, manufacturer of munitions, supplied Russia in the early days of 1914 with 30,000 machine-guns, 400,000 rifles, and 400,000,000 rounds of ammunition.

Wilhelm places the blame for the war mainly on Russia. He says he delayed mobilization as long as possible in the hope of receiving word from the Czar which would avert the catastrophe:

"I did not want, as Nicholas did not want, war. George did not want war," he says with energy. "No ruler wanted war. We were all dead against war. The war was made by the diplomatists. The whole guilt of the war rests on the Russian Government, and there were secret forces at work in the Russian Government."

His argument is that the rivalry in the Balkans between Russia and Austria led to the conflict of 1914. Russia was beginning to get upon her feet, Austria was falling more and more into decay, France was financing Russia, England had assured Russia of her friendship. The finances of Russia and her army organization were in a comparatively sound condition, and the Russian Government, feeling itself thus powerfully buttressed, decided that the hour was ripe for a definite contest with the worm-eaten empire of Austria. Germany was drawn into the war because she was pledged to defend Austria against Russian aggression, and because she herself could not be insensible to the increasing menace of Russian activity.

He denies with a kind of fierce ridicule the charge that there was any war-party in the German Empire. He quotes with fiery energy the statement of Lloyd George that Germany was just as much entitled to her large army as England to her strong navy. He says he was surrounded by enemies. He asks what England would have done in Germany's geographical position, with France financing Russia in order that she should build strategic railways to the German frontier.

Bernhardi, he declares, was scarcely heard of in Germany before English translations of his works had made him a kind of military Shakespeare. The people of Germany desired peace, the Jingoes were a small party among the serious statesmen of the Fatherland. There was fear of Russian aggression, but no movement toward a war of defense.

Asked why he did nothing to enter the Entente, he replies that he could not trust Russia. The Entente seemed to him an organization of tremendous power, aimed directly at the German Empire and inspired by fear of German industry and envy of German prosperity. He was governed in some measure, in this respect, by his feelings toward Edward VII. He says Queen Victoria warned him again and again against the influence of Edward. "Don't have anything to do with him," she would say. "He will do you no good intellectually, morally, and socially."

He was antipathetic to Edward VII., and the antipathy overflowed into their political relations. He protests his love of England, and is never tired of talking about his English friends.

The former Kaiser laughs with a bitter

One IDEAL does *the* work of all these

Actual use on some of the best kept lawns in the country has demonstrated that the Ideal Power Lawn Mower will easily replace five men with hand mowers and all the way from four to eight men with hand rollers.

One man with the Ideal can easily cut four to five acres of lawn per day and as the roller is an integral part of the machine the ***grass is rolled every time it is cut.*** Hence the turf is kept firm, smooth and in the finest possible condition.

## How the Tractor Principle Eliminates Difficulties

We have been manufacturing power lawn mowers for six years and our Ideal Tractor mower was probably the first one on the market that could truly be called trouble-proof. It is of very simple construction and its design is such that all complicated clutches and gears are eliminated. All the operator has to do is guide the machine and operate the starting and stopping lever.

## Uses Tractor Principle

The cutting blades operate by the traction of the side wheels upon the ground, just the same as the blade on a hand mower operates. This eliminates the difficulties that are almost sure to occur where an attempt is made to drive the blades direct by power from the engine.

## Cuts Close to the Walks, Trees, Flower-beds and Shrubbery

With the Ideal a man can work just as close to various obstacles as with a hand mower. The mower is hung in such a manner that it turns easily and is guided around corners, flower-beds, trees, etc., without difficulty.

Photo at right shows how the Ideal is quickly converted into a roller by using the small castor which we furnish. Valuable feature for early spring rolling.

## Five Day Trial—Satisfaction Guaranteed

Write for details of our five day trial offer. Ideal Power Lawn Mowers are sold on a positive guarantee of satisfaction and we will willingly refund money on any machine that does not prove satisfactory when properly operated.

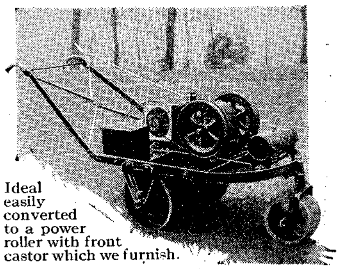
You can secure this Ideal through your hardware dealer or direct from our factory. Write today for special literature.

**IDEAL POWER LAWN MOWER COMPANY**
R. E. OLDS, Chairman
420 Kalamazoo Street Lansing, Michigan

*Boston, 51-52 Market St.*
*New York, N. Y., 270 West St.*
*Philadelphia, Pa., 709 Arch St.*
*Chicago, Ill., 163 N. May St.*
*Los Angeles, Calif., 1023 Leighton St.*
*Portland, Ore., 49 Front St.*
*Toronto, Ont., 17-21 Temperance St.*
*Montreal, 51 Victoria Sq.*

Cuts close to trees or other obstacles.

Photo shows how cutting mower turns when working around flower-beds, etc.



Ideal easily converted to a power roller with front castor which we furnish.

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Send coupon today for complete details and information

**Ideal Power Lawn Mower Co.**
**Lansing, Mich.**

Please send details, catalog and prices of your Tractor Lawn Mower.

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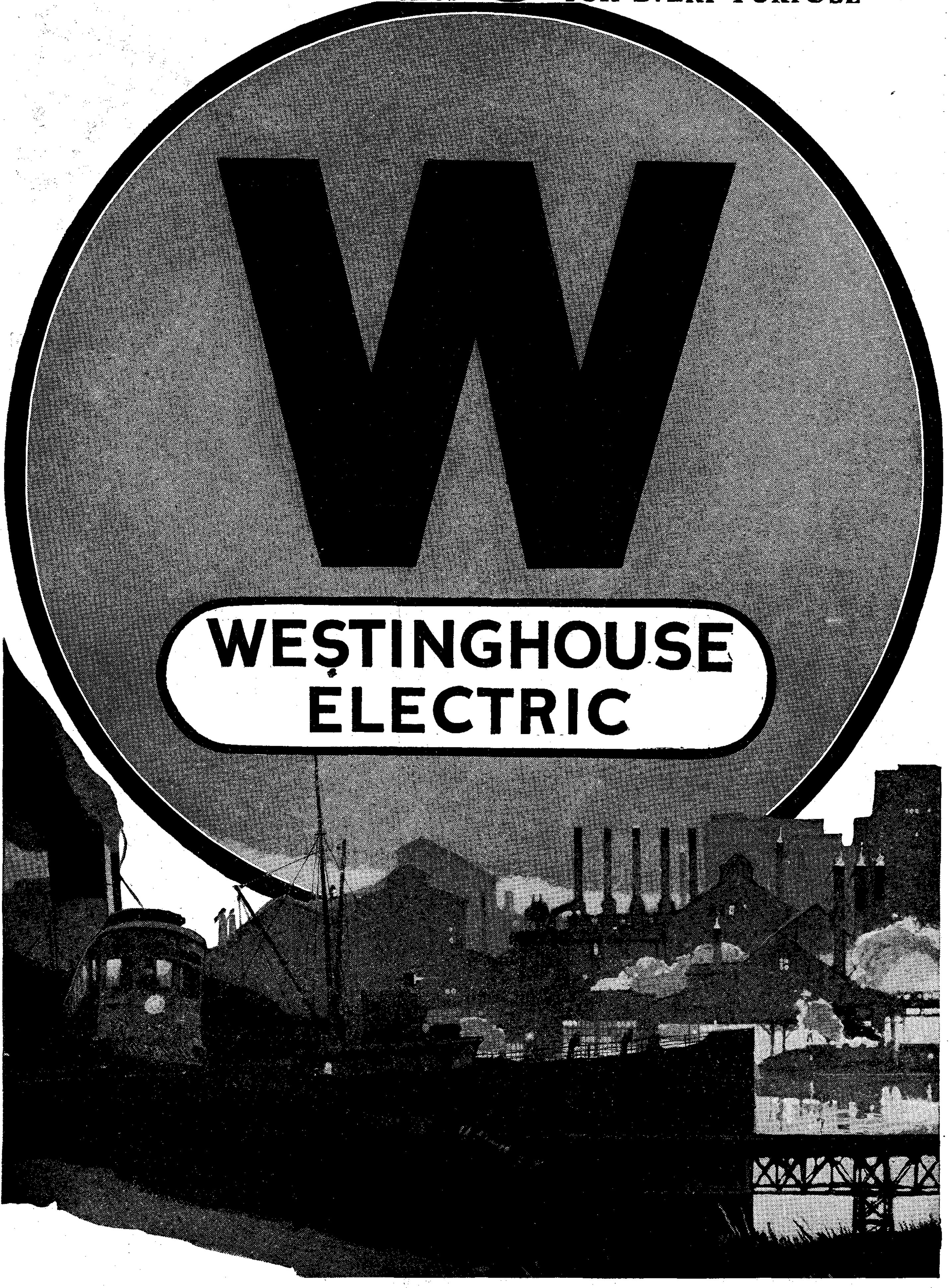
Westinghouse
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS FOR EVERY PURPOSE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**ELECTRICAL APPARATUS FOR EVERY PURPOSE**

## Wherever Wheels Turn

In the kitchen of a great hotel, someone throws a switch, and, with amazing swiftness, potatoes are peeled, meat chopped, ice made, cut and chipped, ice cream frozen, meals cooked, dishes washed—all by electricity.

Somewhere upon the broad highway of the Atlantic, a dreadnaught, majestic and mighty, hurls its thousands of tons through the waves, propelled by the force of electricity.

An airplane darts across the heavens—to it electricity is the spark of life in the engine and the one tie that links earth and sky.

To the housewife, electricity is convenience and freedom from toil—to the manufacturer, it is efficiency and economy.

Such is the miracle of electricity, that while scarcely more than thirty years ago it was but an imperfect means of illumination—nothing more—today it is doing countless important tasks wherever wheels turn.

And such are the vastness and versatility of Westinghouse engineering and manufacturing that in whatever field electricity is used, there you will come upon the familiar Westinghouse symbol—here on great turbine-generators supplying light, heat and power to perhaps a dozen cities and towns—there on a little motor whirling the blades of a fan; here on a powerful railway locomotive—there on the meter measuring the flow of current to your lamps.

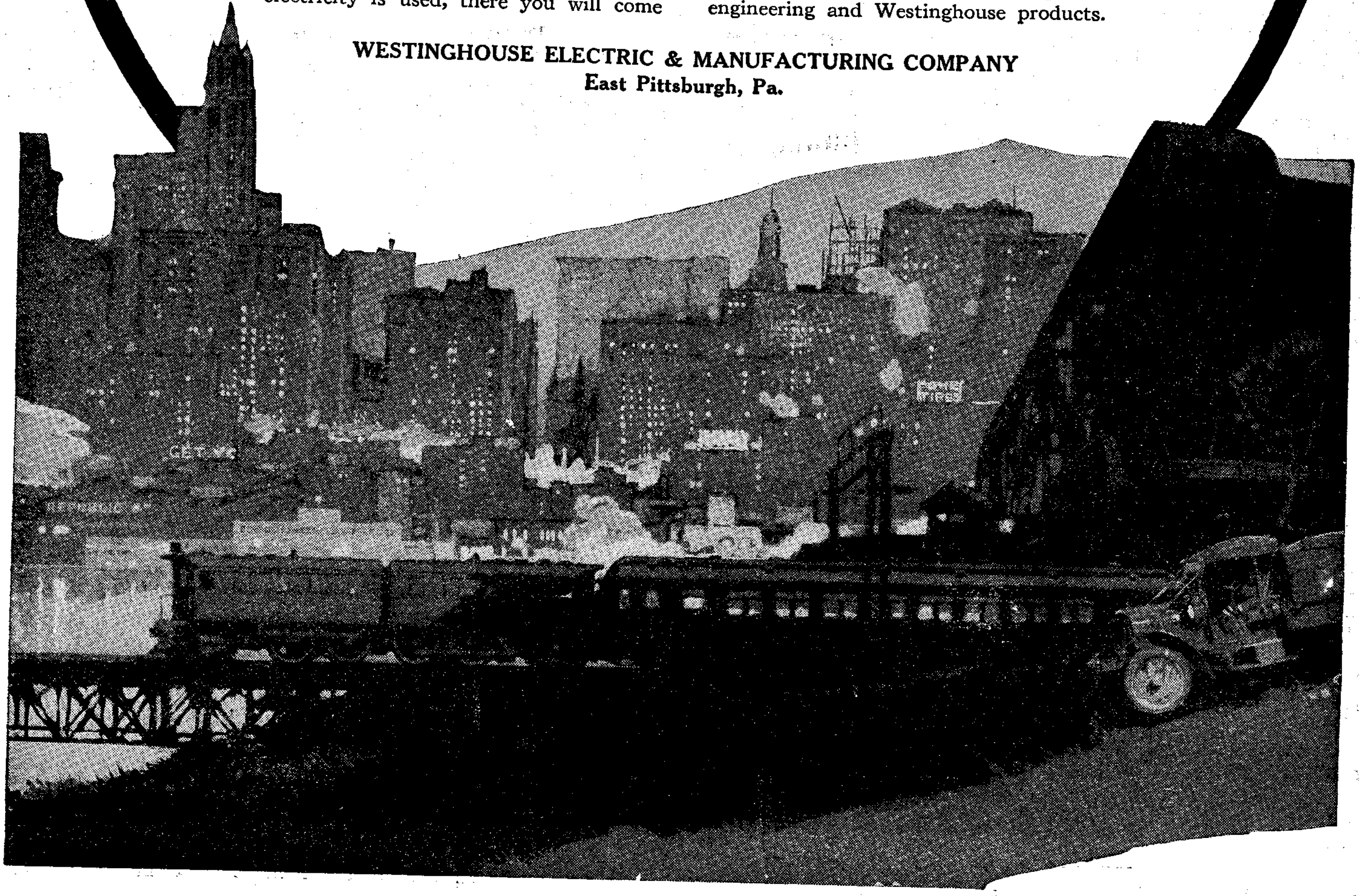
Born of vision and genius, Westinghouse has ever been at the forefront of electrical development.

It placed electric lighting on a commercial basis. It made possible cheap and efficient transmission of power over long distances. It introduced the steam turbine into America and developed it to the stage of practical use. It produced the turbine-generator.

To it, likewise, the world owes the apparatus with which Niagara Falls was first harnessed; the first practical electrical meter and many other notable contributions to progress.

Today sixteen plants and between 40,000 and 50,000 persons are required to meet the world-wide demands for Westinghouse engineering and Westinghouse products.

**WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY**
**East Pittsburgh, Pa.**



and mirthless note when reference is made to his having been an autocrat. "Where d'you get that stuff?" inquires he, or words to that broad general effect. He says he never knew autocratic power, and during the war was made to feel like a puppet. His generals did what they would with him, which was mainly to urge him to gesticulate and posture and hold forth for home consumption. On the occasions when he was permitted to slip in at headquarters, if a telephone-bell rang he was led gently but firmly from the room so he would not hear the conversation. Then he speaks of the atrocities perpetrated by the Germans during the war—

> He says of the sinking of the *Lusitania* that it was a great blunder, and one that he will never cease to regret, but he says England's policy of attempting to starve the women and children of Germany had driven his people out of all patience and quite maddened them against England.
>
> Of the shooting of Miss Cavell he declares that the order was given by a general who was the worse for drink, and that directly he heard of the execution he sent orders to headquarters that henceforth no woman was to be shot without his own personal sanction. He deplores that execution.
>
> He says the German armies fought with incredible courage and absolute devotion to duty, and he fires up and becomes furious with indignation when they are pictured as brutal Huns.
>
> The question of Belgium is so clear in his eyes that he can not understand how honest men can doubt the right of Germany to go through that neutral territory. He says that under Lord Haldane's administration of the British War Office he regarded Lord Haldane as England's cleverest spy. Plans were laid with the consent of King Albert's Government for attacking Germany through Belgium. He possesses a British overcoat found, as he says, at Maubeuge, with immense quantities of British stores. He says that with Russia threatening Germany on one front, it was absolutely essential that Germany should take no risks on the other front. The violence of German methods in Belgium he defends on the score that Belgian *francs-tireurs* were attempting to unnerve the German armies and break their discipline. He declares that no harm would have befallen a city or village of Belgium if the Germans had not been exposed on all sides to secret attacks of Belgian citizens.

His general attitude toward England is one of sympathy. He says she was deceived by Russia and deplores her entrance into the conflict. He hates the British journalists and reads no English newspaper. But Russia's War Minister is the Judas Iscariot of the world in Hohenzollern's mind, and the doom which has befallen Russia seems to him like the judgment of God. Then the account turns to the former Kaiser's view of the future—

> As to the future of the world, the Kaiser entertains the conviction that everything precious in human life is now menaced with destruction by the organized forces of evil. He has found a new peril. Bolshevism for him is only a criminal alias for Free Masonry. He is convinced that atheistical and socialistic Free Masonry, as it exists on the Continent, is a power comparable in its organization and its international ramifications with the Latin Church. He sees in the destruction of German unity and German discipline not so much the physical victory of the Entente as the spiritual victory of this atheistical secret society. He reads a number of books on the subject and his eloquence about Free Masonry is as earnest and didactic as in former days was his denunciation of the yellow peril, socialism, and Slavism.
>
> He sees in front of humanity a fearful abyss of agony and ruin toward which the hidden hand of Free Masonry is fast driving the unconscious masses of the world. He says that two great powers still stand in the midst of the world's ruin, the Church of Rome and the Free Masons.
>
> "The Church of Rome at least stands for law and order," he says, "but as for me, I am true to the church of my forefathers and the Bible is all I need for my guidance. My grandmother, Queen Victoria, used to say, too, 'in the Bible you will find all that is necessary; do not seek elsewhere.'"
>
> He is convinced that atheism has fastened political tentacles round the body of civilization and is preparing to destroy its existence. Free Masonry for him is satanism.

The former Kaiser is eager to know what the educated people of England think of him, in conversation often referring to some of his English friends by name and inquiring if they really believe he is a monster. He never dreams that the past happiness can be restored, believing he has failed and that his doom is lifelong. In such moods he speaks of his past—

> "I have make mistakes," he will say. "I see now where I might have done better. But consider my difficulties. I came to the throne too young. I really succeeded my grandfather; the hundred days of my father's reign do not count. I succeeded my grandfather, and I found myself surrounded by his statesmen. They were all old men. They regarded me as a boy, they treated me with the amused tolerance which old men in those days employed toward their youngsters. It was really insufferable. I determined to assert my power; I determined to be the leader of young Germany, the true King of a great people destined to be a mighty nation and the strong rock of law, order, and culture in the center of Europe; the opposition I encountered made me headstrong. I can see now how bad it was for me. I became impatient, intemperate, but in spite of my faults I did help Germany to grow to great power, and I kept the peace for many years, and if Russia had not betrayed the world there would be peace now. I have made mistakes, but no man is more innocent of this war than I."

The former ruler rises at 7:30 in the morning. After family worship, in which he joins heartily, he takes a brief walk about the grounds. He has given up his wood-sawing. Then he retires to his room and is not seen until time for dinner in the evening. He and the ex-Empress are more devoted to each other than formerly. They have become thoroughly *bourgeois* in their affection. The ex-Empress with a piece of needlework in her hands will sit on one side of the hearth while the ex-Emperor sits on the other and reads aloud to her. It is their wish to retire as soon as possible to a country place in Germany, there to spend the remainder of their days. The account ends with the following closing glimpses of Hohenzollern's daily life.

> The former Kaiser takes obvious pleasure in the society of Count Godard's children. He is kindly, bright, anecdotal, and sometimes playful. He appears at the table in uniform and is the center of the party, always agreeable and amusing, never morose or sullen, but no longer disposed toward those bouts of horseplay for which he was noted in the days of his glory. When the ladies have retired the exiled Kaiser smokes a cigar with his host, and on these occasions speaks with absolute freedom of mind. These two men have an English bond of sympathy. The ex-Kaiser had an English mother and adored Queen Victoria, who died in his arms. The father of Count Godard was wounded in the Peninsular war, and served on Wellington's staff at Waterloo. Their conversation often takes them to England and is frequently conducted in English. His first words on entering the castle on November 11 were in English: "And now," he said, clapping his hands, "give me a cup of real good English tea."

## WHAT THE I. W. W. BLACK CAT AND WOODEN SHOE EMBLEMS MEAN

THE principal emblems of the I. W. W. are a black cat and a wooden shoe. With these the organization speckles its literature. The cat is known to the brethren as a "sab-cat." Nobody knows why the cat. "Sab," of course, is an abbreviation of sabotage, which word designates the chief means whereby the I. W. W. hope to gain their ends. And sabotage comes from the French word *sabot*, a shoe. Hence the wooden shoe. This was chosen as an emblem, some say, because in Europe a workman with a grievance has a pleasing habit of indicating that fact by throwing his wooden shoes into the machinery, or at his employer, or any other place where he thinks it will do the most damage, destruction apparently playing a large part in the scheme of the I. W. W.-ite for achieving his peculiar brand of Paradise. Another story is that railroad strikers broke or stole the steel shoes or *sabots* holding the rails and switches in place, thus causing wrecks or "sabotage." A discussion of the emblems of the I. W. W. and what they stand for is contained in *The Arkansas Gazette* (Little Rock). We read:

> On the letter-head of the I. W. W. organization in Kansas raided by the government agents is the picture of a shock of wheat. Up through the center of the shock there extends the body of a man, and, standing on the shock, in front of the man, is the picture of a black cat.
>
> What does it mean? It means that the mission of the I. W. W. in the harvest fields is sabotage. The harvest wheat shock is doomed by the "sab-cat."
>
> The reader must bear in mind this

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ALL we ask of any truck owner, or any truck manufacturer, is that he will test Republic Hy-Top Truck Tires alongside any other truck tire of his own choosing.

There is no doubt in our minds about Republic Hy-Top Truck Tires.

We are perfectly confident they will outwear any other against which they are pitted.

They *have* done so many times; and we have valid reasons for feeling sure they will do so again.

One of these reasons is the tremendous and quite unusual tensile strength of the Prodium rubber in the Republic Hy-Top.

A tensile strength of only 1500 pounds to the square inch is often considered sufficient in truck tires.

This Prodium rubber shows the astonishing strength of 3200 to 3600 pounds per square inch.

These facts were brought out when the Government made its requisitions for war-truck tires.

Again—the Prodium rubber is so elastic that a scrap of it only two inches long will stretch 12 to 14 inches.

The tread of these tires is built $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch higher. It contains more of this wonderful rubber. It has a much greater wearing surface.

The steel channel flanges are so patterned that none of the tread rubber is buried below their edges. That means *still more* wearing surface.

The result is that the Republic Hy-Top invariably reduces truck tire-costs by a generous percentage. Users are positive on this point.

Nine out of ten of them became constant users of the Republic Hy-Top by the simple process we have suggested—testing this tire against and alongside of any other.

**The Republic Rubber Corporation, Youngstown, Ohio**
**Export Department, 149 Broadway, Singer Building, New York City**
*Originator of the First Effective Rubber Non-Skid Tire—Republic Staggard Tread*

## REPUBLIC
## TRUCK TIRES

FOSTER PATENT
NON SLIP
CAT'S PAW
CUSHION HEEL
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FOSTER RUBBER CO.

Your Heels

Would you feel safe with your leather-heeled shoes if you were perched on a girder four hundred feet above the street like this riveter?

Of course not. Neither would he, if he did not wear Cat's Paw Rubber Heels—because he knows that the Foster Friction Plug with which they are equipped makes him sure-footed—safe.

And you—even though your work may never lead you into dangerous places—will welcome the comfort, the sense of security that a pair of Cat's Paws will give you.

They will not let you slip on wet pavements, they are silent, resilient—they have no holes to track mud or dirt.

And they are the ultimate choice of many who have tried other kinds first.

*Be sure you ask for and see that you get Cat's Paws.*

CAT'S PAW
CUSHION
RUBBER HEELS

Black, white or tan. For men, women and children. *All dealers.*

FOSTER RUBBER COMPANY
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*Originators and patentees of the Foster Friction Plug which prevents slipping*

almost unbelievable thing about the I. W. W.—if the literature they carry with them means anything—that "work" to the member of that order does not mean work in any ordinary sense of the term. To him a "job" does not bear any likeness to the word as it applies to the average laboring man. When an I. W. W. gets "on the job," he gets on to destroy, and not to produce. His "work" is to lay waste and not to conserve.

The mission of the I. W. W. is to take possession of all industry in the world and destroy all private ownership. The owner in industry is the enemy of the I. W. W. If the order can make the operation of his business more expensive, if it can stop his machinery for a day, or even an hour, it has increased the burden of operation for the "boss," and has decreased his profits. That is a victory for the I. W. W.

For that reason the "sab-cat" and the wooden shoe are extolled with religious fervor. One of the favorite expressions of the order is, "An ounce of sabotage is worth a ton of legislation."

One of the greatest favorites among their songs is entitled, "The Kitten in the Wheat":

A sab-cat and wobbly band,
  A rebel song or two;
And then we'll show the parasites
  Just what the cat can do.

From early spring till late in fall
  We toil that men may eat,
And "All for one and one for all,"
  Sing wobblies in the wheat.

And have you fixt the where and when
  That we must slave and die?
Here's fifty thousand honest men
  Shall know the reason why.

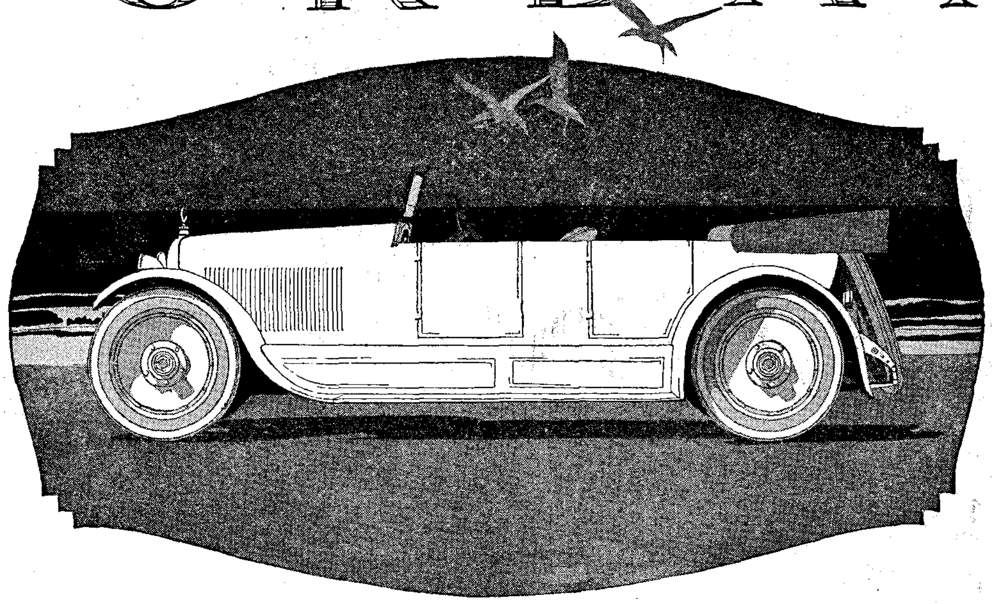
The sab-cat purred and switched its tail
  As happy as could be.
They'd better not throw "wobs" in jail
  And leave the kitten free

The sab-cat purred and twitched its tail
  And winked the other way.
Our boys will never rot in jail,
  Or else the plutes will pay.

It appears that there are numerous ways of committing sabotage. The way chosen in any given instance must first of all be effective and do real damage. Secondly, it must be safe so the I. W. W. won't get hurt. If a "fellow worker," which is I. W. W. for a member in good standing, is engaged with other workmen on a job, his mission isn't to help the job along. That would be treason, according to the code of the order. To remain true to his vows, an I. W. W. must always do something to damage the employer. Some of the methods of sabotage commonly used in the harvest field are given for the information of workers who may see no benefit to the poor in destroying food, and who may think it helpful to foil the I. W. W. game. Their methods are given away as follows:

Shock the inside bundles upside down, so the grain will rot; cut the bands of the bundles, so the wheat will fall out of the shock and blow away or become damaged; place a rock inside a bundle so that it will break the machinery of the threshing machine; slip matches inside the bundles so that when the sheaf is fed into the cylinder of the thresher the match will light and set the grain and the machine on fire; the use of phosphorus in small glow tubes, hidden under the wheat stacks or shocks, which will eat the cork from the bottle in a given time and ignite in contact with the air—and

# JORDAN



## The New Jordan Silhouette

THE new Jordan Sillhouette marks the realization of another Jordan ideal—the result of another year of diligent study of what particular people want.

Its piquant profile expresses the charming ideals of France. It is full of the spirit of victory and the brightness of Spring.

It is the best balanced and the lightest car on the road—for its wheelbase.

And like the charming woman of today the Silhouette is a little more slender than ever—a little more chic and gay.

Doors are European—opening in a full half circle. Mouldings are rectangular—characteristic of only the finest bodies. The new French angle at the dash adds a Continental touch that is at once different—and prophetic of imitation.

There is a cocky tilt to the front seat cowl—perfectly flat body-edge—so refreshing in these days—full crown fenders—stamped from costly dies with rare precision.

The hood, with twenty-nine louvers, is just a trifle higher, with slanting sport type windshield. The body is just a trifle lower—with deep soft-cushioned seats resting almost on the floor.

In the tonneau a built-in cordovan leather boot and saddle bag forms a pleasant surprise for those who have grown tired of new fashioned things and crave the old.

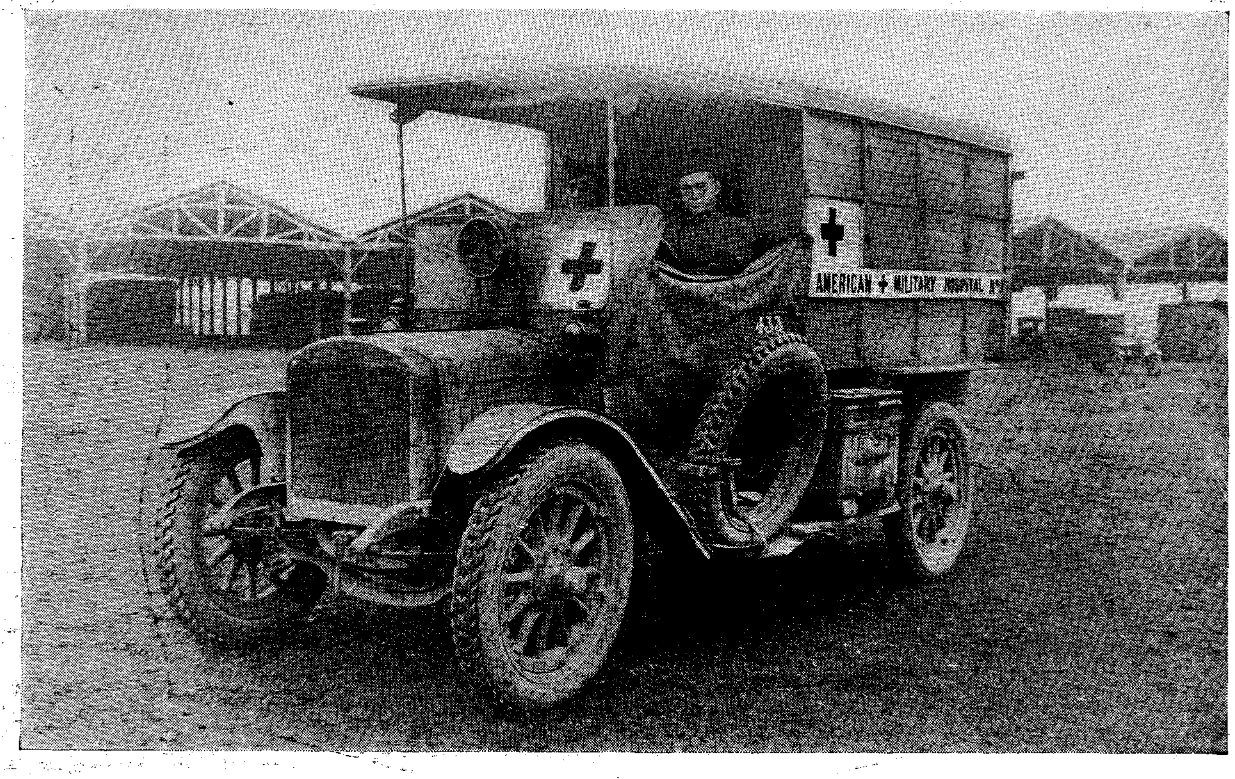
The top is as carefully studied and tailored as a woman's hat—fitted with plate glass rear vision light. Hardware is artistic—lamps attractively mounted—patented rattle proof spring shackles—Cord tires, 32 x 4½.

A chassis of finished mechanical excellence including all the universally approved mechanical units—equipped with a series of all-aluminum custom style bodies.

Disc wheels are coming. Wire wheels are preferred by some. Artillery wheels—sturdy and finished in harmonious colors—standard equipment.

The Jordan Silhouette is furnished in either four or seven passenger capacity finished in either Egyptian Bronze or Burgundy Old Wine.

JORDAN MOTOR CAR COMPANY, *CLEVELAND, OHIO*



# Sterling Tires in France

This photograph was made in January, at Base Hospital No. 1, at Neuilly (Paris). Ambulances at base hospitals and at the front were, from the beginning, largely equipped with Sterling Tires. We are very proud of the evidence we have that thousands of them made good, under what was probably the severest strain ever put upon tires—bad roads, heavy loads, high speed, and no time for care.

The big Sterling Truck Tires have proportionately the same sturdy strength that has made their little brothers give such marvelous mileage on small and medium size cars and trucks.

**35 x 5—36 x 6—38 x 7—40 x 8**

These are the sizes for truck use on long hauls over bumpy roads. Day after day, year in and year out, they carry heavy loads of Sterling Tires to our own branches—Rutherford to Washington—Rutherford to Rochester—Rutherford to Boston. We know what they do for us—so we know what they will do for you.

Built of superstrong cord fabric in many layers, thickly impregnated with the Sterling rubber compound that knows no parting.

Air bag cured—long time cured—three or four times as long as many tires. And long cure means long wear—if the rest is right. No short cure tire can wear long.

The Vacuum-Bar Tread holds the road and makes chains needless except in severest conditions.

*Any good dealer will get Sterling Tires for you—*
*or you can write or phone our nearest branch*

Factory: Rutherford, New Jersey    Export Department: 44 Whitehall Street, New York

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Albany, N. Y.
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Milwaukee, Wis.
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Paterson, N. J.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Providence, R. I.
Reading, Pa.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rutherford, N. J.
Springfield, Mass.
St. Louis, Mo.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Toledo, Ohio
Washington, D. C.
Worcester, Mass.

# Sterling Tires

TRADE MARK

the wheat goes up in smoke. The sab-cat has been prowling there.

And the rock in the bundle of wheat, the match in the heart of the bundle, or the bottle of phosphorus under the stack—what do you suppose they are called in the humorous speech of the I. W. W.? Kittens! They are the offspring of the sab-cat.

## TENNESSEE SOLONS PROTECT HENPECKED HUSBANDS

CRUEL and inhuman treatment of husbands has been established as one of the grounds for divorce in Tennessee, and the rolling-pin as an argument in conjugal disagreements is fondly, if perhaps mistakenly, expected to become a thing of the past. Of course, if a great, big bruiser composed of two hundred pounds of solid bone and brawn, with hands like a ham and the ability to fell a robust bull with a blow of his fist, comes into court and with tears begs to be separated from a thin, scared little woman that never weighed more than 98, the thing won't look just right. But many things don't. Anyway, the State senate of Tennessee can see nothing funny about it. To clear away all ambiguities on the subject in the laws of their State, which might perhaps make it difficult for a man to establish his right to a separation because he is cruelly and inhumanly treated by his wife, these solons have passed an act specifically granting the right of divorce to any male who can make out a case of cruelty and inhumanity on the part of his spouse, with himself as the object of the outrage. Commenting on this piece of legislation, *The Commercial Appeal* (Memphis, Tenn.) has this to say:

> At best the victory of the suffering spouses is but one at law and not in fact. It would be manifestly impossible for any legislator to specify actions that might be considered cruel and inhuman, for that would be to drag out the bill of particulars *ad infinitum ad nauseam.* Not having seen the measure, we can not state whether the cruelty made actionable in the divorce courts consists wholly in corporal chastisement or in the multitude of other infelicities that might be made a *casus belli* in domestic affairs.
>
> It might seem *prima-facie* evidence of cruelty where Madame Wife makes use of a rolling-pin or flat-iron upon Mr. Husband, but even then the extent of provocation would have to be considered and the tribunal of judgment would determine whether or not the issues were actionable. Again, could cold biscuits or burned pie be considered justifiable questions? With these momentous issues settled, there would remain the age-old and unsolved problem of the mother-in-law. Could she be considered *persona non grata* by the mere establishment of relationship?
>
> After all had been said and done the judge would remain the final arbiter. Does any one believe that any mere man, tho clothed with full legal authority, would condemn as cruel and inhuman any comely blonde, or brunette either, whose eyes smiled upon him and whose dainty hands gave no indication that they had wrought victory in numerous no-decision

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Don't just ask for "oil" or "machine oil." Ask for

**3-in-One Oil**

So pure and good that watch-makers and repair men use it in watches and clocks. Army manuals recommend it for oiling all small arms. Prominent gun-makers pack a sample with every gun and pistol.

You use 3-in-One for oiling clocks, locks, bolts, hinges and all tools; sewing machines, talking machines, vacuum cleaners, baby carriages, bicycles, roller skates, firearms; typewriters, calculating and duplicating machines, dating stamps, office chairs—all light mechanisms.

At all good stores. East of the Rocky Mountain states, 15c, 25c and 50c; also in 25c Handy Oil Cans.

**FREE** Generous sample and Dictionary of Uses. To save postage, request these on a postal.

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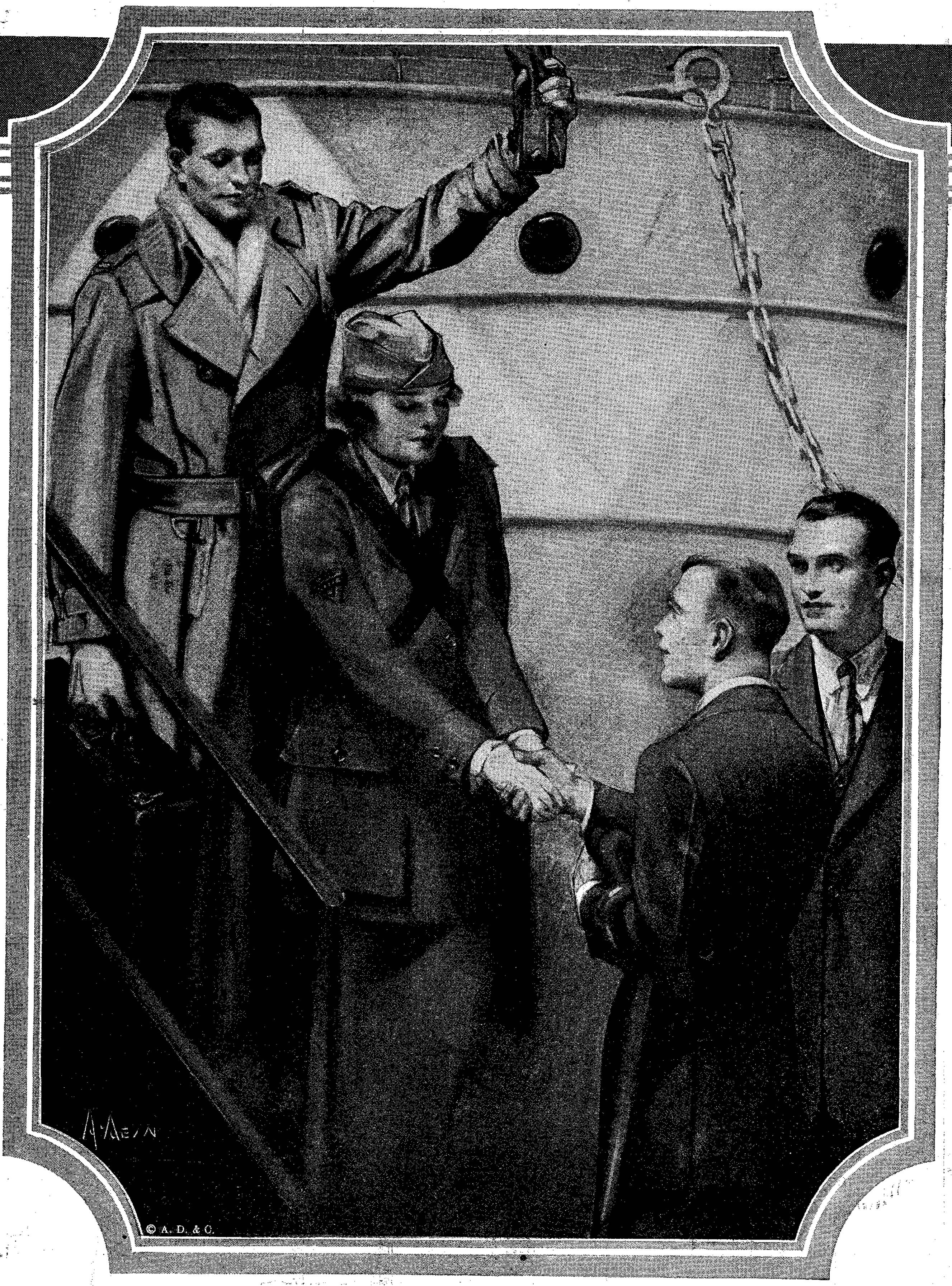

STYLE HEADQUARTERS
WHERE Society Brand Clothes ARE SOLD

*This sign identifies the "Style Headquarters" in your town. It's the right store to go to for the smart things in men's wear.*

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CLOTHES

FOR YOUNG MEN AND MEN WHO STAY YOUNG

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ome”

WITH every incoming transport and train the civilian army is increasing rapidly. The nation is spreading out industrially to again absorb the workers for peacetime pursuits.

Civilian clothes of the right kind will emphasize alertness and assist greatly in achieving success by inspiring the confidence of others in you.

Society Brand garments are all wool. They combine all the essentials of good clothes plus refinements and distinctive style. They are made to a standard of quality which has established their position of leadership nationally.

The label identifies every Society Brand garment.
It is the maker's guarantee of unqualified satisfaction.

ALFRED DECKER & COHN, Makers
In Canada, SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES, Limited
CHICAGO NEW YORK MONTREAL

bouts fought without benefit of referee? We doubt whether even a sorely tried husband would so delude himself. The league of henpecked husbands may have scored, but they are still several runs behind in the game.

Legislation of a diverting character has been heard of from Tennessee (and other States) before now. It was from this State a report emanated a time ago to the effect that a bill had been introduced in the legislature asking for the regulation of the price of bootleg whisky.

## THE "HAIRY AINOS" ARE NOT COVERED WITH FUR

ANOTHER pet piece of fiction perishes when we are told that the celebrated "hairy Ainos" of Japan are no woolier than anybody else. People who have been supposing that Mr. and Mrs. Aino were arrayed in a handsome outfit of nice curly fur something like Rover or Fido must discard the picture. The Ainos are merely the aborigines of Japan. They live in the island of Yezo and stand in the same relation to the Japanese that the Indians do to the people of the United States. And they are not hairy—at least, no hairier than other people. Some travelers have said the Ainos are covered with fine fur. But a writer in *Asia*, a journal of the American Asiatic Association (New York), says that's a mistake. "Head hair is abundant in both sexes," he says; "males have a dense and heavy growth of beard on the face." But no fur. Continuing his description of the Ainos, this writer says:

> In stature the Aino is rather short, adult males averaging about five feet four inches in height, while females are five feet two. The complexion varies, but is much lighter than that of the Japanese, without its yellowish-brown tint. The abundant hair is black or dark brown, wavy and worn long, hanging down upon the shoulders. The beard in men is long, thick, and dark. The eyes are dark brown, tho occasionally an individual is seen with light brown or even bluish eyes. The features are regular and fine; the forehead is broad, square, and high; the nose rather thin and prominent; the cheeks are not high and the face is not particularly broad nor flat. The eyes are not oblique, and are liquid and full of expression. The head is long in proportion to the breadth.

Certain changes have taken place in recent years, but in the old days the Ainos made their garments from the skins of animals, supplemented by a kind of cloth made from bark-thread. They wore ornaments of various kinds, the most striking of which, among the men, was a head-dress consisting in part of a bear's head or a piece of ornamental wood-carving. The women wore great quantities of necklaces consisting of large and heavy beads. The women were also elaborately tattooed, the method of producing this form of ornamentation being described as follows:

> Three different kinds of tattooing are found among lower peoples; coloring matter may be pricked into the skin by points, it may be forced into open cuts, it may be carried under the skin by means of threads. The commonest method is pricking, and the tattooing of the Japanese is such. Less common, and, on the whole, more painful in application, is tattooing by cutting; this is the method practised by the Aino. Tattooing begins in childhood and the first designs are made upon the backs of the hands and arms. It is done gradually, bit by bit; the design is finished at the end of childhood when the woman is ready for marriage. The final design is the most striking. It consists of a broad band of color, completely encircling the mouth and extending at the sides into points upon the cheeks. In tattooing razors are used for cutting; birch-bark is burned under a pot until the bottom is well coated with soot; the lines to be tattooed are cut, the soot is rubbed thoroughly into the cut, and the place is washed with a cloth dipt into a decoction of ash-bark; this final design is not produced at a single operation; the center of the upper lip receives the first touches, then the lower lip, and so on, alternately, until the marks reach almost from ear to ear. The color of this tattoo is of a bright-green blue, which grows duller and darker with the passage of time.

The Ainos formerly depended mainly upon hunting and fishing for a livelihood. Agriculture was undeveloped. Salmon abounded in their streams and bear and deer were found in the forests, which also afforded many varieties of edible plants. The weapons consisted mainly of bows and poisoned arrows. We read:

> The bows were rarely of good workmanship, but were effective. The poisoned arrow, long prohibited by the Japanese Government, was ingenious. The poison was made from the roots of aconite, which were dug up in the spring, when dull of sap, and then peeled and dried. They were pounded between stones and mixed with tobacco and peppers; to all these ingredients were added poisonous spiders and a little fox-gall to give the proper consistency. Arrows for poisoning were made in three parts—shaft, a bone middle-piece, and the tip. The latter, about two inches long, was made of bamboo, and scooped out to hold the poison. To cause adhesion, pine-tree gum was used, and a wad of poison was prest down upon the tip, dipt in the sticky substance. As this poison was virulent, the Ainos, as soon as an animal was killed, were careful to cut a piece of flesh of some size around the wound. The Ainos were ingenious in making traps and setting bows. A bow would be strung and loaded with a poisoned arrow, the whole device being attached to a cord stretched across the trail; a passing animal, striking the cord would set loose the trigger and discharge the poisoned arrow to his own destruction. It was largely the danger from such concealed and hidden weapons that led the Japanese to prohibit the use of poisoned arrows.
>
> The most important object of the Aino chase was the bear. After a successful hunt of that kind, feasting ensued and ceremonials and drunkenness took place. The Aino seems to have been a bold and fearless hunter of Bruin, who was the fiercest animal in his surrounding fauna. At a certain season of the year it was the ambition of the hunters of every village to capture a wee bear cub. It was taken home and treated with affection. If, as was often the case, the little creature was too young to have been properly taken from its mother, it was turned over to the young women of the village, who suckled it at their own breasts. When the little beast was too old to need such attention, it was fed on cooked food, served in a special, long, wooden trough by a man whose duty was to care for the animal. A special pen made of logs was erected for the cub, and here it was reared, the pet of the entire village, until fairly grown. In the old days it was kept for two or three full years, but in these degenerate times the bear feast, of which it forms the central item, usually takes place when the bear is about a year and a half old.

The bear feast is a great function. All the neighboring towns are invited to take part. Everybody arrays himself in his best garments, and there is much food and drink. Also there is preliminary singing and dancing; likewise weeping and mourning for the bear, particularly by the women. What takes place then is thus recorded:

> The signal given, the bear is led out from its wooden pen; it is tethered by a rope to a post or pole in the midst of the assembled crowd. Every one now begins to tease and irritate the unfortunate creature. It is astonished at such treatment; heretofore, it has always been the village pet. Men, women, and children have spoiled it with the kindest treatment; now it is set upon, struck, prodded, beaten; all the boys of the village, all the young men, all the men, with bows and blunt-pointed arrows shoot at it. When the scene has become one of wild excitement, and the tormented creature snarls and turns and runs in every way to escape from his tormentors, at a given signal one advances with a real arrow, which is discharged at the creature's head to stun him. At the same moment young men come forward with two poles, one of which is placed upon the ground. They then throw themselves upon the stunned creature, and, seizing him by the legs, drag him to the pole and place his head upon the pole in such a way that the lower jaw rests on it. The second pole is now laid across the back of the head, above. A group of the young men now throw themselves with all their weight upon the upper pole. The head of the animal caught between the two poles is subjected to the pressure of the whole mass of struggling humans. This takes place directly in front of the mats upon which the old men are sitting. The dying creature is directly before them. Leaning over him, one of them strokes both sides of his head and prays, at the same time catching and inhaling the creature's dying breath. When the bear has breathed his last gasp—and he must be killed without the shedding of blood—the corpse with the head is skinned, and the rest of the body is taken inside and prepared for cooking. The skin and head are now carefully laid out upon a handsome mat. It is adorned with bright ribbons, *inao* shavings, bead necklaces taken from the women, and other ornaments. Prayers are offered. When the flesh is cooked a bowl of soup is first brought out. This is presented with prayer to the skin and head of the animal. He is begged to take a portion of the soup; he is reminded of the kindness which the village has shown him ever since he came

# A Sentinel at the Gate

### *Safeguarding a Service to Hospital and Home*

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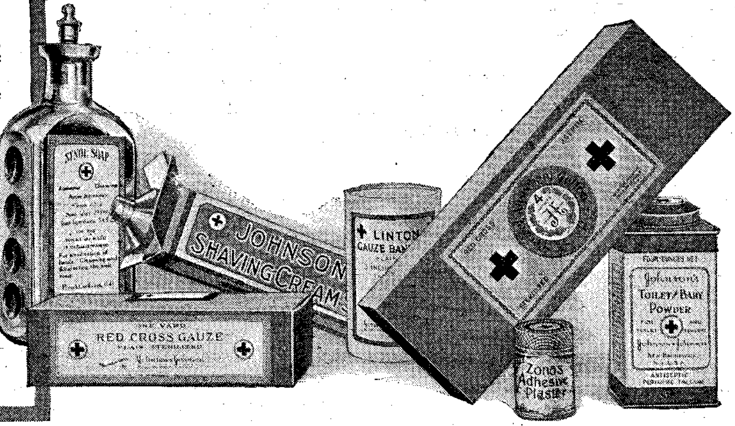


> to them; he is begged to carry their petitions and regards to his parents and to send favor and prosperity to them in return for their respect, attention, and kind treatment. Pieces of the flesh of the animal are then brought out and offered to him in the same fashion. After these acts of prayer, thanksgiving, and worship, the people themselves begin to feast. Abundance of millet beer has been provided in addition to the food and the celebration ends in a scene of wild intoxication. The men first eat and drink what they want, and the women may have what is left.

Passing on to a discussion of village life among the Ainos, the writer draws the following picture of their dwellings:

> The Saru River villages were probably typical. Each one was stretched along a single street or road. The dwelling-houses were all situated to the east of this main street, while on the west was a line of little storehouses, one or more corresponding to each of the dwellings. The house consisted for the most part of a single room, rectangular in form, with its length east and west. At the east end was a single window, which was considered sacred; at the west end was the door which opened into a small shed, called a *shem*, used as a receptacle or storage place for tubs, utensils, and other articles not always needed; this shed opened to the outer world by a door upon the south. To enter such a house then, one came into the *shem* by the south door, then turned at right angles into the main living-room. There was sometimes a window in the south wall of the house, but often the only light from outside came through the east window and by the west doorway through the *shem*. There were no chairs, tables, beds, or other articles of furniture usual with us. At the center of the room was a rectangular open space for the fire, over which cooking was done and around which the family gathered. Low platforms, serving as sleeping-places, ran lengthwise of the house and were covered with neatly made rush mats, often worked in ornamental patterns. Above the fireplace was a sort of hanging rack of poles and sticks, upon which articles might be laid to be dried or smoked by the fire below. In such a house every man, woman, and child had his or her proper place for sleeping and sitting and no one would be expected to occupy another's space. The east end of the fireplace was considered particularly honorable and was reserved for respected guests or visitors. No one in entering the Aino house assumed that he was entitled to sit at the east side of the fireplace; it was proper to wait until the host indicated the place the guest should occupy. The northeast corner in every house was occupied by a mass of objects making up the household treasure; lacquered tubs for saké, lacquered bowls and cups, swords and knives—sometimes complete and genuine, more frequently without blades or with wooden blades replacing the original steel blades in the sheaths—these things and others like them were set upon the floor or suspended on the wall, and with them was the great *inao*, guardian spirit of the household.

The account then describes some extraordinary customs in vogue among the Ainos:

> The salutations of the Ainos are suggestive. When men meet the ceremony is formal. Let us imagine a visit. The guest, coming to the door, makes known his presence by a sort of gurgling sound; ushered into the house, he is seated at the east end of the fireplace, and the host seats himself on the north side. Both men, without speaking begin to rub their hands together, palm against palm, the tips of the fingers being drawn lengthwise of the palm. This hand-rubbing is continued by both men for some time. They then separate their hands with a waving movement outward and hold them, palms upward, almost at the level of the knees. They are then raised up and down, inward and outward; as if balancing something; each time, however, they are raised a little higher, and brought somewhat nearer together; finally they are lifted to the sides of the face and placed against the beard and stroked downward, one on each side, several times. The salutation is now finished and conversation commences. This greeting is performed with extraordinary dignity and grace.
>
> Among Aino, woman is naturally considered the inferior of man. This is never argued, always admitted. If a man and woman meet upon the trail the woman at once steps to the side for him to pass. At the same time she takes the cloth band from her head and lays it over her left arm, which is folded up before the body. With both hands she then smoothes her hair from the middle parting on her head and pats the side-locks; having thus put herself in perfect order, she waits with downcast eyes until the man shall pass, when she draws the forefinger of her right hand over the great tattooed design around her mouth, following the upper line of the pattern from left to right. A woman entering a house where a man is seated would go through the same respectful greeting. A child greeting an older person stands in front of him but faces away from him. The older person then strokes the child's hair with both hands.

---

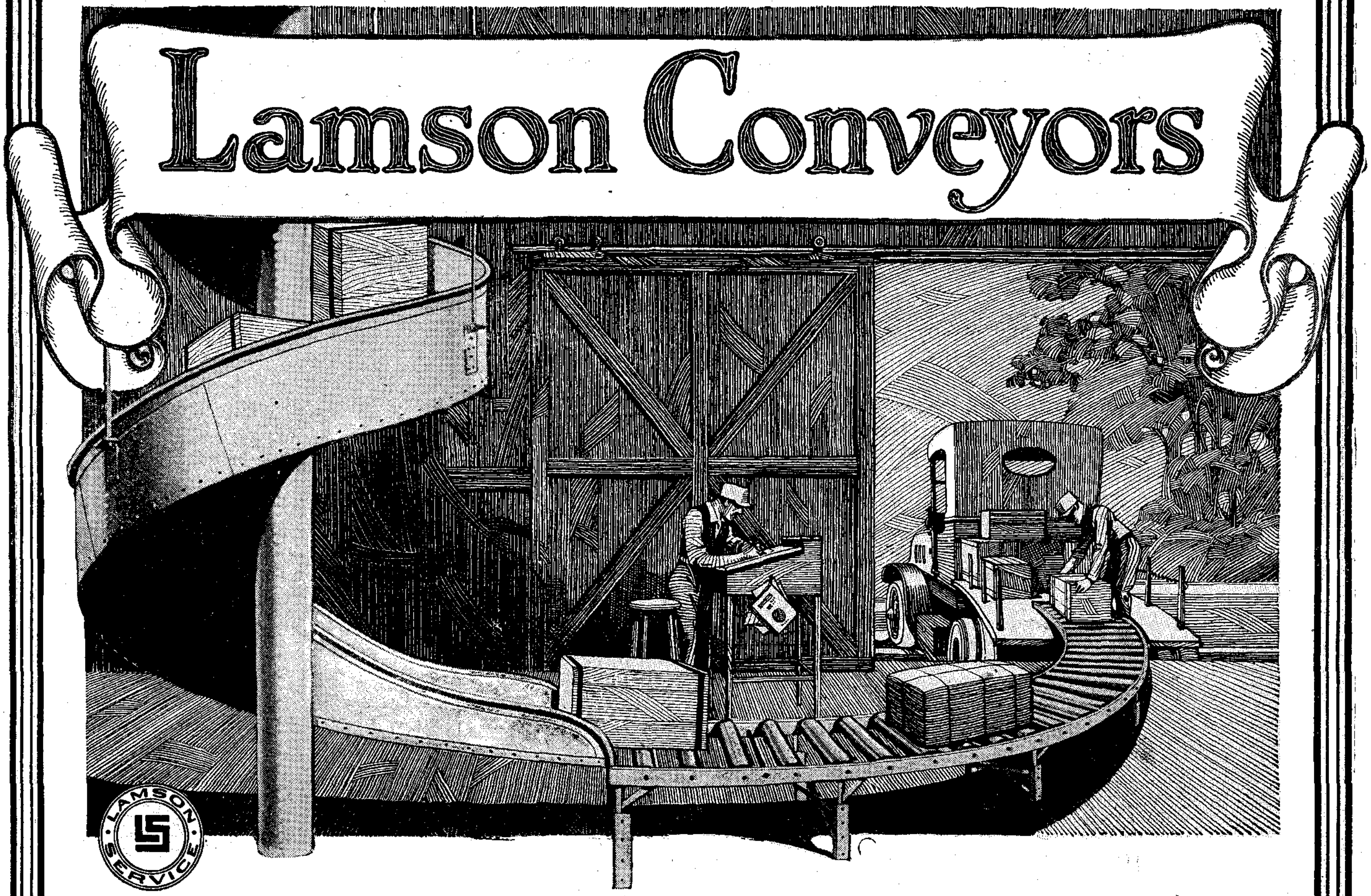
## ADMIRAL BEATTY'S TENNIS RESEMBLES HIS NAVAL TACTICS

FRANCIS T. HUNTER, a young ensign on the flag-ship *New York* in the American Squadron, had the great good fortune in a somewhat unusual way to come into close contact with one of the leading figures in the war, Admiral Sir David Beatty, Commander-in-Chief of the British Grand Fleet. It all came about because Admiral Beatty, in addition to being a great sea-fighter, is also a great tennis enthusiast. And he plays tennis, it appears, with much of the spirit that he displayed when fighting Germans. In some unaccountable way the Admiral had discovered that there was an officer in the American Squadron who was also enthusiastic about tennis. This was Ensign Hunter. So the commander of the greatest fleet in the world sent for the young American to come and play tennis with him. The latter's experiences in this connection are thus described by Ensign (now Lieutenant) Hunter in an article in *The World's Work*, entitled "At Home with Admiral Beatty":

> In compliance with a note received by our flag secretary, the Admiral's barge called at the *New York* on a certain afternoon (the first of May) to carry me to the Admiralty House at Aberdour. To my surprize, we headed for the *Queen Elizabeth*, Beatty's flag-ship. Coming alongside, I started to disembark, but on motion from the officer of the deck I retreated again to the blue plush cushions and carpets of the inner cabin. I could see every man on the flag-ship's quarter-deck come sharply to attention as the boatswain's shrill whistle piped from above. A moment later I found myself in the presence of Sir David Beatty.
>
> The Admiral had come away alone. The gold braid that flashed before me as he entered might have felled an ox! Far sooner me, had not his magnetic personality put me immediately at ease. He had my name, and used it as he offered his hand. If I had been a cartoonist I should have been disappointed, for he lost his identity a moment later by removing his cap, always characteristically drawn down on his right eye. As we streaked through the water our conversation progressed rapidly. From tennis and the war he struck the internal organization of our ships, and I think he was making the most of his time, for he was hearing things not likely to come to his ears from any other accessible source. He seemed inclined to lead me out, venturing two or three items most interestingly confidential, which I now interpret as sort of assurances on his part. To the answer of each of his questions he listened most intently. I doubt not that there was a purpose behind each of them, and I replied as completely as possible. In the attitude of our men he seemed particularly interested, asking in detail concerning my own division. As we sped down the mighty line of ships he had some casual remark (usually humorous) in regard to each one which, off hand, revealed at once his marvelous intimacy with this vast armada. I recollect gazing at him for moments of time, watching the steely flash of his eye or the firm, set lines of his mouth and chin; then suddenly realizing, as he bore down on me with some remark or other, that there was an impelling, commanding power behind, to which I felt pride in responding.

Presently the barge reached the landing, and the Admiral and his guest stept into a waiting limousine. Lieutenant Hunter confesses to an inflated feeling about this time, akin to that of a royal prodigal. He was left but little time to indulge in it, however, for his companion kept up a brisk conversation on tennis and other topics. At length they arrived at Aberdour, and the writer continues:

> Right here my sense of humor served me, for I was chuckling inside as I followed Sir David into the lounging room, to the guests. The Grand Admiral toting along a lowly ensign! I shall never forget the expression I caught as Admiral Rodman recognized me. He had lunched that day with Lady Beatty and a party of guests, who were, of course, still gathered about the fire. I think he knew that I was expected, but hardly that I should come with the Great One himself. I was presented to Lady Beatty, and eventually reached around the circle to Rodman. He passed a witty remark which pleased me and sent a ripple over the room, and the agony was over. After chatting awhile Commodore Bentinck arrived with Lieutenant Cleather, a King's messenger. We left to prepare for the double which had been planned. Nothing would do but that Lady Beatty



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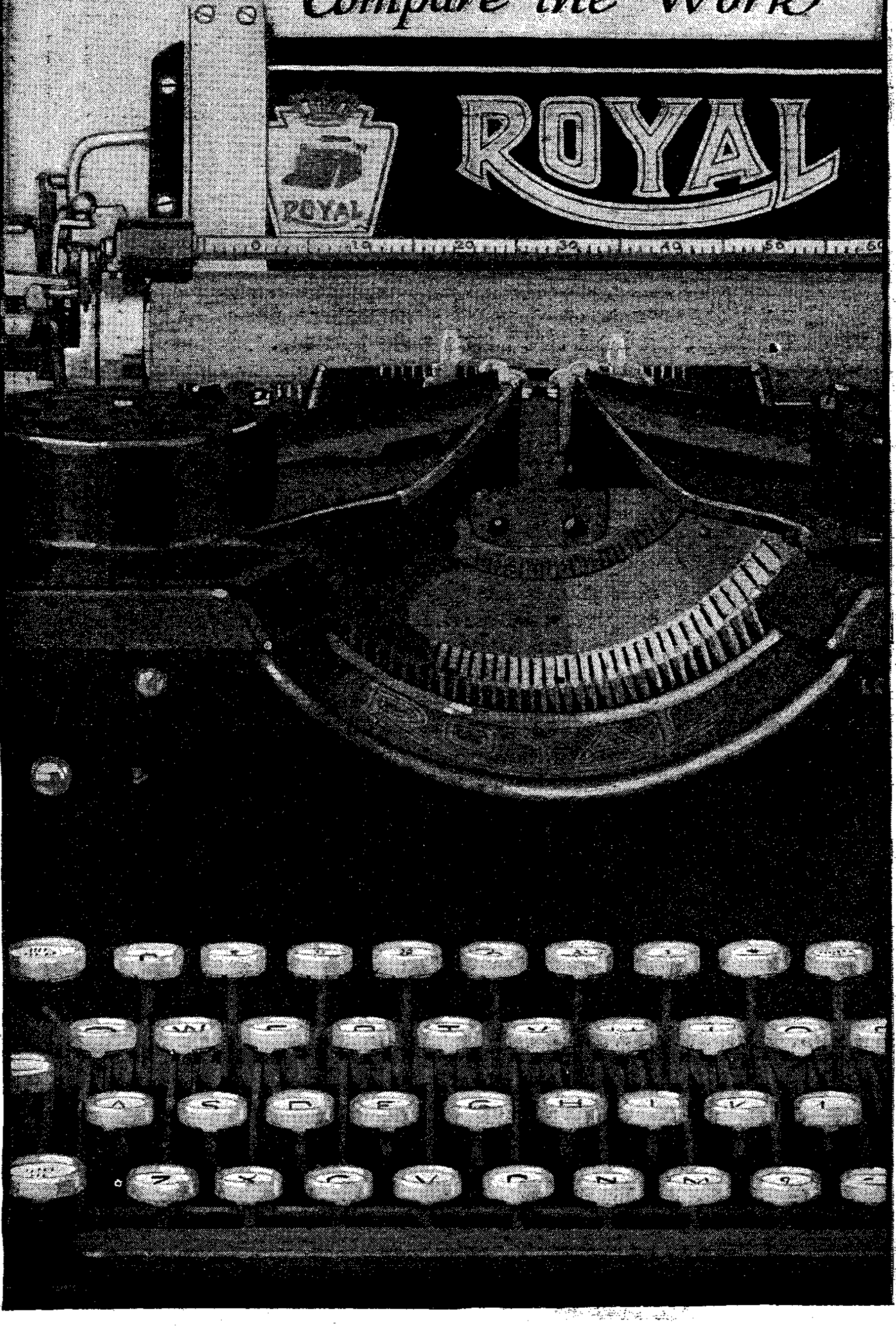

should see the game. She is quite as keen on it as Sir David.

We were soon ready for the court. (Peter, aged eleven, the second son, had escorted me to change in his room.) My surprize as we started to play was well founded, for, considering his age and the life my partner had led (I was paired with the Admiral), I looked for little real tennis. Few games were played, however, before I realized that it was real play and that my partner was doing all the scoring for us. In the confusion of gold lace I lost the first set for our side. Perhaps it was well, for if all had gone smoothly I should have missed a lot. Beatty at once became a bulldog. He is the same fighter on the court as on the sea, and the seriousness of his "do or die" remarks brought me up all standing. In that second set I let go everything. We won it, and after losing the next, rather narrowly captured the two following for the match. I have seldom seen a man more pleased over a tennis game. He cheered, slapped me on the back, guyed our opponents, and thoroughly enjoyed it. To lose doesn't enter his thoughts. I remember him saying over and over, while we were behind: "Here! We can't let it stand like this; it will never become us to be beaten." "No, sir," I would agree, "we're not going to lose." The result was that toward the end I was literally knocking the cover off the ball and going fairly well. But the study of the Admiral proved quite as absorbing as the game.

After tea (you know the English always have tea during their afternoon sport) I had a glimpse of another side. In talking to David, Jr., the thirteen-year-old son and heir of the Admiral, he told me of the stunts he is doing with mechanical toys. He took me to his playroom where he showed me a model "Sub" that really dived; a miniature *Tiger* whose turrets actually train; a baby "tank" quite complete in detail; perfect little steel dock cranes which revolve and lift weights precisely as the big ones. The lad is an admiral in the making. He already knows as much of the Grand Fleet organization as I do, and speaks several languages. We had not been there long when in came the Admiral, quite tickled to death. He insisted that I must see everything, and, indeed, seemed as pleased with the toys as his young son. I don't blame him. He put all sorts of questions to the kid, who seldom failed in his reply. When he did, the Admiral became very stern. His whole attitude was a sort of constructive devotion. Neither his duties nor his gold lace have made him any the less chummy with the boy.

In the afternoon more tennis-playing followed, this time with Lady Beatty as a partner. At length the Admiral and the Ensign took their departure to where his barge was waiting for the former and a steamer for the American officer. The Admiral insisted, however, that the barge should carry the American back to his ship. Then—

Alone again, I reflected that I had had a really great day. On board the ship I was soon convinced that this opinion was shared by many others as well. From the captain down I was put through such a grill of questions that I began to feel guilty of some pleasant crime. It really was immense. Even Captain Hughes seemed greatly tickled over the affair, offering many remarks on which I still reflect. He showed me, indeed, that the experience had been as valuable as it had been unusual.

Admiral Sir David Beatty is as gallant an officer as ever took a bridge. I tell you it is with proud confidence that I stand ready for the great battle under his command, knowing that spirit which permeates the entire Grand Fleet of Britain.

"Here! We can't let things stand like this.

"It would never become us to be beaten!"

## DOUGH-BOYS, AND NOT MARINES, WON AT CHÂTEAU-THIERRY

IT was the dough-boys, and not the marines, it appears, who stopt the Hun at Château-Thierry, on his last and nearest advance toward Paris. Credit for that feat has heretofore usually been bestowed on the United States marines, altho they have never claimed it and have plenty of glory without it. Now comes the machine-gun battalion of the Seventh Infantry in the Third Division and lays claim to the honor. It is said that in the scrap at Belleau Wood the marines were pretty well used up, and the commander of the Seventh offered to relieve them so they could reorganize their ranks. Thus it came about that in the fight at Château-Thierry, which probably will go on record as the turning-point of the war, the marines were in the rear and it was the doughty machine-gunners of the Seventh who turned the trick. The story of the part taken by them in this engagement is told in *The Watch on the Rhine*, a paper published by the American Army of Occupation in Germany, from which we quote as follows:

> The 7th Machine-Gun Battalion, being motorized, traveled overland in small Ford trucks from its training area in the vicinity of Château Villain, and reached Château-Thierry late in the afternoon on May 31. Positions were immediately taken up in that historic city, part of which was already occupied by the enemy. After a thorough reconnaissance each company was given a mission. The general mission was to repulse any attempt of the enemy to advance on Château-Thierry by the bridges entering the city.
>
> About one o'clock in the morning of June 2 a detachment of this battalion was forced from its position on the north side of the river and fell back across the large bridge. In the meantime the enemy had formed in considerable strength on the north end of the bridge and attempted to enter into Château-Thierry. This bridge was then blown up and caused the immediate failure of the enemy attack.
>
> General Marchand, commanding the 10th French Colonial Division, made the following statement after the action:
>
> "On May 31, the 7th Machine-Gun Battalion, U. S. A., had just arrived with its automobiles. It installed itself in a cantonment to the south of Château-Thierry.
>
> "At 3:30 P.M. the enemy threatened to take Château-Thierry, attempting to flank the town on our left, where an opening had occurred.
>
> "The unit was immediately thrown into Château-Thierry at the same time as a Colonial Infantry Battalion which was in the same cantonment with it.
>
> "Immediately the Americans reenforced

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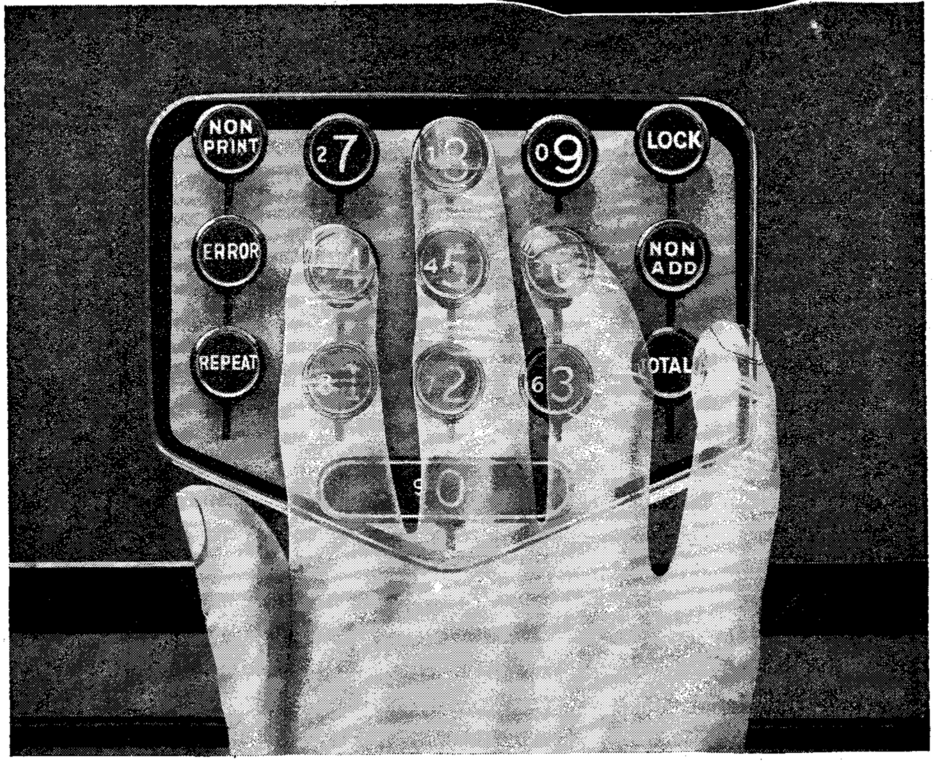

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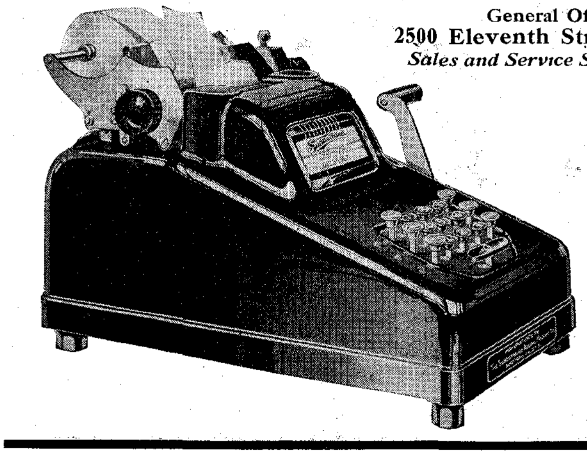

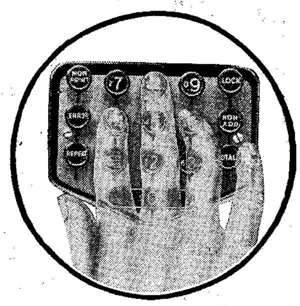

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# "Bone-Dry" Means Willard

When I say a Willard Battery with Threaded Rubber Insulation is "bone dry," I don't mean that the acid solution has been emptied out of it.

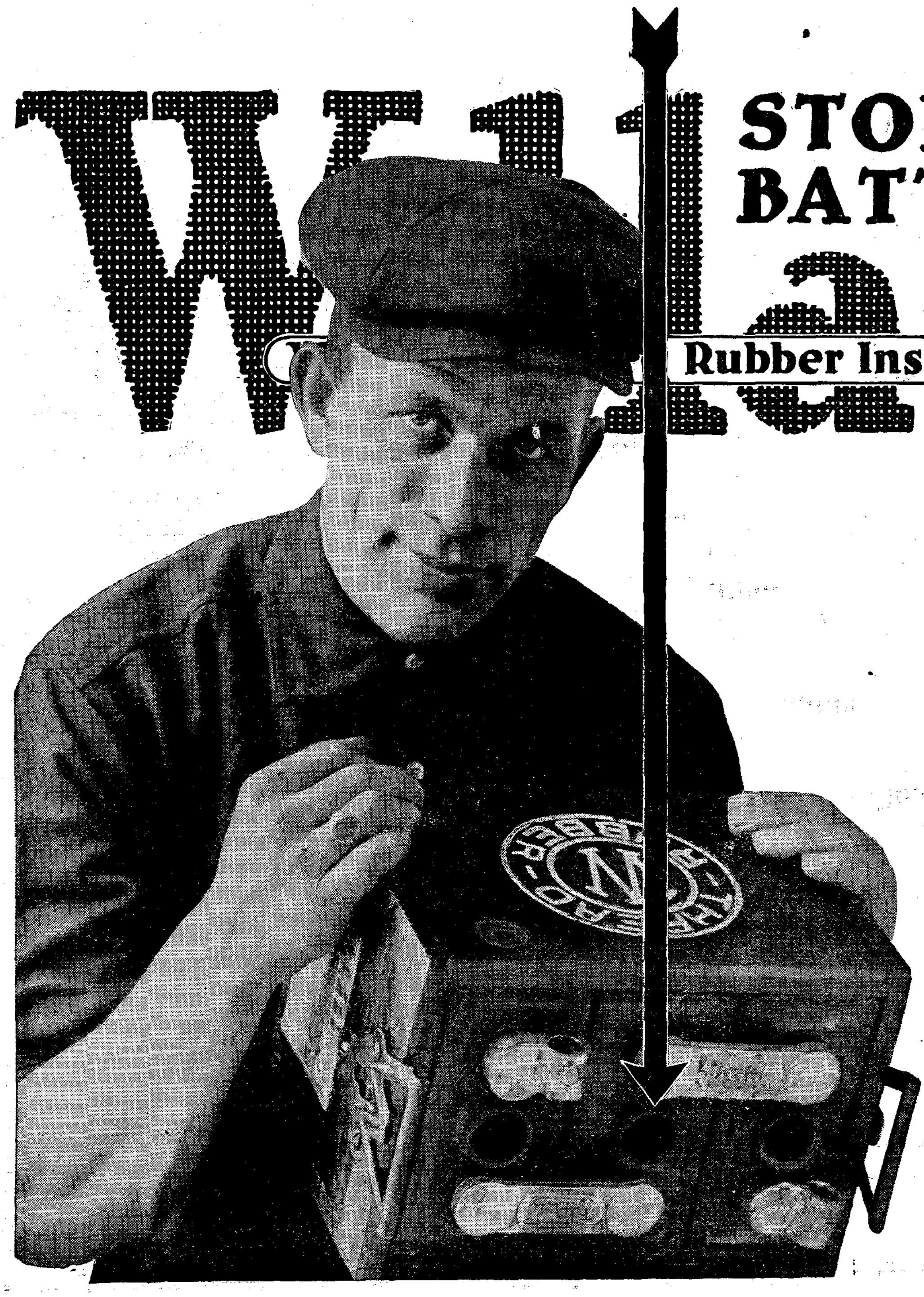
I mean that it has never had any solution *put into it*—which is a very different thing. *Any* storage battery can be emptied and shipped empty provided it is filled again at an early date, which is necessary when plates and insulation are not bone dry, but wet.

With a Bone-Dry Willard Battery, there is not a bit of moisture in *plates or insulation* from the time the battery is completed at the factory until it is made ready for use on your car. You can get this absolute bone dryness only in the Willard Battery with Threaded Rubber Insulation.

To you as a car owner, Bone-Dry means two things, both extremely important:

First—that you can be much more certain of getting a battery without waiting for a factory shipment, because dealers can keep complete stocks of bone dry batteries brand new on their shelves for an indefinite period without deterioration.

Second—that you can be absolutely sure of brand-new conditions of the battery, whether on a new car, or bought to replace the one you are now using.



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Any battery will serve better if it gets proper care, but other things being equal the battery with the insulation that is longest lived and best protects the plates will serve the longest.

There's plenty of proof of this in the record made by Threaded Rubber Insulation.

Three years ago you had not even heard of Threaded Rubber Insulation, yet in that year 35,000 Willard Batteries protected by it, went into new cars.

A large percentage of those three-year-old batteries are in use today.

There's the evidence—not what engineers say Threaded Rubber Insulation ought to do, or what it could do in a well-cared for battery, but what it actually has done. It is evidence that is worth a good deal of careful thought when you are buying a new car, or a battery to replace the one you now have.

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> the entire bridge, especially at the approaches of the bridge. Their courage and skill as marksmen evoked the admiration of all.
>
> "Crusht by our fire, the enemy hesitated and, as a result of counter-attacks, vigorously supported by the American machine guns, they were thrown beyond the edges of the town.
>
> "Château-Thierry remained entirely in our hands."

On the next day, June 1, the Huns renewed their attack, advancing against the bridge held by the Americans, masking their movements by the use of smoke bombs. At the same time they opened a fearful bombardment on the town. The Americans maintained their position, however, for General Marchand continued:

> "The American machine guns held the south bank. They formed a protection for the withdrawal of the troops retiring from the northern section for the purpose of crossing the bridge prior to its destruction.
>
> "Here again the courage of the Americans was beyond all praise. The Colonials themselves, tho accustomed to acts of bravery, were struck by the wonderful morale in the face of fire, the impassibility and the extraordinary *sang-froid* of their allies.
>
> "In a combat in the street and at night, where coolness is one of the principal military virtues, the Americans only could play this rôle. Their watchfulness never failed them and, with their machine guns playing upon the roads of entrance and the destroyed bridges and foot-bridges, they prevented any repairs by the enemy.
>
> "The losses of the 7th Machine-Gun Battalion, U. S. A., had been heavy, but not out of proportion to the great services they rendered nor to the bloody losses which they inflicted on the *Boches*.
>
> "They will be relieved at the same time as the French troops, at the side of whom they fought (this evening). The French Command, knowing their just pride, feared they would have humiliated these valiant troops if they had offered them rest sooner than their French companions in the fight.
>
> "The episode of Château-Thierry will remain one of the very fine deeds of this war. It is a pleasure for all of us to certify that our valiant allies with us participated in this event—our bonds of affection and of confidence will be strengthened by the same pride which we share in common.
>
> "At the present time the Germans, without doubt severely tested, dare not remain in the northern part of Château-Thierry, which, however, we no longer occupy. The bullets which the American guns are sending do not give the *Boche* any taste to take up a residence there."

In recognition of their exploits at Château-Thierry the colors of the 7th Machine-Gun Battalion have been decorated with the *Croix de Guerre* and the battalion was cited by Marshal Pétain, of France, as follows:

> "The 7th Machine-Gun Battalion barred to the enemy the passage of the Marne. In the course of violent combat, particularly on May 31 and June 1, it disputed foot by foot with the Germans the northern outskirts of Château-Thierry, and covered itself with incomparable glory, thanks to its valor and to its skill, costing the enemy sanguinary losses.
>
> "The Great General Headquarters,
> "24 November, 1918.
> "PÉTAIN,
> "The Marshal of France,
> "Commander-in-Chief of the French Armies
> of the East."

The 7th Machine-Gun Battalion has, therefore, added a brilliant page to the history of an already famous and historic place in France, and the members of this battalion can be proud of the fact that they prevented the crossing over the Marne, defeating the enemy at a most critical time in the history of this great war. When we read of this, the second battle of the Marne, and later of the third battle of the Marne, which took place in the middle of July, 1918, we record the valiant fighting by units of the Third Division. Only two divisions of the American Army ever fought on the Marne, namely, the Third Division and units of the Twenty-eighth Division, the latter units attached to the Third Division and to the French during the third battle of the Marne.

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## AN AUTOBIOGRAPHIC SKETCH OF THE MOST FAMOUS WAR-DOG

OF mascots and pets there have been many among Uncle Sam's dough-boys, but none has come in for the amount of newspaper space that has been devoted to Vesle, a little black-and-white woolly dog picked up on a battle-field in France and now brought to this country by his loving friends. In the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* he tells his own story, with the assistance of a sympathetic reporter who, it seems, understands dog language. Vesle got his name from the river in France where a big battle was fought last August. He was wounded in the head during the fray and swam the river, as he says himself, "to get away from the strange big men in gray uniforms." On the other side of the river he found himself among French and American soldiers. Presently he came to an automobile, and the chauffeur being absorbed in watching an airplane fight, the dog jumped into the car and remained there until the passengers of the auto appeared on the scene. They were two newspaper correspondents, one representing a Chicago paper and the other a paper in Philadelphia. What happened then is thus told by Vesle:

> As the car started they looked down and saw me. I shivered and begged them to let me stay with all the might of my two brown eyes. One patted me and said I was wet, for he showed his hand to the other, who reached over, noticed the hole in my head and the blood. He held me up while the first new friend rubbed something in the wound that smarted. I slid back on the floor and closed my eyes. I was not asleep but tired; oh, so very tired.

So the newspaper correspondents, being regular human beings, let the little dog stay, and in this way Vesle became a dog with two masters. Of this experience he says:

> I made up my mind to please them both, make them proud of me, and help them in their work for their kindness to me. A dog can do a lot. Sometimes it was hard to satisfy them both. For instance, one ordered me to sleep on a rug under the bed, while the other, when I am in his room, always puts me on top of the bedclothes. I prefer going under beds, for then the "ceiling" seems nearer, and in winter it is warmer. Our dog world is smaller, more compress than the world people live in. We have to content ourselves largely with a vista of legs. Just get down upon all fours and you will realize a dog's view-point. In one respect my two bosses are alike; neither will pay any attention to me when he is writing on his typewriter, no matter how fast I wag my tail.
>
> When a dog gives himself over to the service of two masters he must keep his wits about him. Going out walking, I finally concluded that I must measure off the distance between them, and never be nearer one than the other. The alternative of following one for three minutes and then the other for the same time I tried and then gave it up. Either of them was sure to fancy that he was being slighted and take it out upon me in withdrawn attention. As I like my masters equally, I finally elected to make myself into an expert accountant and walk exactly halfway in their shadows.

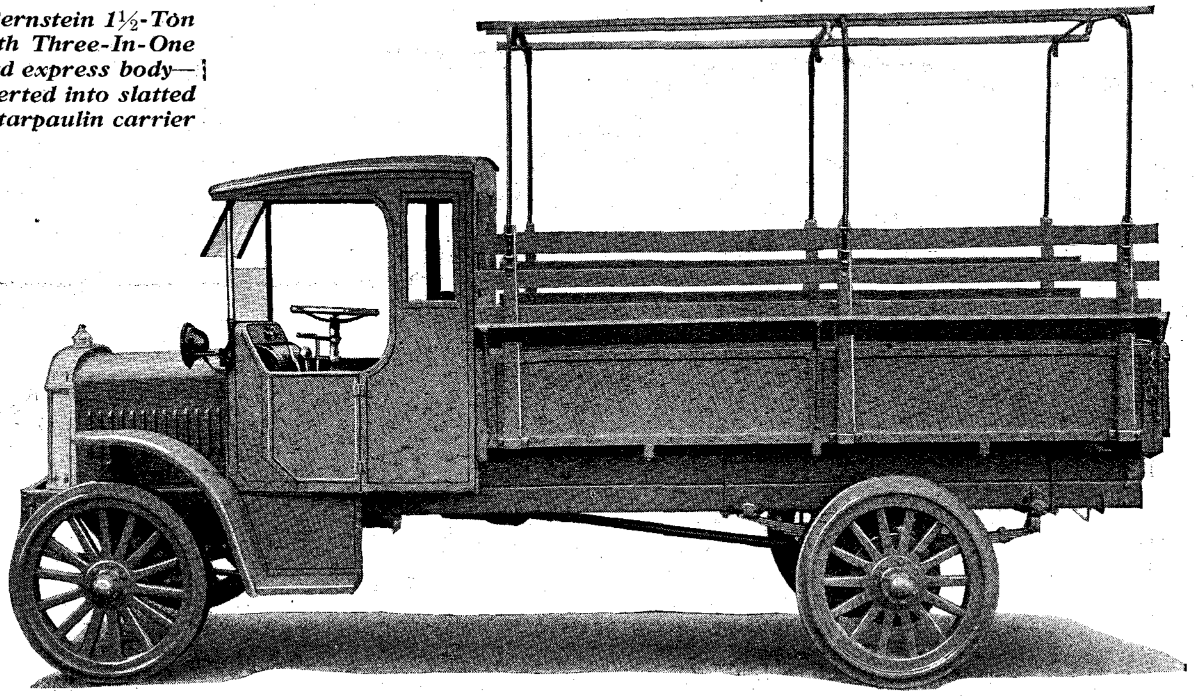
Vesle says he is French-born. His masters did not know this, however, and so he was given a test in order that his nationality might be established. He tells of this as follows:

> One night a large group of war-writers gathered in a room of the hotel, and I was brought in. They all looked seriously at me. I knew something was up. Soon a man they called "Mac" came in wearing a German helmet. Before I could get hold of myself I had snapt at his leg and ran under a lounge. They called me out, and everybody patted me. One writer they called "Don" went and got me a dish of water. I then knew I had passed through a great ordeal and had done the right thing. It was smooth sailing for me after that, altho I had to be tactful and never go up wagging my tail to some of the correspondents with whom my bosses were not friendly. Keeping track of these outsiders is always an important part of a dog's job.

After that he got on intimate terms with the American Army, going everywhere wagging his tail and trying to increase the happiness of everybody, from generals up to common dough-boys. "Everywhere my bosses went I set my mind firmly to the task of making them welcome," he declares. "Even great people like to have dogs notice them; it is a sort of credential that they have kindness hidden away somewhere inside their natures." He continues:

> Probably the most notable event in my life at the front was a ride on General Pershing's private train with my Chicago master. The Commander-in-Chief looked me over carefully and then said that I must indeed be a wise dog to get on so well with newspaper men. Gen. Dennis Nolan, his chief of intelligence and a brave officer, would drop any important matter to call me over and stroke my head. The divisions where I am best known are the First, Second, Thirty-second, Forty-second, Thirty-third, Twenty-eighth, Seventy-seventh, and Seventy-ninth. I lost many good friends in their different battles, all

***Gramm-Bernstein 1½-Ton Truck, with Three-In-One flare-board express body—here converted into slatted type with tarpaulin carrier***



# Built as a 1½-Ton Truck Should Be Built

B. A. Gramm puts his 18 years of truck experience into this 1½-ton Gramm-Bernstein. It is built as he knows a 1½-ton truck should be built for long life and low hauling costs.

Business men can safely accept these facts as assurance of excess ton-and-a-half value.

On top of them is the clean record of all Gramm-Bernstein trucks.

This truck will do its part in keeping that record fine and clean.

## Built Right For 1½ Tons

To some, the truck might seem over-size. That is because business men are not accustomed to such stout and generous specifications for a 1½-ton rating.

Rear axle bearings, for example, are one to two sizes larger than found in many 2-ton axles. Mr. Gramm wants no buyer to take chances.

That is why he has also equipped this truck with larger tires. A thoroughly good 1½-ton truck, he says, is entitled to soundness such as this.

The springs are neither too heavy, nor the leaves too many. Mr. Gramm insists, also, on the costlier Vanadium alloy steel, as an extra insurance.

## Costlier Practices Make a Better Truck

Doubtless many experts would call this a 2½-ton transmission. According to Mr. Gramm it is no larger than this truck should have.

The two-piece, three-universal-joint propeller shaft costs more. But it does away with the "whip" of a one-piece shaft.

Having both brakes operate on the rear wheels is likewise more expensive. However, it avoids the excess wear which a propeller shaft brake imposes on the rear transmission bearing. Therefore, it is better.

Six cross members stiffen the frame against misalignment and undue strain. They are gusseted for still greater strength, and at the rear are two corner braces in addition to the corner gussets.

## Built to Uphold A Good Name

So on throughout Mr. Gramm wants this truck to be as well thought of as all he has ever built.

He is not satisfied that it be just good enough to carry 1½ tons. It must be extra good.

In any comparison for real worth, we feel that close buyers must choose this truck, because of these downright superiorities and what they mean to successful truck operation.

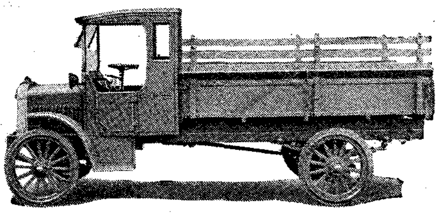
The 18-year Gramm reputation for faithful, low-cost service is behind it, with all its force.

## Three-In-One Body On 1½-Ton Chassis

One of the body options for the 1½-ton Gramm-Bernstein is our Three-in-One type, illustrated here. Other standard types are the platform stake and the slatted stake, each furnished in high, low and medium styles.

All Gramm-Bernstein trucks are chainless drive. Capacities from 1½-ton to 5 tons.

THE GRAMM-BERNSTEIN MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY
GRAMM BERNSTEIN
MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE CHAINLESS MOTOR TRUCKS - 1½-2-2½-3½-5 TONS



***The 1½-Ton Three-In-One body, with extra slatted panels added.***

**$1895**

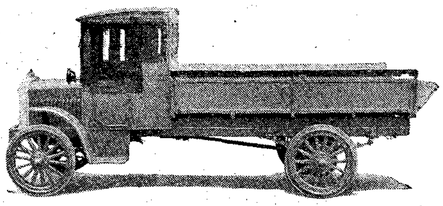
***F. O. B. Lima, Ohio***

1½-Ton Chassis with driver's seat

**$1975** 1½-Ton Chassis with all-weather cab, doors, curtains and windshield.

**$2115** 1½-Ton Truck, complete as illustrated below, with flare-board express body, which is convertible into a slatted express body, and a covered, slatted express body.

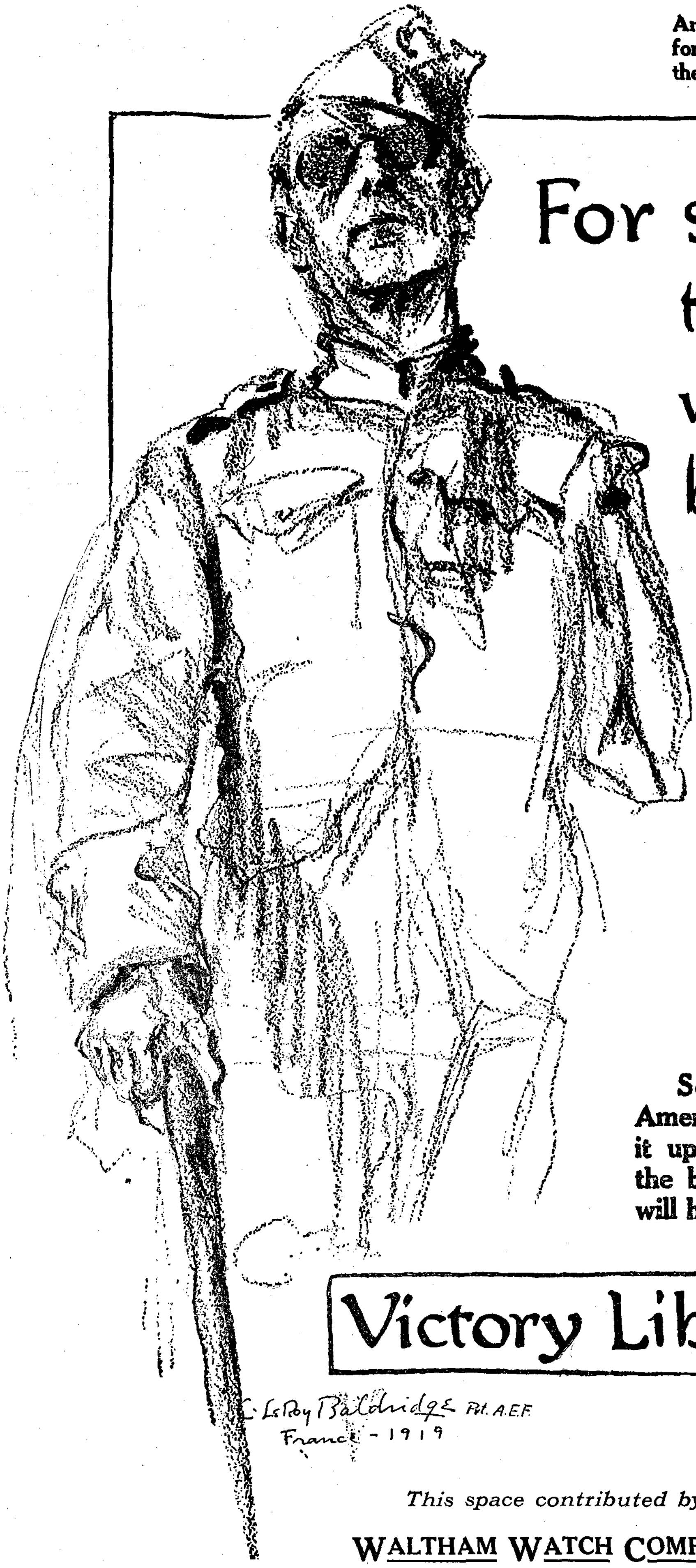
*36x6 and 38x7 Pneumatic All-Weather Cord Tires Furnished as Extra Equipment*



***Standard 1½-Ton Three-In-One flare-board express body—The foundation for the types shown above. Note complete curtain equipment.***

**THE GRAMM-BERNSTEIN MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY,**
**LIMA, OHIO, U. S. A.**
*Builders of the First Standardized Liberty (U. S. A.) Truck.*

**STRAIGHT FROM GERMANY**
**An advertisement originated and produced for the Victory Liberty Loan by members of the American Expeditionary Force.**



# For some of us the war will never be over

MAYBE you'll be going to the country in a few weeks to see the green of the new leaves, and maybe, too, you've got tickets for a corking show tonight, where there will be lights and colors and gay costumes and a happy crowd.

Well — perhaps the war is over for you.

But for some of us——

Can YOU rest or work or play or live until you have finished the work we started—before the light went out?

**See it through! It's a big American job. Unless you finish it up in the old American way the battles we fought over here will have been won in vain.**

## Victory Liberty Loan

INVEST

GOVERNMENT LOAN ORGANIZATION
Second Federal Reserve District
LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE
120 Broadway, New York

*This space contributed by*

WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY
WALTHAM, MASS.

> of which battles, after August, I saw start: St. Mihiel and the Argonne.
>
> Occasionally my masters would take me visiting to other armies. They say I have met five French generals and seven British generals. I was in Amiens and Reims the day following their release from the German menace. Wherever I was taken I tried to be quiet and well behaved. When my masters went out to the regimental headquarters in the various American divisions I was scared, but I never let them see it. After one has been hit in a war there are sweeter melodies than the bursting of a shell. However, I never ran away and left them, altho I often wished to get out of the range of fire. Gen. P. Brown, of the Second Division, wanted to put me with his marines, while Colonel Cooper, of the First Division Ammunition Train, let me get on a quad with one of my masters for a night ride to all of the battery positions. Yes, I have been in the first-line trenches many times.

Vesle has visited many cities also, having been taken around with his bosses to various places. At a hotel in Neufchâteau the chef cooked special dishes for him, and in Lunéville he became acquainted with a French lady who "plays and sings beautifully." Paris, he says, he has come to know like his own tail, and continues:

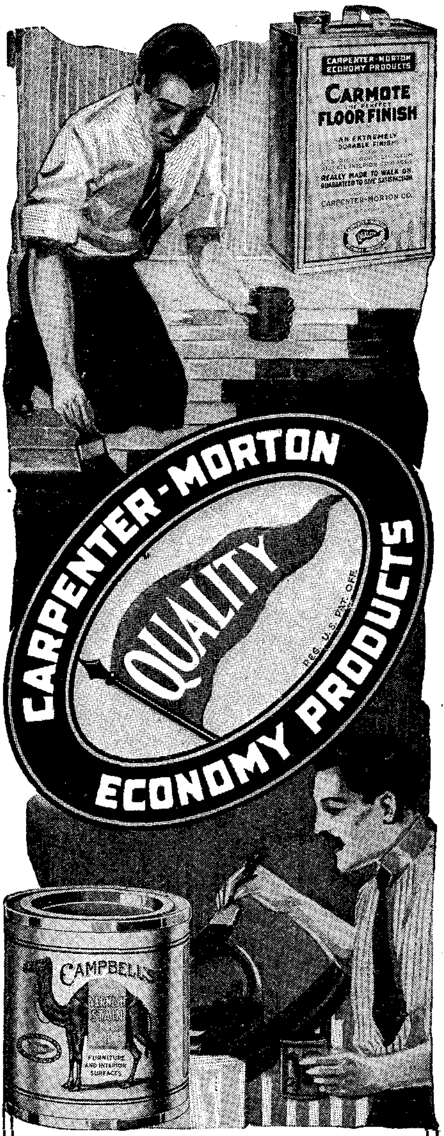
> In France dogs are given due consideration. No baggage-cars for us. We ride in the passenger-coaches. The railroads sell dog tickets with a picture of a dog printed on each ticket. Of course, I am small enough to slip under the seat when one or the other of my masters calls "*couchez*," and I never have to stand in the train-corridors like the bigger dogs. As for restaurants, I was only refused admittance at the Hôtel Meurice. Some Americans objected, they said. I was tied with a string in the coat-room, but I slipt the noose over my head and went around to another door of the restaurant. When the *maître d'hôtel* was not looking I rushed under the master's table. You ought to have seen us walk out together after the check had been paid.
>
> They let me into theaters, too. One night I had a front seat in a box at the Folies Bergère. There were three British officers and a Canadian Government official in our party. All went well until the chorus came out with long poles from the ends of which dangled fish. How was I to know that the fish were of metal and charged with electricity? So I barked with my loudest notes. This caused the entire audience to laugh and shout "Bravo." Then came the police, and it would have fared badly with me had not the charming prima donna, Shirley Kellogg, an American actress, lifted me on to the stage as the curtain went down.
>
> One night in a small theater on the Rue Caumartin, Paris, I had a dreadful fright. I was crouched under a table in the *promenoir* watching my customary two pair of legs when a third pair approached and I heard a voice say in French:
>
> "Give you 500 francs for the dog."
>
> "Not enough," said one of my masters.
>
> "Make it 1,000 francs," said the stranger.
>
> Cold chills were running along my spine, and my heart thumped so that I could hear it above the jazz orchestra. You may well understand how I relaxed, and the sigh of relief I gave, when my Chicago boss said: "Sorry, but we would not sell Vesle for 1,000,000 francs."

After the armistice was signed, Vesle attended some of the meetings of the Peace Conference in Paris. "Having gone through the war," he says, "I did not object to participation in the peace preliminaries." But in this connection he ran against a snag. One day at the entrance to the Hôtel Crillon he was asked for his pass. "Everybody must have a pass," he was told by the secret-service agent. "Them's orders." So he procured a pass bearing his picture in one corner and reading: "Permit bearer, Vesle (war-dog) to enter Hôtel Crillon, 4 Place de la Concorde." In lieu of the signature required on the pass, Vesle made his mark, using for that purpose his paw, the resulting imprint showing very plainly the traces of his small nails. Later he was introduced to an artist who had just painted a life-size group of distinguished generals. When he saw Vesle he decided that putting him in the picture as a "dog of war" was just the touch the canvas needed, and hence Vesle now forms one of that group of famous warriors. Finally the time came when one of the dog's bosses had to go back home. It had been agreed between them that whoever went home first should take the dog with him. In due time, therefore, and after sundry preliminaries, including the receipt by Vesle of special permission from a colonel of the general staff to travel on the transport *President Grant*, the little woolly dog and his correspondent friend found themselves on the way home. Even here Vesle had his adventures, among other things an encounter with a bulldog named Mike, which he describes as "the meanest dog in the whole world." On an occasion when Mike was up to some deviltry, Vesle took occasion to tell him what he thought of him. What followed is thus set out:

> For some reason Mike took exception to what I said, and that very night he entered the cabin with blood in his eyes. He jumped at me with a terrible roar. My boss leapt on him and held him fast while I bit several red marks on his face. You can't do much damage to a bulldog. By mistake I nipt a piece out of my master's finger. That is usually what happens to peacemakers. Only I am overjoyed that he did not hold me during the fight. Never hold your friend; hold the other fellow.

At last they reached New York, and altho this is supposed to be the land of liberty Vesle apparently is prepared to question the matter, for some of the restraints placed on dogs here seem distasteful to him. He says:

> First thing that happened to me when ashore in New York City was a trip to the S. P. C. A. offices in Madison Avenue, where they gave me a tag and made out a license that cost $2. They put a muzzle on me, but I would not wear it. The boss keeps telling me that this is a "free country," but I know it is here the phrase "leads a dog's life" originated. For a



ECONOMY AND QUALITY GO HAND IN HAND WITH CARPENTER-MORTON ECONOMY PRODUCTS

THE two Carpenter-Morton Economy Products described in this advertisement will help you keep floors, woodwork and furniture looking spick and span with but little labor and at small cost.

CARMOTE FLOOR FINISH

A superior product that has earned its place among the Carpenter-Morton Economy Products by a big record of satisfactory results. Dries hard in fourteen hours and will not scratch or mar under the hardest usage. Made to walk on. There is no better floor finish made, and, as with all our other products, we guarantee satisfaction.

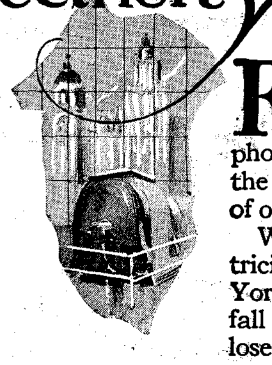
In pints, quarts and gallons. Prices upon request.

CAMPBELL'S VARNISH STAIN

The leader of the line. The original varnish stain and, unlike others, it dissolves grease spots, penetrates the wood fibre and never settles in the can. A clean, transparent finish that does not obscure the beauty of the natural grain of the wood. In ten popular wood colors to suit your taste.

Ask your dealer; if he cannot supply you, send 45c for a half-pint trial size and color card.

CARPENTER-MORTON CO.
ESTABLISHED 1840
Makers of the Famous Economy Products
72 SUDBURY ST., BOSTON, MASS.
Canadian Distributor:
A. Ramsay & Son Co., Montreal



# Electricity a Nation Builder

FOR MORE THAN a decade, electricity has been a basic means of communication and mechanical power. The telephone, electric transportation and lighting are the messengers, the carriers, and the protection of our great, modern urban developments.

Without the co-ordinating force of electricity, such huge population centers as New York, Chicago, San Francisco . . . would fall into separate communities. Cities would lose step with the country. Hours and weeks would separate man and men, East and West.

Electricity is the nerve force of civilization—a nation builder.

Electricity is, too, a builder of industry. Electricity makes possible the central, economical conversion of fuel into power. And the practical and efficient distribution of power in any amount, at any hour, to any point.

## *Experts at Command*

EVERY manufacturer owes it to himself, his stockholders and his market, to find out now how electric power will enable him to increase production, lower costs, improve labor conditions.

The architect, electrical engineer, electrical contractor-dealer, central station engineers and manufacturers of electrical equipment are technically trained men ready to advise, plan and execute.

They will show you the practical applications and possibilities of electricity in your plant—equip you in a modern way to meet the competition of the world's greatest era of industrial progress and development.

## *Electrical Satisfaction*

TECHNICAL knowledge and skill and good wire are the basis of every satisfactory electrical installation or item of equipment. Electrical experts furnish the first, Habirshaw Wire provides the standard of quality for the second.

Habirshaw wire, like all good products, is made with quality and not price in view.

Technical experience and skill and a rigorous system of tests for finished products are other elements which make and preserve Habirshaw quality.

For assurance of full and permanent satisfaction in electrical installations and equipment just—

*Ask if it is wired with Habirshaw.*

*For more than 30 years — practically from the beginning of the electrical industry*

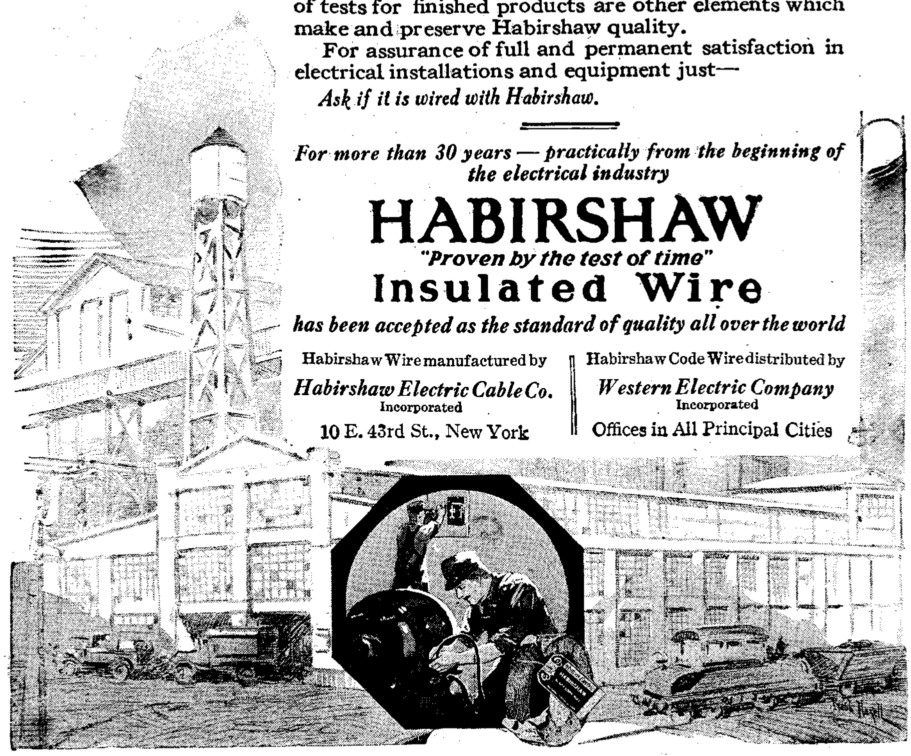
**HABIRSHAW**

*"Proven by the test of time"*

**Insulated Wire**

*has been accepted as the standard of quality all over the world*

| Habirshaw Wire manufactured by | Habirshaw Code Wire distributed by |
|---|---|
| *Habirshaw Electric Cable Co.*<br>Incorporated<br>10 E. 43rd St., New York | *Western Electric Company*<br>Incorporated<br>Offices in All Principal Cities |



*Habirshaw Power Cables—Rubber, Varnished Cambric and Paper, Sector and Concentric.*

week the boss exercised me on the roof of the Vanderbilt Hotel. Then he decided to send me away from the rich pastry and chicken the hotel help were slipping to me, and did some fast telephoning. I am visiting "Uncle Jimmy" and "Uncle Monte." It cost $9 to taxi me here and I am forty-five minutes from Broadway by train. Guess where? When I can get somebody kind enough to let me ride in his automobile I shall go on to Chicago.

I simply won't be crated.

---

## PEACE CONFERENCE THREATENS TO REVIVE THE TALL SILK "LID"

THERE is talk of the high silk hat coming back. The Peace Conference is blamed for it, as, deservedly or not, it probably will be for many another doubtful blessing with which the world will be afflicted during the next several years. The distinguished gentlemen struggling with the peace problems in Paris all wear silk hats, seeing which, many other males are apewise doing the same. "Is this to be part of the price we must pay for having the world made safe for democracy?" inquires the Shreveport (La.) *Times*. It goes on to say:

> Diplomats and those consorting with them evidently feel they can not function diplomatically with full effect unless they wear their silk kellies. Some of us probably are unable to understand how a section of stovepipe on the bean makes a man feel more dignified and brainy, but apparently it does.
>
> Until the Peace Conference opened we had come to a place where high silk hats were worn in the daytime principally by minstrel men, undertakers, profiteers, medicine-show doctors, and at bankers' conventions. Of course, when the shades of night had fallen, we were accustomed to observe the black silk tile as the appropriate top-piece to accompany low-cut vest, swallow-tail coat, and tape-striped trousers. With such attire, we admit, the high silk hat is becoming. But wearing of a "plug-hat" in the daytime, in many communities, would be the signal for a riot.
>
> The reports concerning the men who are buying the silk tiles for daylight wear—in the East and North, not in the South, for the fashion hasn't fastened upon this section as yet—indicate that they are the fellows who have pored over pictures of the statesmen in Paris. These fellows just couldn't help aping the diplomats and covering their domes of thought with the supposed badge of superiority and respectability.
>
> It probably is true that if Clemenceau or President Wilson or Doug. Fairbanks or Jess Willard were to appear in public wearing roller-skates on their hands, they would have plenty of imitators.
>
> Dr. Bernard Holz, an expert on brain diseases, claims that persons with a passion for violent clothing are three-quarters insane. "A certain proportion of lunatics," Dr. Holz says, "owe their troubles to the influence of fashion. Hysteria, for example, is essentially a fashion-nervous disease."
>
> The manufacturers report a great demand for the silk tile, and it may come into vogue, but we doubt if it becomes the dominating kelly in these parts. Still, if any of you fellows like 'em, go to it!

# ARMCO IRON

## *For Oil Tanks and other Heavy Gauge Metal Products*

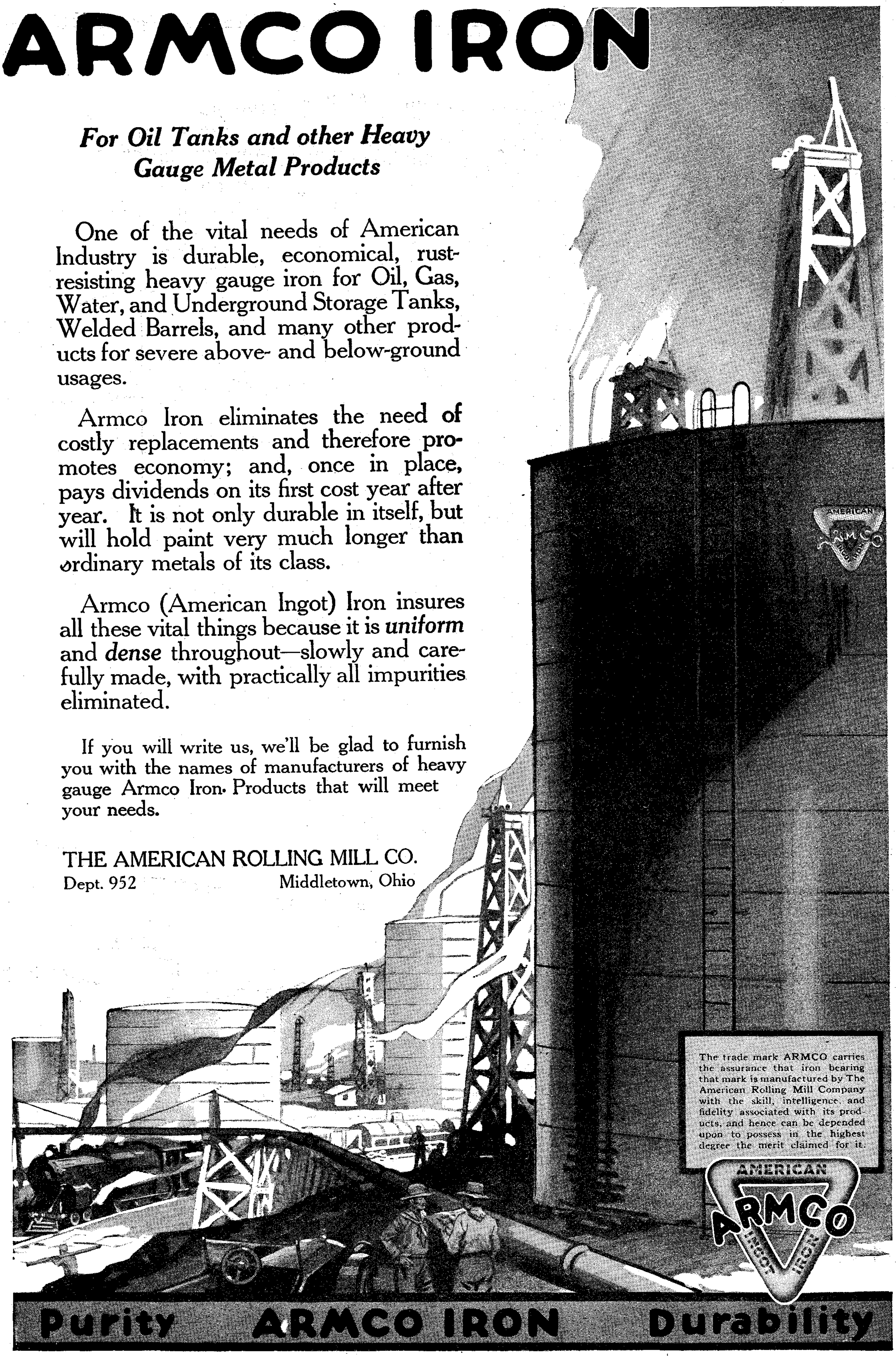
One of the vital needs of American Industry is durable, economical, rust-resisting heavy gauge iron for Oil, Gas, Water, and Underground Storage Tanks, Welded Barrels, and many other products for severe above- and below-ground usages.

Armco Iron eliminates the need of costly replacements and therefore promotes economy; and, once in place, pays dividends on its first cost year after year. It is not only durable in itself, but will hold paint very much longer than ordinary metals of its class.

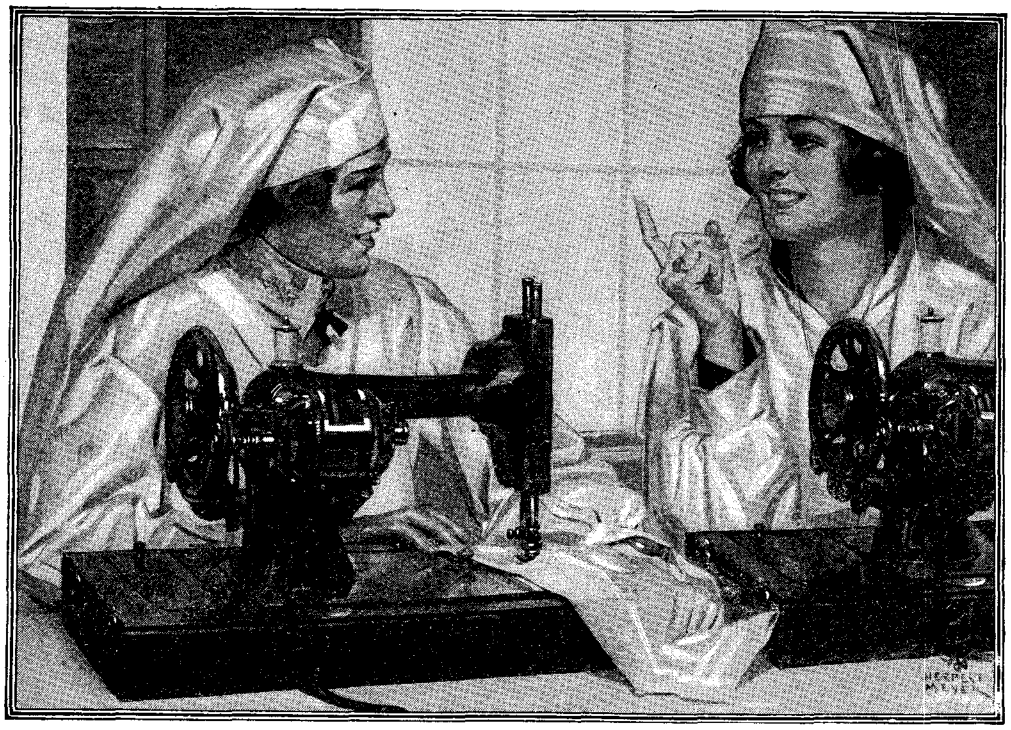
Armco (American Ingot) Iron insures all these vital things because it is *uniform* and *dense* throughout—slowly and carefully made, with practically all impurities eliminated.

If you will write us, we'll be glad to furnish you with the names of manufacturers of heavy gauge Armco Iron Products that will meet your needs.

THE AMERICAN ROLLING MILL CO.
Dept. 952 Middletown, Ohio



The trade mark ARMCO carries the assurance that iron bearing that mark is manufactured by The American Rolling Mill Company with the skill, intelligence, and fidelity associated with its products, and hence can be depended upon to possess in the highest degree the merit claimed for it.



## "I certainly never intend to use an old-fashioned machine again!"

The same reasons that made the Western Electric Machine preferred for war relief work make it ideal for home use. It can be carried to the work, since the machine—motor, carrying case and all—is no larger than an ordinary travelling bag. The electrical control of the motor is so delicate that sewing can be done at any desired speed. This is a full-sized machine that does any kind of sewing. Sewing the electric way does not tire the user.

Use it on the porch where breezes blow

Although neatly finished, you will find it convenient to put the machine away in the closet when the work is completed.

Put it away on the closet shelf

# Western Electric

## Portable Sewing Machine

*If your electric shop or department store cannot show you this new kind of machine, write for Booklet No. 14-B, "The New Way to Sew," and the name of our agent nearest you.*

WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY, Inc.

Atlanta Chicago St. Louis Kansas City Dallas Minneapolis
New York Philadelphia San Francisco Seattle

*Other Distributing Houses in Principal Cities*

## ENGLISH POET TELLS HOW BRITON DIFFERS FROM AMERICAN

AMERICANS frequently wonder just how an Englishman's mind works. To the average person brought up in the United States some of the ways of the Briton are incomprehensible and past finding out, particularly his reluctance to exhibit any of those symptoms of friendliness which characterize every typical American from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In an article in *McClure's Magazine* entitled "That Damned Englishman," Lieut. Robert Nichols, English poet and army officer, sheds some light on the subject of this oft-repeated inquiry, coming to the conclusion finally that the chief difference between the American and the Briton is in the way each regards his freedom, the Britisher being intensely individualistic while the American is communistic. He draws two pictures, one portraying the proverbial aloofness of the typical Briton, the other giving his own personal experiences with a typical American when Lieutenant Nichols first landed in the United States. Here is his Englishman:

You come on him in the train wearing clothes of a strenuously modest cut, with a wicker suitcase set beside his feet, swathed in spats, with a hat that has no appreciable brim to it, with an unnecessary walking-stick clasped in entirely superfluous gloves, with a tie of a sobriety that is ostentatious, a mustache that is first cousin to an indestructible toothbrush, and with a manner of speech that would arouse bristles of irritation on an alligator. He surveys you with an air of meticulous boredom through a monocle, and you say to yourself: "Holy Mike! another of those damned Englishmen!"

Following a lapse of time, since after all you both speak the same language, and since silence, tho golden, is not such common currency as speech, you address to him the remark, "Fine day, eh, what?" But apparently he has not heard you. Well, it is probably deafness; so you offer him a cigar. If he can't hear, he can, at least, possibly, see.

It appears he can; but only with difficulty. The monocle comes into play. He peers at that cigar. Perhaps he doesn't like the looks of it. In another minute he will, you expect, lift it to his ear, to see if it will squeak, like a rag doll. Yet he doesn't. Instead, he turns that glassy arc upon you, and enunciates: "Eh . . . um, thank you, I don't think I will." The glass arc travels on, seeming to be looking through the back of your head, and so away to the landscape that dips past the windows of the car.

"This Peace Conference . . ." you begin. Alas! he has not heard you. For now his swivel-chair begins to turn away very slowly and majestically. Its back presents itself appallingly to you, and there is the ominous rustle of the opened newspaper.

And, after a little, you feel that your pores have opened; that you are in a cold sweat; that George Washington was even greater than you imagined; that, after all, thank God, there will be a Day of Judgment, and that it is good to gather yourself together, murmuring: "Jehoshaphat, tar and feathers are too good! . . . Isn't he the damnedest of all damned!"

Yet when you reach the journey's end, your neighbor, countering your scowl with a certain gentle calmness of the eyes, remarks: "Good day, sir," in a pleasant voice. "Yes. . . . The weather is remarkably fine for this time of the year."

He goes. You survey his retreating form. You shake your head. By gosh, he's a queer specimen—that damned Englishman!

Then the Lieutenant passes on to his own experiences with a custom-house official who slapped him on the back, called him "sonny," and told him many things of a confidential nature. He says:

. . . A hand fell on my shoulder, a heavy hand, and a musical bass voice intoned: "That's all right, sonny; don't you worry. I like you." Then the hand executed a series of pats.

King Alfred and the Shepherd's wife's cakes! Lady Godiva and Peeping Tom! What a sacrilege! The nerve of it! Just think of it—this official whom I had never seen before in my life, who was only a minor custom-house official, actually dared to lay his none too clean hand on the back of a member of the British Mission! 'Twas monstrous! Monstrous! The red crosses on the Union Jack turned green at it, and the British lion, folding paws over lower bosom, prepared to give way to seasickness.

Well, maybe I'm not quite such an Englishman as I used to be. War has weakened me, or perhaps (horrid thought!) I have learned something in the last four years of my terrestrial jog-trot. What would the prewar Englishman have done to one of his countrymen who dared—! He would have stood up very, very deliberately and with a good deal of modest majesty. He would have disentangled his monocle with his right hand, polished it with his left, screwed it into his eye, and surveyed that official with a rocklike stare. He would probably have said nothing; but his silence would have been more portentous than any speech. The official, had he in a state of temporary insanity ever been so bold as to commit that unpardonable indiscretion, would have remembered that stare and that silence until his life's end!

Well, I confess I was more than mildly surprized. But I knew it was to be a country of surprizes. And no Englishman must ever show surprize. Oh, never! That is unpardonable. Quiet indignation, perhaps, but not surprize. Yet I had resolved never to bring this so-famous quiet indignation into play. I pulled myself together. Perhaps unwittingly I stared. I hope not. I did my best not to. Anyway, it suddenly came to me that this official was not transgressing unwritten laws. He was doing two things. First, he was obeying some natural inclination, which was to be big and friendly—and, thank Heaven, in this country there is no written or unwritten law against that; secondly, a certain dignity in his bearing assured me of this: he was being an official. In his own person, as a functionary of the custom-house of the United States of America, he was welcoming me to the States. It was his way of saying: "Stranger, first as a big, friendly human, enjoying equal rights in this country with anybody else, be he millionaire or my mouse-trap vender, I bid you welcome. Secondly, I bid you welcome in the name of my country—you who have landed here as a foreigner. Between ourselves, I think you're lucky to have struck these States, where I have,

DIXON'S "ELDORADO" the master drawing pencil HB

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*For your own protection be certain every Racine Tire you buy bears the name*

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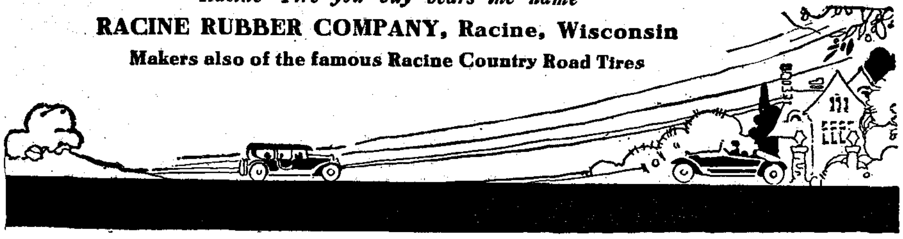
**Makers also of the famous Racine Country Road Tires**



by my own unaided powers, risen to a certain official position, carrying with it responsibilities and, I am glad to say, a pension, and where I hope you will, by the practise of similar true citizen virtues, also perhaps rise to such a position, or one corresponding to it. If you should happen to do so, remember that it is chiefly owing to the Constitution of this country, where everybody has a chance, where we are as brothers, and where I was the first to bid you welcome in my own name and in the name of the state."

That was my impression. If you come to think of it, it is very flattering to a stranger. Things being so, I endeavored to rise to these heights, a task of not such difficulty as it first appeared, because the official was so big and so friendly that I liked him as one likes a St. Bernard dog or a Great Dane, dogs whose friendship, if perhaps a trifle intrusive or persistent, is nevertheless very ingenuous and real. That official was a gentleman, that is—a a man who is gentle. And I hope I shall always be able to recognize one when I meet him. So we began to talk. He told me how he was the father of three children, that his wife had just had the grippe, but was now becoming quite a lively body again; how he had arrested several Huns in midendeavor to fly the country. I in turn told him how I had been scrapping with others of the same kidney, but how my real taste was for the milder forms of literature; how I had written one book of poems which went "Phut!" and another which didn't; and how I was getting on quite nicely, thank you, for a young man. A most interesting exchange it was. We parted, I like to think, the best of friends. I gave him a book, an act I should never have dared to venture upon with an Englishman at a first meeting.

Perhaps when I go back, he will wave from the wharf a not unaffectionate farewell. I hope so.

Follows then Lieutenant Nichols's discussion of the difference between the American and the British concepts of freedom. The Briton, in his opinion, considers himself free because he is an Englishman and practises his freedom as he has learned it. Being possest of both isolation and freedom, of the English kind, he has become an individualist. The American's concept of his freedom, on the other hand, is based on the principle that all men are free, and that lets him in on the assumption that he is a man. This view, according to Lieutenant Nichols, has made the American a communist. He proceeds:

Such is his passion for liberty that each Englishman considers himself a state within himself. And just as no state would send even the friendliest soldiers across another's border, so no Englishman would place his hand on the shoulder of another whom he had not known for at least ten years. It would be, as we say, "cheek." It would be interfering with the other fellow's freedom. Similarly, he wouldn't tell me that he was the father of three children, and that his wife had had the grippe. You see, I, in my besotted love of freedom, might not want to be burdened with these confidences. For, in a way, it might seem to be implied that I ought to do something about it. Certainly no Englishman would tell me about the Huns whose machinations he had so gloriously

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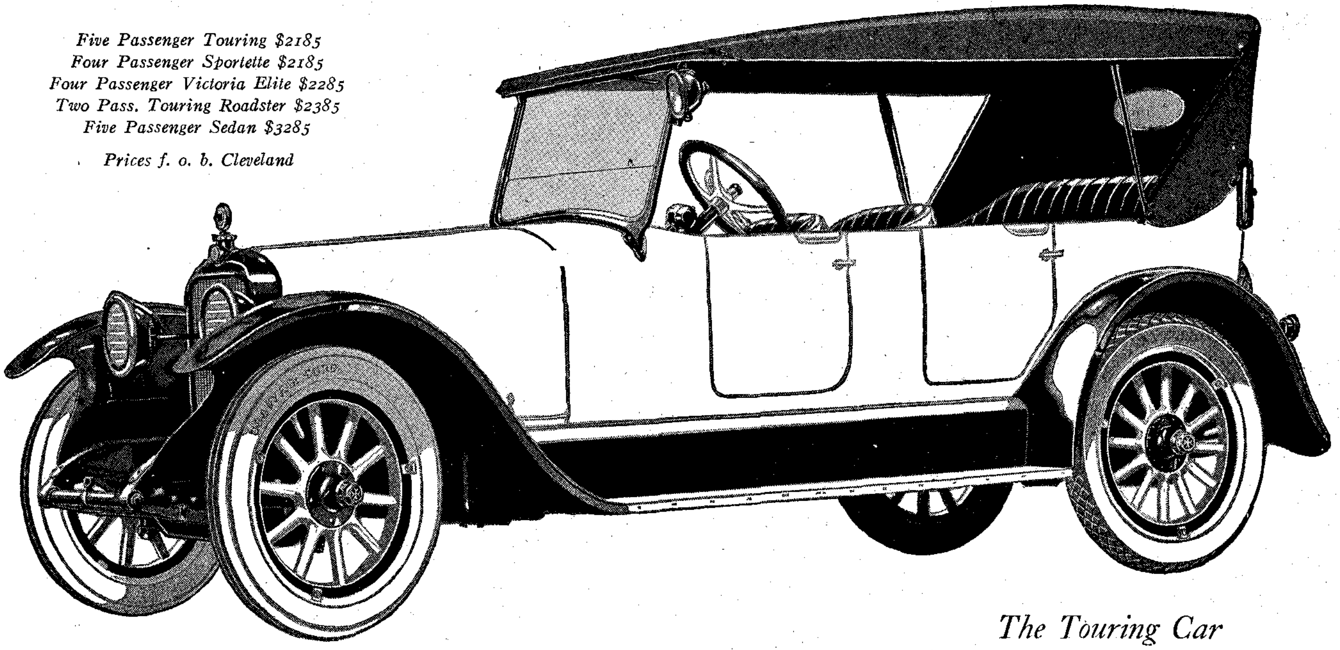

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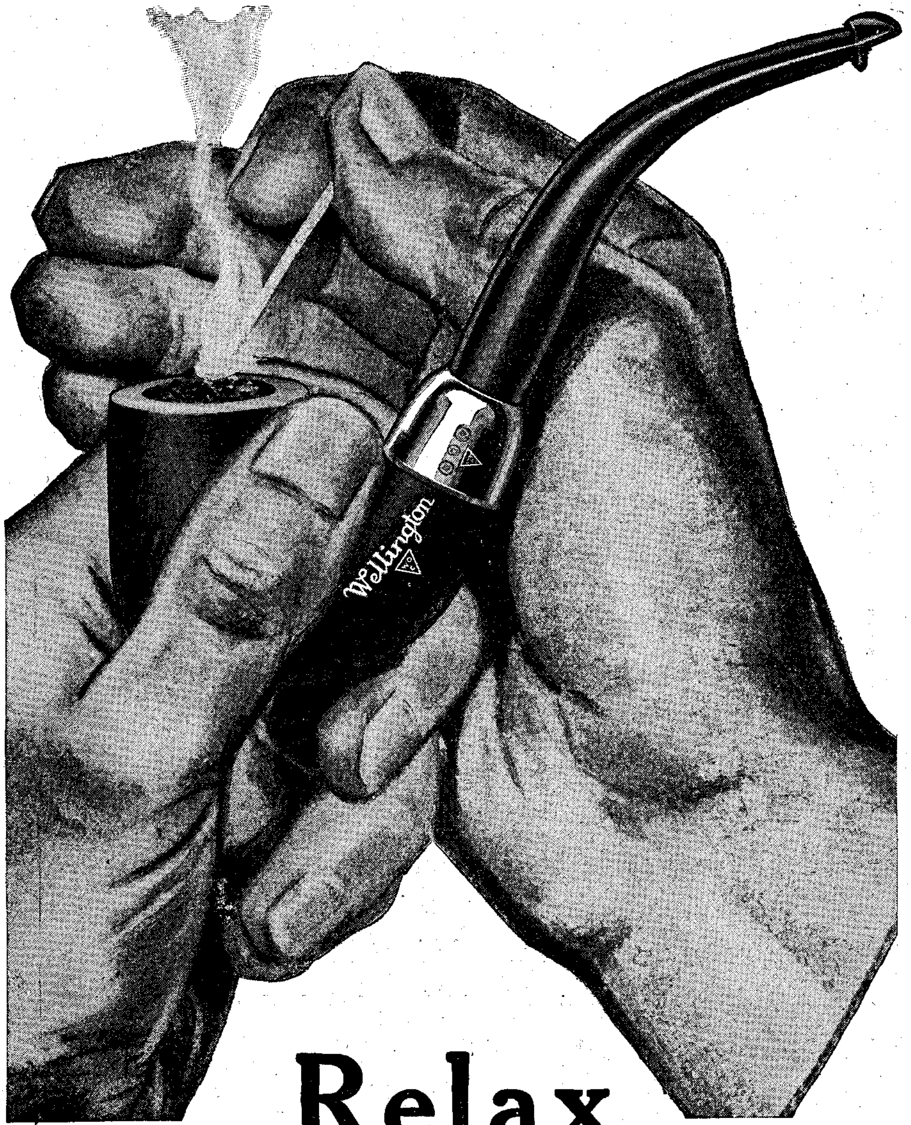

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succeeded in thwarting, for that is to presuppose, to some extent, that I have done nothing, that the custom-house official is a better man than I—and that assumption is an unwarranted reflection on me, and as such, an infringement of my liberty. What is more, to tell me these things, takes up my time and attention, which is again an infringement of my liberties. . . . So we come down to perhaps a final way of putting this matter of the psychological curiosities between our two nations in this matter of freedom. Both countries are free, and, therefore, in both countries a man is to his fellow citizens as a brother. In this country it is, therefore, possible to treat any man as you can treat a brother—that is, to tell him everything. In my country, it is, therefore, usual to treat any man as one does usually treat a brother—that is, to tell him nothing.

## ENGLAND'S BIG ARMY OF WOMEN WAR-WORKERS

THE "gentler sex" in England had been giving mere man somewhat of a job to "keep on the job" even before the war. An estimate of the number of women and girls in commercial and industrial employment in July, 1914, placed the number at 3,276,000, or 24 per cent. of the total number of work-people in the United Kingdom. By the end of April of that year 1,516,000 more women and girls had been called upon to replace men who had gone to the front. About 400,000 of this number who took up the occupations of men had previously been employed in domestic service, or in shops, making the number called directly from the home to public employment a little more than a million. The following interesting table is presented in a report compiled by the British Board of Trade on the employment of women and shows how the army of women workers in England was distributed:

| Occupation | Females Employed July, 1914 | Increase in Numbers | Females Directly Replacing Males |
|---|---|---|---|
| Industries | 2,176,000 | 537,000 | 531,000 |
| Government establishments | 2,000 | 197,000 | 187,000 |
| Gas, water, and electricity (under local authorities) | 600 | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Agriculture in Great Britain (permanent labor) | 80,000 | 9,000 | 40,000 |
| Transport (excluding tramways under local authorities) | 17,000 | 78,000 | 79,500 |
| Tramways (under local authorities) | 1,200 | 18,000 | 17 000 |
| Finance and banking | 9,500 | 63,000 | 59,500 |
| Commerce | 496,000 | 354,000 | 352,000 |
| Professions (employed persons—*i.e.*, except in the case of hospitals, mainly clerks) | 50,500 | 57,000 | 22,500 |
| Hotels, public houses, cinemas, theaters, etc | 181,000 | 25,000 | 44,500 |
| Civil service, post-office | 60,500 | 59,500 | 64,000 |
| Other civil service | 5,500 | 99,500 | 89,000 |
| Other services under local authorities | 196,200 | 31,000 | 26,000 |
| Total | 3,276,000 | 1,532,000 | 1,516,000 |

The London *Times* in an analysis of these figures says:

The replacement of males by females was the greatest in industry and commerce; in industry over half a million had replaced males, while in commerce the replacement figure accounted for practically the entire increase in the number of females employed.

In April last 1,265,000 females were

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employed in industries engaged on government work, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Building | 16,000 |
| Mines and quarries | 6,000 |
| Metals | 502,000 |
| Chemicals | 67,000 |
| Textiles | 338,000 |
| Clothing | 130,000 |
| Food, drink, and tobacco | 53,000 |
| Paper, printing | 41,000 |
| Wood | 39,000 |
| Other trades | 73,000 |

These figures relate only to private industry, including controlled works, and do not include persons engaged on government work performed in railway workshops or municipal gas-works, etc., or in the National Projectile and Filling Factories at Woolwich Arsenal, the Admiralty dockyards, and other establishments now under government, or in transport, commerce, or the civil service. Quite half a million females were employed in the various classes of work covered by this enumeration, so that the aggregate number of females engaged on work for the British and Allied governments was fully one and three-quarter million.

Some 1,475,000 females were engaged in industrial concerns (excluding coal-mines) and in government establishments in April, 1918, on the manufacture of munitions and on other government work. The manufacture of munitions included ships, and occupied 701,000 women and girls.

The number of females employed permanently in agriculture grew from 80,000 in July, 1914, to 113,100 in July, 1918.

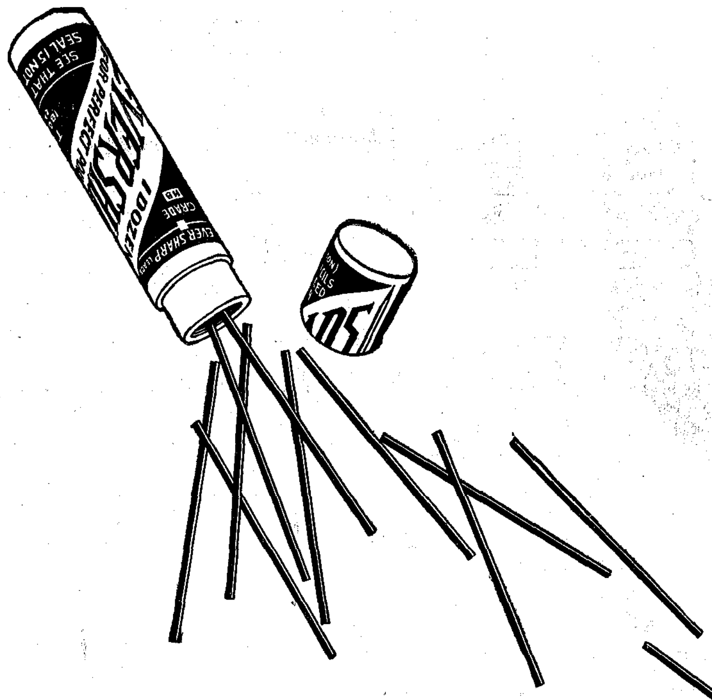
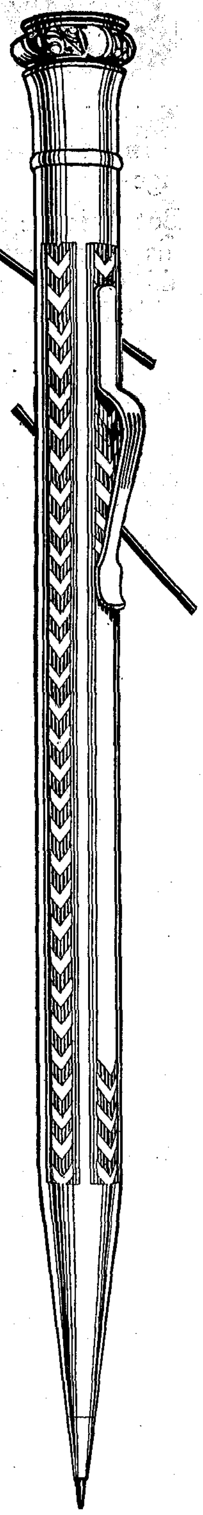
In the first twelve months after the outbreak of war there was a serious fall in the number of female workers regularly engaged in agriculture, owing to the demand for female labor in more highly paid or more attractive spheres of employment. At the same time large numbers of the most capable young men were drawn from agriculture into the services or into pressing industrial work, and the need for regular female workers on the land became urgent. A net inflow of women in response to this need began earlier in England and Wales than in Scotland, and has been continuous since 1915, except for seasonal variations. In Scotland, on the other hand, the shrinkage was continuous until the summer of 1917, when it was arrested, and during the last twelve months the number of women regularly employed in agriculture has increased by 3,200 as against a decrease of 4,000 in the first three years of the war.

By July, 1916, there were some 98,700 females employed in agriculture in Great Britain, an increase of 18,700, or 23 per cent., on the 1914 figures.

Much valuable work was done by voluntary organizers in enlisting the services of women workers. Early in 1917 the Women's National Land Army was started, and since that time the recruiting of women through county agricultural committees has become more systematized. Says *The Times:*

> Women recruited to the National Land Army through the Board of Agriculture may now be drafted into one of three services: to the Forage Section under the War Office, or to the Timber Cutting Section under the Board of Trade, and on to farms where they are employed by the farmers, but remain under the control of the Board of Agriculture. Toward the end of 1917, and in the half-year which has just ended, considerable propaganda work has been done, and women are volunteering for these services in large numbers.

Women workers upon the land were

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Re-enforced

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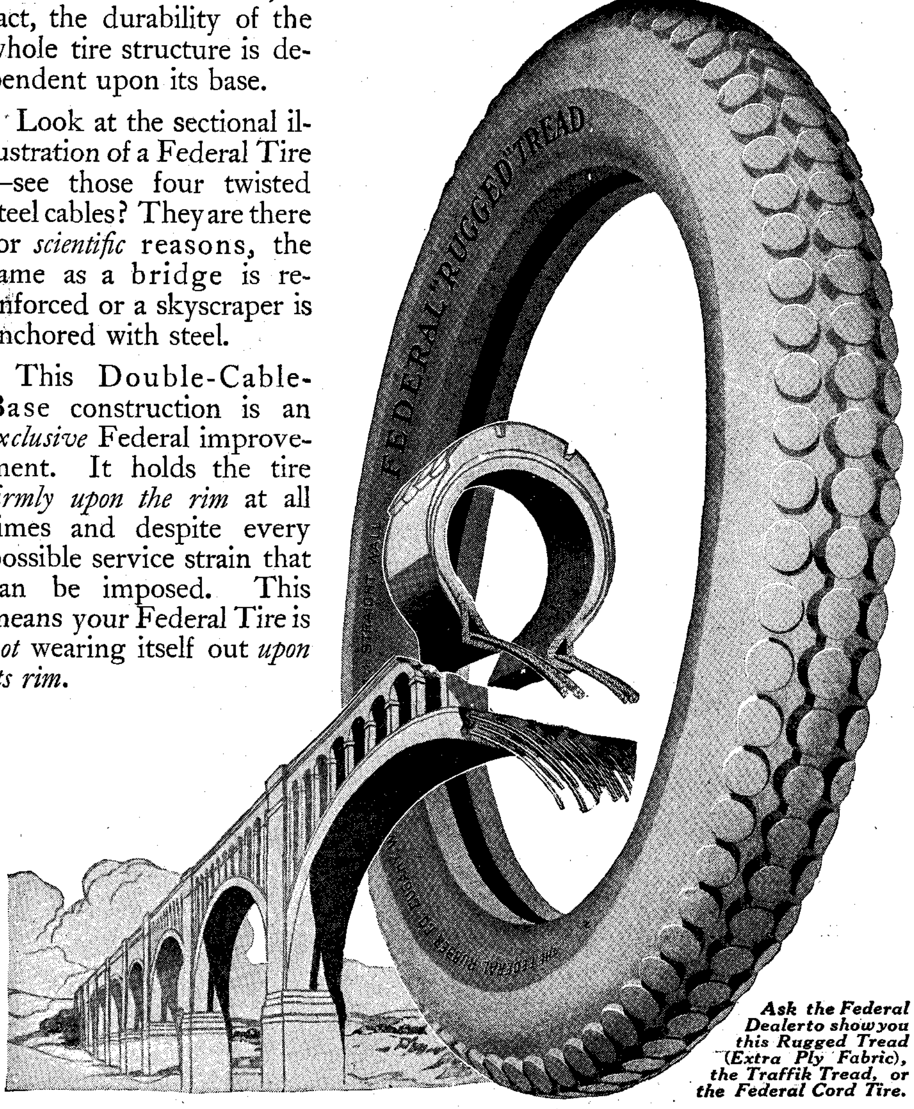
IT is obvious why engineers re-enforce a bridge—

But there are still thousands of car owners who could save money and trouble if they realized why tires, to render maximum service, *must* be re-enforced at their *base.*

The most strain on a tire is centered on its base, in fact, the durability of the whole tire structure is dependent upon its base.

Look at the sectional illustration of a Federal Tire—see those four twisted steel cables? They are there for *scientific* reasons, the same as a bridge is reënforced or a skyscraper is anchored with steel.

This Double-Cable-Base construction is an *exclusive* Federal improvement. It holds the tire *firmly upon the rim* at all times and despite every possible service strain that can be imposed. This means your Federal Tire is *not* wearing itself out *upon its rim.*



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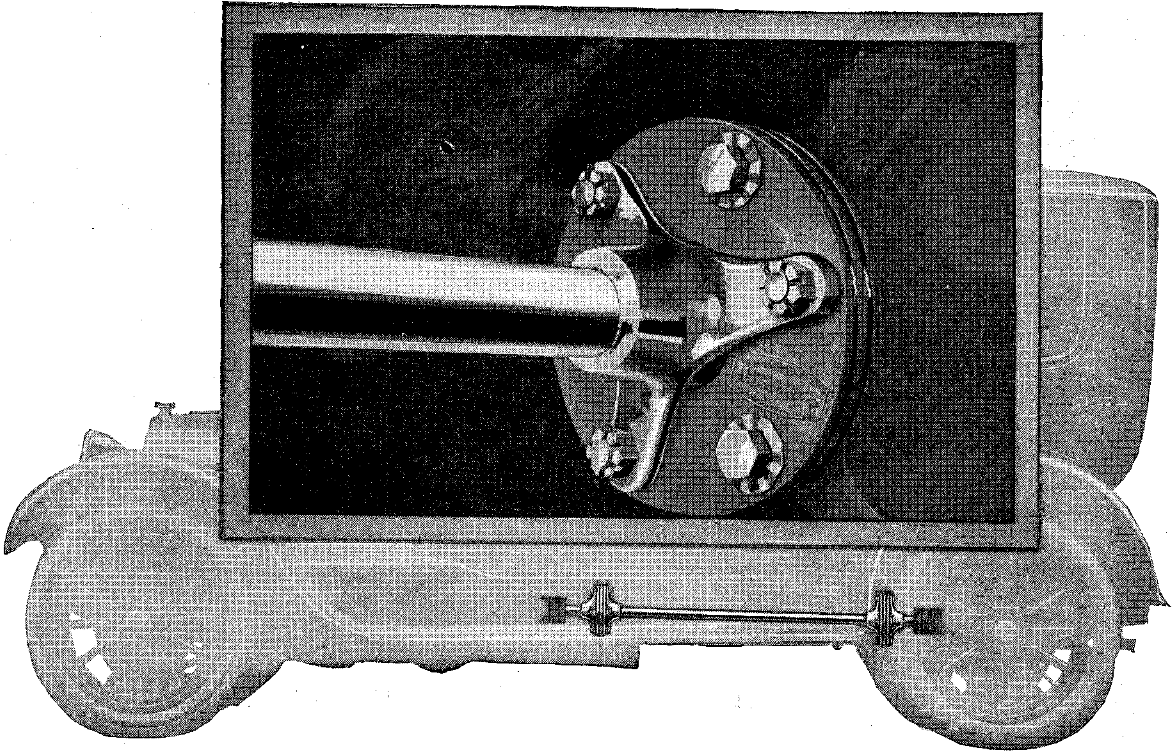
Manufacturers of Federal Automobile Tires, Tubes and Sundries, Motorcycle, Bicycle and Carriage Tires, Rubber Heels, Fibre Soles, Horse Shoe Pads, Rubber Matting and Mechanical Rubber Goods.

mainly employed in milking, dairy work, and cattle-tending, and in gardening and light general farm work, but they were frequently reported to be working with horses and even occasionally to be plowing and shepherding. Tractor-plowing schools had been established in different parts of the country, and the work done by members of the Women's National Land Army with tractor plows, disk harrows, and cultivators, tho not as yet great in extent, was highly commended by farmers. It was evident from the comments sent in from all over the country that the work of women on the land had become an accepted and welcome fact.

The number of females employed as casual work-people in agriculture in Great Britain for July, 1914, was 50,000, and rose to 90,000 in July, 1916, but declined to 65,200 in July last. The figures for casual female workers show a large increase in the first two years of the war. As in the case of regular female workers, the increase was very large in the twelve months July, 1915–July, 1916. The marked fall in the number of casual female workers, as recorded in July of this year, was to be accounted for partly by the large increase in the numbers of soldiers and prisoners of war now available for seasonal work on the land, and these two main sources of supply of temporary workers had been supplemented by other organized classes of male labor, such as released enemy civilians and schoolboys in vacation.

In July, 1914, there were 50,500 women employed in the professions that were covered by the inquiry of the Board of Trade. Of this total 14,500 were engaged as accountants, advertising agents, architects, auctioneers, and solicitors, while 33,000 were employed in hospitals. *The Times* finds an analysis of the hospital figures of especial interest. Here are some of the comparisons:

> The number of females employed in hospitals more than doubled during the war-years, having risen from 33,000 to 70,000. Of the 33,000 employed in July, 1914, 27,000 were employed in civil hospitals, and this number has remained almost the same; but the number of women in War Office, Admiralty, and Territorial hospitals rose from 700 in July, 1914, to 13,600 in January, 1918, and the number employed in hospitals under the Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Association rose from 5,300 to 28,600 in the same period. Women employed abroad are not included.
>
> In banking and finance large numbers of women were introduced, the increase in banks being particularly striking in view of the small numbers employed before the war. In July, 1914, there were only some 1,500 women employed in banks, and there are now 37,600.
>
> The transport services were the field of a very great development in the employment of women, now extensively engaged on work which before the war was entirely confined to men. In the omnibus, tramway, and electric-train service large numbers of women were replacing men as conductors; and tho the employment of women as tram-car drivers was not yet common, some undertakings were finding them satisfactory on this work.
>
> Altho before the war considerable numbers of women were employed by railway companies, they were mainly engaged on clerical work. Since the war, however, women had been employed in increasing



# Cushioning the shocks that rack your car

## *Old style metal universal joint intensifies every strain on the chassis*

IN A MOTOR BOAT the engine pulls directly against the even resistance of the water. There is no rear axle, no differential and no universal joint.

In many makes of automobiles, however, the metal-to-metal connections of the driving shaft conduct the power from the engine to the rear axle with a direct strain on the driving machinery.

The ordinary metal type of universal joint, which is part of this metal-to-metal connection, intensifies every jar and jolt and does nothing to cushion the strains that rack your car. Very soon, too, the metal joint wears loose and what was at first a strain becomes a series of jerks and shocks.

### How Thermoid-Hardy Universal Joints cushion the shocks that rack your car

To meet these conditions the Thermoid-Hardy Universal Joint has been developed. It is constructed of flexible fabric discs which act as a cushion. Even *more* flexible than the ball-and-socket type of joint, and more *enduring*, the Thermoid-Hardy Universal Joint cushions the jolts and jars by transmitting the impact from the motor in a smooth, even flow of power to the rear wheels.

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When choosing your next car, ride in one equipped with Thermoid-Hardy Universal Joints. Start the car yourself, drive it slowly, speed it up, then reverse.

You will find a smooth and even application of power. Every vibration in the drive shaft is cushioned, even the jolts caused by the rise and fall of the rear axle on rough roads.

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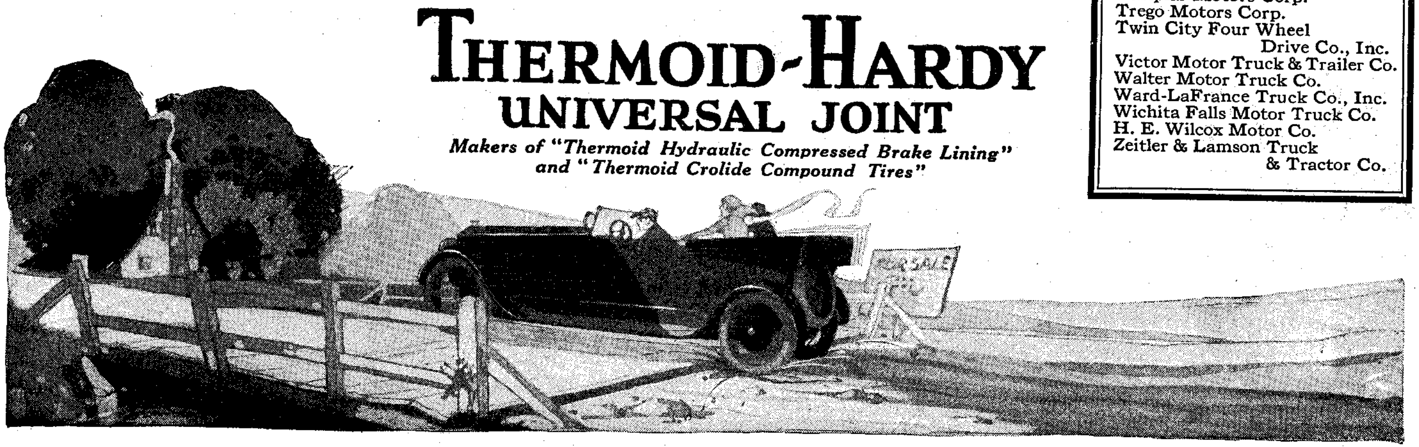
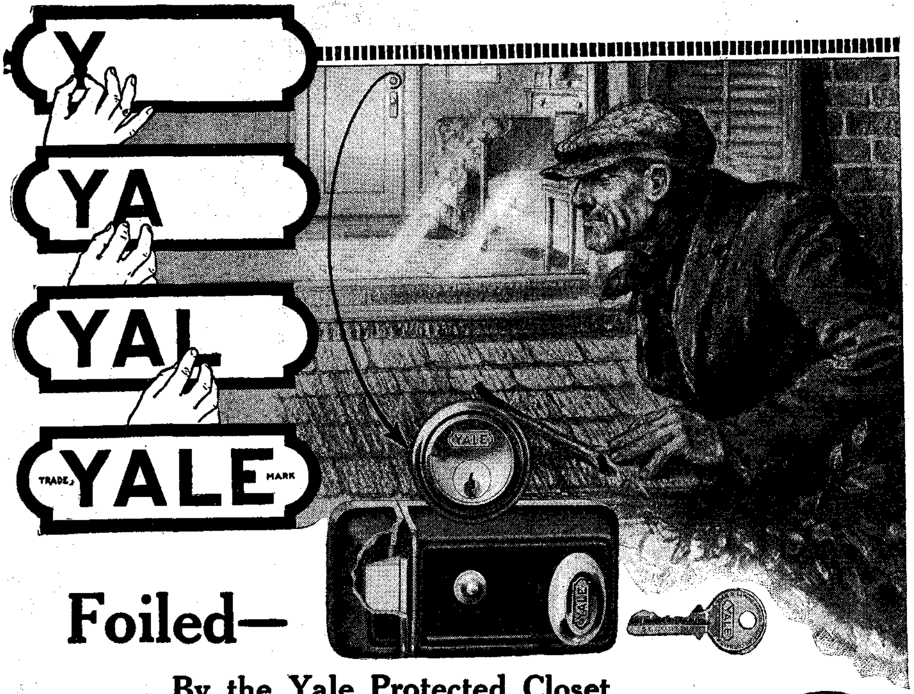
# THERMOID-HARDY UNIVERSAL JOINT

*Makers of "Thermoid Hydraulic Compressed Brake Lining" and "Thermoid Crolide Compound Tires"*





Foiled—

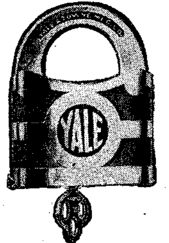
By the Yale Protected Closet

THE stealthy, sneaking porch climber never enters through the safely locked front or back doors.

Make one place *within* your home safe from the burglar who may get in through a window. Select *one* closet. In it place those articles of value you used to leave unguarded in many parts of the house.

Put a Yale Cylinder Night Latch on that closet door and you have a real safe deposit vault—a deadline against the porch climber, slinking intruder and the pilfering servant. They cannot pick, force or tamper with a Yale Cylinder Night Latch—and they *know* it.

*See your hardware dealer today. Ask him for a Yale Cylinder Night Latch, see the trade-mark "Yale" on it and install it on your closet door.*



*Yale Cylinder Night Latches are made by the makers of Yale Door Closers, Yale Padlocks, Yale Builders' Hardware, Yale Cabinet Locks, Yale Chain Blocks and Yale Bank Locks.*

**The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.**

**9 East 40th Street** **New York City**

Chicago Office:
77 East Lake Street

Canadian Yale & Towne Ltd.
St. Catharines, Ont.

Finck's "Detroit-Special" Union Overalls

Keep a suit handy and get perfect insurance against soiled clothes and spoiled temper. Comfortable, roomy, durable and endorsed by 2,000,000 wearers. For the motor-car, the Victory Garden and all work around the house. Sold by good dealers everywhere.

W. M. Finck & Company
Detroit, Michigan

St. Louis, Dallas, San Francisco, Seattle and Livingston, Montana.

numbers both as clerks and on other work, especially ticket collecting, inspecting, and carriage cleaning. The numbers increased from 12,000 to 65,000, practically all the additional women being employed on work formerly done by men.

Since being demobilized from munitions and other government work large numbers of women and girls have been absorbed in the needlework trade. Hundreds of these workers have been employed by large manufacturers and there is still room for thousands more. Strangely enough, few of the women who left these trades to take up munitions work are returning to their old employment. New hands are being taken on, and the London Employers' Association, representing more than two hundred firms in the industry, is cooperating with the Minister of Labor to provide the necessary training facilities.

## OLD H. C. L. NOW GREETS THE TRAVELER EVEN IN THE FAR EAST

THAT bugbear of the Western world—old High Cost of Living—has arrived in the East in all his arrogance. Conditions met by the foreign resident or traveler in the Far East have changed mightily since the outbreak of the war, and it is a great puzzle to Americans why the cost of living in the Orient should be as high now as it is at home. The value of the Chinese dollar, because of the increase of the market price of silver, is practically the same as that of the United States gold dollar, while the amount it will purchase has rapidly shrunk.

Before the war an American dollar could be exchanged for from $2.25 to $2.60 in Chinese currency. Thus the employee of an American firm in China receiving $200 a month in Uncle Sam's money received for it in China $450 to $560. To-day his salary in coin of the realm—Chinese realm—amounts to about $242. And to add to the woes caused by the shrinkage of the purchasing power of gold, along comes H. C. L. Thus, says a report of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States:

> Transient hotel-rates, which in the Orient are all on the American plan, and which in 1914 were $5 (Chinese currency) are $8, and rates by the month for a single person range around $150. For a family of four at least $300 would have to be allowed for actual living expenses; this sum would include a reasonable amount of entertaining, a duty almost compulsory in China, where the absence of other forms of amusement accentuates this side of life.
>
> This comparatively high cost of living is due largely to high rents, an ordinary dwelling, when obtainable, bringing from $50 to $100 per month. This condition has been brought about in most of the treaty ports by the steady increase in the foreign population and the practical suspension of building of foreign houses, owing to the inability to get certain imported fixtures, such as piping, etc., and the abnormally high cost of all other materials due to war-demands. In Hongkong this state of affairs has been aggravated by a movement of better-class

Chinese from the mainland to the island in order to be under British protection during the uncertain revolutionary period. These Chinese have bought practically all the property on the lower levels of the island, causing the property on the upper levels to sell at a very high premium. High rents in Shanghai are attributed to similar causes.

To the epicurean demanding Western delicacies, China would prove an expensive habitat. Aside from certain fruits, vegetables, eggs, and pork products, food is not plentiful and must, consequently, be imported to a large degree. Outside the more important ports, the Chinese have built up a large dairy business to support the foreign trade, and butter and milk may be had reasonably, but in the interior such delicacies are the exception. The vast majority of natives use bean curd as we do butter and rice as we do bread. In addition to native fruits, California fruits find a good market in China and may be had reasonably. This is especially true of apples and oranges. Vegetables for the foreign palate, but not eaten by the Chinese, are grown in gardens on the outskirts of the larger foreign concessions and are plentiful and cheap. Eggs may be had for one cent apiece, and poultry and pork products, grown universally for the Chinese themselves, are always to be had at a low price.

The problem of living in China these days might prove an easier one to solve if up-to-date apartments with a café in the basement were available. But home entertaining is necessarily one of the features of life in the Orient, for practically all the amusement which foreigners are constantly seeking to relieve the monotony of their existence is confined to a much more frequent interchange of dinners and dances than would prevail among the same class of people at home in the United States. Continuing the report says:

> The cheapness of servant hire tempts one to have too many, and this tendency is furthered by the seemingly fixt code which will not permit a good servant to do all the work, but requires two, three, and sometimes five or six to keep up a moderate-sized establishment.
>
> Then there is the club, with monthly dues, chits (due bills), and luncheons, which, tho not an absolute necessity, is a very important part of the business game in the Orient. What the club is to the man socially, the afternoon bridge tea is to the woman, and the maintenance of her position is really as important as that of his. The golf links, lawn-tennis clubs, and boat clubs (in seaports) are all important, if not necessary, adjuncts to the social and physical welfare of the foreigner.
>
> What applies to China is equally true of Japan, altho in a somewhat lesser degree. In the latter country there has appeared a great influx of wealthy Russians who were fortunate enough to get away from their own country after the revolution. They have acquired, at high rentals, every available Western-style house, or Japanese house adapted to Western uses, thus causing the normal shortage of desirable living quarters to become increasingly acute. And then the war has made many *nouveaux riches* among the Japanese whose first desire now is to live in Western style, which means foreign food, houses, and clothing, and to them the price is the very last consideration.

IN-B-TWEEN
IN-B-TWEEN CIGARRITOS
TRADE MARK
COPYRIGHT 1914 BY KRAUS & CO. INC. BALTO. MD.
MILD
Actual Size

Four Inches of a 25¢ Cigar

AFTER your favorite cigar, just smoke an IN-B-TWEEN. After that, your favorite cigar will be an IN-B-TWEEN.

The IN-B-TWEEN is not only an IN-B-TWEEN smoke but a regular smoke, because it's a regular cigar, hand made, of the tender baby leaves of the choicest tobacco. Try it—you'll find it fifteen minutes of the best 25c cigar you ever smoked.

*5 in tin foil, 30c Boxes of 25 and 50 10 in tin, 60c*

If not at your dealer's, send us 60c for tin of ten, mentioning dealer's name.

KRAUS & CO., Inc.
Baltimore, Md.

**Trailmobile**

Trade-Mark Reg. U. S. Patent Office

The Motorless Motor Truck

**Thousands in Use**

DIVISION No. 1
Light four-wheeled Trailmobiles for use with passenger cars or light trucks: 1,250 lbs., 1,500 lbs., 2,000 lbs.

DIVISION No. 2
Heavy duty four-wheel Trailmobiles, for use with trucks: 3,000 lbs., Non-Reversible; 4,000 lbs., 7,000 lbs., 10,000 lbs., Reversible.

DIVISION No. 3
Trailmobile Semi-Trailers: 3,000 lbs., 6,000 lbs., 10,000 lbs.

Bodies for every business

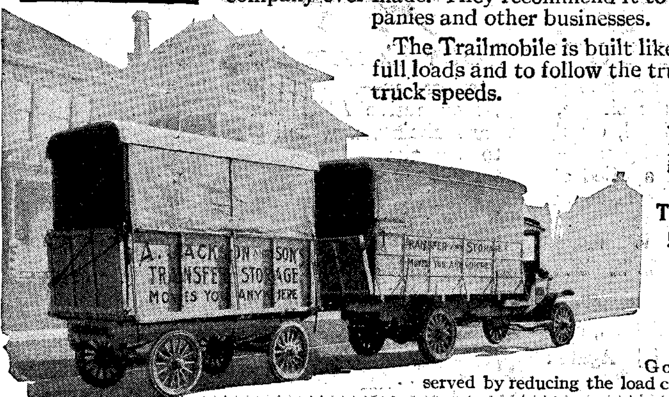
**Twice the Load—Double Earnings**

THIS Trailmobile hauls as much furniture as the truck, and with the same driver, decreases speed on the road only slightly, adds only about 12½ per cent to cost of fuel and practically nothing to up-keep expense.

A. Jackson & Sons of Middletown, Ohio, are able to haul four tons with their two-ton truck, without overloading and without the high maintenance cost that involves. They have twice the space for light bulky goods. The truck pulls the Trailmobile through all kinds of going without difficulty.

The Trailmobile earns more than any other investment the company ever made. They recommend it to all transfer companies and other businesses.

The Trailmobile is built like a truck to carry full loads and to follow the truck accurately at truck speeds.



Write for booklet, "Economy in Hauling".

**The Trailmobile Co.**
**517-537 E. Fifth St.**
**Cincinnati, Ohio**

Contractors to the U. S. Government

Good roads are preserved by reducing the load carried on each wheel.

**It's Not Just "Paint"—it's STONE-TEX**

You can't paint brick, stone, concrete or stucco buildings with ordinary paint—and expect the most satisfactory results. A special coating is needed.

STONE-TEX is prepared specifically for masonry surfaces. It gives the walls a **beautiful, uniform, soft-toned finish,** and at the same time renders them **damp-proof—rainproof—weatherproof.**

All masonry surfaces, such as brick, stone, concrete and stucco, are more or less porous. Rain, melting snow, sleet, dew—are absorbed into the pores, causing a damp condition. The dampness, mingling with the dust from the streets, produces those unsightly streaks and spots that disfigure the building.

**STONE-TEX** *"SAVES THE SURFACE"*

Ordinary paints, being intended for wood, offer little resistance to moisture, when used on masonry, and soon crack, chip or peel off. STONE-TEX, which is a liquid cement coating, enters deep into the pores, fills all hair cracks and makes the walls hard as flint. Because of its dampproofness, it outlasts ordinary paints, retaining its beautiful, even finish for years. Suitable for new or old walls and furnished in a variety of pleasing colors.

If your brick, stucco, concrete or stone building is disfigured, or damp and unsanitary, have it "Sone-Textured" at once.

***Write for Stone-Tex Booklet, giving full details, colors, etc.***

**THE TRUSCON LABORATORIES**

**136 Truscon Bldg. Detroit, Mich.**

Problems of waterproofing, dampproofing and hardening cement have been the province of the Trus-Con Laboratories for many years. The organization of this well known company includes a corps of expert chemists and chemical engineers, whose advice upon special problems in this field is at your disposal. This consulting service is without charge or obligation.

**"AGATIZE" Your Cement Floors**

Insure your cement floors against deterioration—indefinitely postpone their relaying—by giving them the simple, easy, inexpensive AGATEX treatment. Agatized cement floors are hard, durable, wear-resisting, and will not "dust" or crumble. Impervious to oils and grease—easy to keep clean.

AGATEX can be applied at night, or even during the noon hours, and floors can be used immediately afterwards. Especially suitable for factories, warehouses, theatres, schools, office buildings, wherever floors are subject to wear. Write for details of the "AGATEX Treatment" and sample test block.

**Truscon Laboratories, Detroit, Michigan**

Please send full details, circulars, etc., regarding

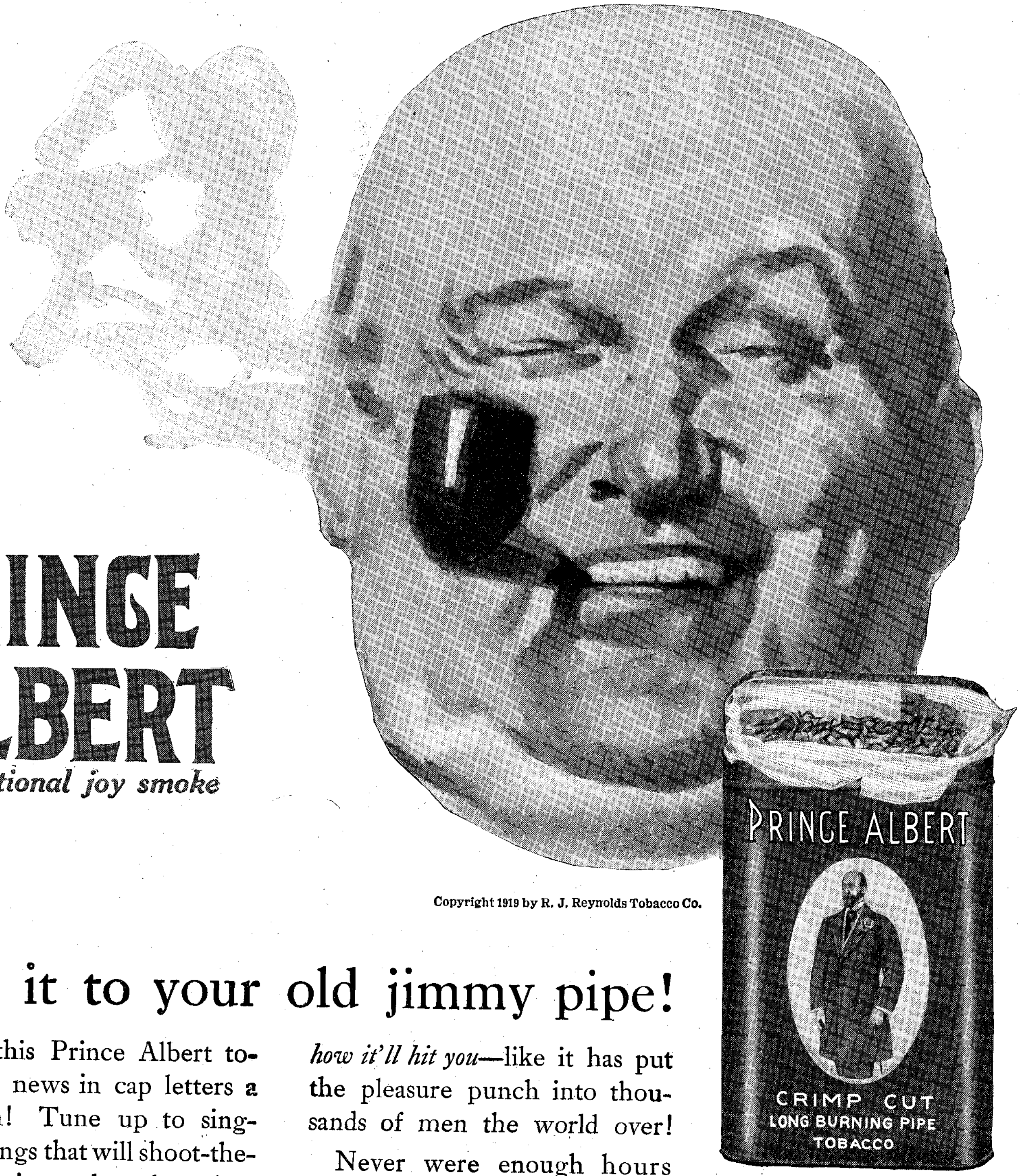
☐ Stone-Tex ☐ Agatex

Name.................................... Address..............................

## REMOVING SOME OF THE WHITEWASH FROM THE CROW

EVEN if the American crow is not as black as he is painted, neither, it appears on redoubtable authority, is he as white as he is sometimes whitewashed. "I have studied this treacherous Hun among birds for twenty years," writes Isaac E. Hess, of Philo, Ill.: "He is diabolical in his daring, chary in his cunning, and the embodiment of all the vices and virtues that make a bird hated, feared, and admired. Kindly folk attempting to ingratiate him into the public's affection will continually fail, for the country folk know him all too well." For all of these reasons, and several more, Mr. Hess was "interested," as he politely says, in a procrow article entitled "Whitewashing the Crow," which appeared in a recent number of THE DIGEST. His own attitude, as he presents it in the Decatur (Ill.) *Daily Herald,* is inclined to be anticrow, altho he admits that even a crow may appear blacker than it really is. As his combination attack-and-defense runs:

> There is no doubt but the crow is a beneficial bird at times. The real question hinges upon just how frequently these times occur. The scientists can not well be disputed when they furnish long lists of the ingredients found in the stomachs of crows. Nine hundred and nine crow stomachs were examined at Washington and much evidence in favor of "*Corvus americana*" was unearthed, or rather "unstomached."
>
> However, the agriculturalist also advances claims that must not be ignored, for he has been harassed and aggravated by these crop-destroyers, lo, these many years. Arguments on both sides of the crow question may be technically correct, for individual crows, like people, differ in taste, craftiness, reasoning, and nerve. Sometimes the crow suffers from circumstantial evidence, but because of his bad name and suspicious actions he probably deserves all he gets in anathemas and impolite benedictions.
>
> Hawks are reserved and keep a certain distance from dwellings, but the crow recognizes no such term as prudence. He will sit motionless in a tree for hours waiting for some luckless chick to stray away from its guardian.
>
> He drops upon a young chick quite as skilfully as a hawk and makes away with it in the same manner. The one thing not understandable is why there is not the same commotion that arises at the visit of a hawk. He seems never to be recognized by the flocks as a dangerous visitor.
>
> But here is another point to be considered. Not every crow discovered feasting upon chicken out in the fields is an offender. All sorts of accidents happen to poultry strayed too far from the protection the barnyard affords. Also, there is a large mortality due to sudden sickness among both fowl and animals. It must be remembered that crows are carrion-eaters, and a bird or animal already dead is quite as palatable to his degraded taste as fresh meat. Crows naturally take advantage of all this "easy picking," and not many bodies escape the sharp eyes forever looking for such feasts.
>
> Because of these varied habits, the



**PRINCE ALBERT**
*the national joy smoke*

Copyright 1919 by R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.

# Tell it to your old jimmy pipe!

PUT this Prince Albert tobacco news in cap letters a foot high! Tune up to sing-smoke-songs that will shoot-the-sunshine into the gloomiest corner of your smoke-chest! For, right here is your day of delivery from smoke-sorrows! Prince Albert will slip you more smokejoy than ever before has come your way! *Lay a bet on that!*

Everything in the happy days line you ever figured on in a jimmy pipe is handed out wholesale by Prince Albert. *That's what it's made for!* Just wins its way so cleverly with your taste and your tongue you feel like you have to wire for a couple of tons to keep up stock! *That's how it'll hit you*—like it has put the pleasure punch into thousands of men the world over!

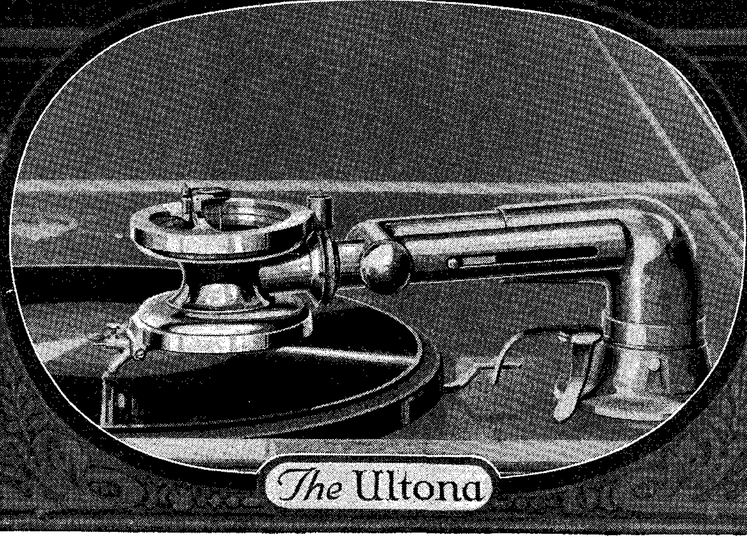
Never were enough hours printed on the face of a clock to let smokers get quite enough P. A.! For, each smoke tips your smokeappetite *to just one more*—P. A. is so all-fired-delightful! It just lands on you like a pot of luck! *That's because it has the quality!*

And, you know, Prince Albert can't bite your tongue or parch your throat! Bite and parch are cut out by our exclusive patented process. You just go to P. A. like you haven't anything on your mind but to see how many smoke records you can smash in the shortest time!

Prince Albert is yours to command wherever tobacco is sold. Toppy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half pound tin humidors—and—that classy, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

# The BRUNSWICK Method of Reproduction



# Tones Hitherto Rare

## Now Ever-Present

HERE are the secrets of The Brunswick Method of Reproduction. Learn how we gained that wonderfully pure tone which has given The Brunswick Phonograph such prestige.

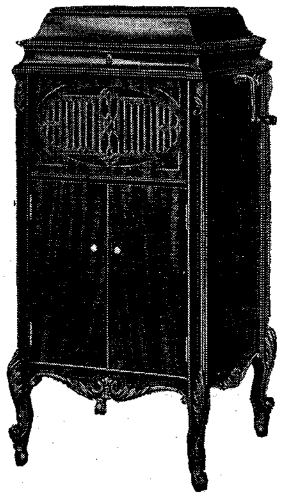
Experts in acoustics have long agreed that superior reproduction depends chiefly upon the reproducer and the way in which tone is amplified.

Until the coming of The Brunswick, many experts thought it impossible to overcome "spotty" reproduction, that is, alternate good and bad tones. Yet all were striving to increase the good tones and decrease the bad.

### What We Found

The fault, we found, after hundreds of tests, was largely due to the use of metal in the amplifier or sound chamber. Metal, having no elasticity, prevented the sound waves from expanding properly. Strident noises resulted.

So we chose wood, developing the now famous Brunswick Amplifier, built *entirely* of wood. We tested dozens of different woods, arranging them in numerous shapes. Finally we attained the proper acoustic values.



Brunswick tone is infinitely better, for tones considered rare a few years ago are ever-present in this super-instrument. No one can remain unappreciative of its fullness, richness and clarity. And all appreciate the banishment of metallic sounds. Once you hear The Brunswick, your own ear will confirm these statements.

### Plays All Records

Another great feature of The Brunswick Method of Reproduction is the Ultona, our all-record reproducer. At a turn of the hand, it presents to each type of record the proper needle and diaphragm. Each make of record can now be heard at its best, played exactly as it should be. Thus you are not limited in your selection of records to one make.

Before you buy, or even if you already have a phonograph, hear The Brunswick. Put it to any tone test you wish. Ask that the most difficult records be played. Make comparisons. Then let sheer merit decide.

THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER COMPANY
GENERAL OFFICES: CHICAGO and NEW YORK

Branch Houses in Principal Cities of United States, Mexico and Canada

Canadian Distributors: Musical Merchandise Sales Co., Excelsior Life Building, Toronto [1404]

The Brunswick
ALL PHONOGRAPHS IN ONE

crow's full usefulness is difficult to discern. Nor can the extent of his damages to the economic world be correctly determined.

By his enemies he is credited with murdering everything in sight, when doubtless a very large part of his animal food is taken in the corpse state. He is credited by scientists with great usefulness in destroying beetles, meadow-mice, and kindred nuisances, when much of this food is found dead. A well-known habit of the crow is his continual visiting of the banks of the ponds and streams to feed upon the dead animal and insect life that has washed ashore.

Perhaps the most interesting phenomenon in the life history of crows is the habit of winter flocking. Whether from a sense of protection or because he loves his fellows' society so intensely that he must have a crowd about him, we do not know. Suffice to say that single birds or even pairs are seldom met with after December.

Not long since, says the writer, *Illinois Game Notes* contained a defense of the crow, to which an irate subscriber objected on the ground that crows had eaten his entire cherry crop. Mr. Hess comments:

Now this was news for me. I was well aware of the insistent demands made upon the cherry-trees by robins, grackles, thrashers, jays, etc., but I had never heard of the crow joining the cherry circle, and thus adding to his long list of demerits. I can scarcely believe it of him. He is so fond of beetles, cut-worms, grasshoppers, young chicks, and fresh eggs that I am astonished at his leaving such luscious fare for a cherry diet.

I wonder if it is not possible that this particular farmer "shooed" some crows from his fruitery and arrived at the hasty conclusion that because crows were present and the cherries were gone, poor *Corvus* was the author and finisher.

A great many accusations and conclusions are developed in this manner. Nor is it mine to defend the crow. I believe him selfish enough to confiscate all the cherries a fellow may claim to own, but honestly I do not believe he likes them well enough to do it.

Might not these robbers have been blackbirds? These birds are flocking now and the crows are not. Blackbirds have the same general outline and are colored the same.

But all the proofs of the scientists who announce the number of slugs, cut-worms, and grasshoppers found in the stomachs of crows, have little effect upon the agriculturist who shoots one of these pests and finds him full of sprouted corn dug up from the carefully tended rows.

Neither expect sympathy for the black robber among the farmers' wives who have observed the fellow slip in and under the barnyard buildings for her three-and-a-half-cent eggs.

An occasional individual, after having once tasted young chick, is lost to the community as a useful agent. Thereafter, like the man-eating tiger of Asia which has tasted human blood, this Mr. Crow desires young chick for his continual diet.

A crow that has developed this habit should be watched for with a shotgun, for he becomes a greater menace to the poultry yards than any hawk.

I have seen a twenty-acre pasture so black with crows in December that I would be unwilling to estimate the numbers at less than 10,000.

Winter roosts are so populous at times that large limbs are nightly broken off with the sheer weight of the assembled birds.

I have seen crows battle with large hawks and harass the big owls until those marauders were worried out of the vicinity. These exhibitions excite admiration tho they may be the result of selfish motives of thieves who desire all the spoils.

I have seen a lone crow dash at a spot in a meadow time and again until a frightened prairie-hen rose and hurried away from her tormentor. Then when I hurried to the scene and found her valuable eggs broken and eaten by the black vagabond, any admiration I might have had for the crow entirely disappeared.

No bird of the western continent has been so discust and "cust" as the American crow. But "*Corvus*" does not seem to mind it in the least. It is this sort of advertisement that keeps many public characters in the lime-light.

---

## THE "3D LIEUTENANT," A NEW "ANIMAL" IN THE ARMY

WHEN the well-known war ceased in such an extemporaneous and headlong manner on November 11, its cessation caused some peculiar situations. Among other things, it gave rise to a brand-new military title, the "third lieutenant," or "dovetail," as he was promptly nicknamed. A writer in *Liaison* (Fort Monroe, Virginia) gives the following account of the new breed of officer:

A new "animal" landed last Saturday from foreign shores. The U. S. S. *Antigone* brought "it" from France with its last load of returning soldiers. "It" was born and bred in the A. E. F., but, strange as it may seem, "it" is not accounted for in army regulations or orders, hence "it" has no recognized status in the Army, tho a part of it.

I saw some of these "animals" walking about the hotel last Sunday. At the first glance, they looked like soldiers. They wore regulation O. D.'s, but the trimmings were unfamiliar. Across each sleeve they wore a diagonal black braid and on their "rain-in-the-face" cap were black bars. I then decided they were officers of some branch of the service with which I was not familiar. Being no longer able to stand this unsettled state of mind, I asked the meaning of the unusual decorations.

The explanation ran somewhat as follows: "We were attending the Artillery School at Saumur, France, when the armistice was signed. An order was received from Washington to the effect that no more commissions would be granted. But we had to finish the course of training. We were sure S. O. L. Later that order was modified to the effect that we would be commissioned in the U. S. R. upon discharge in the States.

"But between graduation in France and discharge in the States, we have no standing. We are supposed to fit in some place between a buck private and a "Shavetail," so some bright bird christened us "Dovetails" or "Third Lieutenants," and the name has stuck, and as such we are known around our outfits.

"But our 'rating' has its compensations. We have no recognized status. Neither do we have any duties, either as officers or soldiers. We toil not, neither do we stand reveille. We live in officers' quarters and eat where we like. We go

Attractive rooms, rich with the charm of color, are easily designed—and economically, as well—with

**KlearflaX**
**LINEN RUGS**
*FOR EVERY ROOM IN THE HOUSE*

STRIKING the keynote in color schemes of every hue, these distinguished floor coverings give the foundation upon which to plan most charming rooms.

Yet, Klearflax prices mean a saving—compared with other rugs that you would buy. They are rugs of character. They are linen in a form so thick and heavy as to be absolutely unique; and true to the tradition of their fabric, they wear for years. And their solid-color beauty gives lasting pleasure.

REVERSIBLE, dust-resisting moth-proof, thick, flat-lying, and richly colored, Klearflax Linen Rugs are economical.

You can get Klearflax Linen Rugs in Taupe, Black, Blue, Green, Grays, Browns, Rose, and Natural Buff, in all standard sizes and any length.

Send to our Duluth office for "The Rug and the Color Scheme." This 36-page book explains how to plan any room. Price fifteen cents.

*Process exhibit for industrial educators mailed anywhere for Two Dollars and Fifty cents*

KLEARFLAX LINEN RUG CO.
DULUTH MINNESOTA
New York Office, 212 Fifth Avenue

**SPEAK** Speak and write correctly by using words that exactly express your meaning. All these words fully explained in **AND** "A Desk-Book of Errors in English." By FRANK H. VIZETELLY. **WRITE** Price, $1.00; by mail, $1.08.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

Dodson Blue-Bird House
4 compartments, 21 in. high, 18 in. in diameter.

Price $5

**The Birds Are Coming —Heralds of Spring!**

Like a flash of sunshine the first courageous little bluebird arrives; others appear: radiating happiness and presaging glorious Spring days to follow. Spring will disappear, but you can keep these little feathered friends if you properly welcome and prepare for their comfort.

**Dodson Bird Houses** will bring them and keep them all summer. These houses, scientifically built by a bird-lover, whose knowledge and understanding of birds is unlimited, offer sheltered, inviting homes for the little songsters. Dodson Bird Houses are an investment, paying invaluable dividends—protection of crops and shrubs from insects, and assurance of a cheery, artistic environment.

**Order Now**—let the houses weather, blending into the foliage and assuming an appearance of habitation. Free Bird Book sent on request, illustrating Dodson line, giving prices; also beautiful bird picture free.

**Joseph H. Dodson** *Pres. American Audubon Association* 730 Harrison Ave. Kankakee, Ill.

*Dodson Sparrow Trap guaranteed to rid your community of these noisy quarrelsome pests. Price $7.00.* 8

# The Burroughs

## × ÷ + −

The work of the Calculator is as universal as figuring. A few of its most-used applications are extending and checking invoices; figuring pay-rolls; preparing cost figures; proving freight bills and allowances; preparing estimates; converting foreign currency; figuring selling prices, profits, etc.; totaling sales by classes; checking deposit slips and any figure compilations; calculating interest, etc., etc.

The 10-column model (capacity up to 99,999,999.99) is $175—$220 in Canada.

# Calculator $175

## If it Can't be Done Easily It's Seldom Done at All

Again and again the boss wishes he could have better information on some problem that's before him—

But it so often means a lot of figuring, a lot of time and work, that if he doesn't simply have to have it, the chances are he'll do without it—unless there's a quick and simple and easy way to do all the multiplying, and adding, and subtracting, and dividing.

The Burroughs Calculator provides that easy way—and any job of figuring is done so quickly without upsetting routine, that the executive thinks of it as the easy machine job it is, asks for what he wants, and gets it promptly.

Calculating is just as much a Burroughs job as straight adding and listing, or the posting of ledgers. Adding, Bookkeeping, Calculating—the A B C of business—all can be done on Burroughs Machines.

Consult your banker or telephone book for the address of the nearest Burroughs office (there are 207 in the United States and Canada, and others in principal cities abroad.)

Drury College Library
Springfield, Missouri

and come at our pleasure (so long as our pleasure is within reason). We are simply guests of the Army, living and traveling at our dear Uncle's expense. And take it from us, "Dovetail" is the only real rating in the Army.

"But we thought it a 'raw deal' when, right after the armistice, the order came out saying we would get no commissions, but must finish the course. Getting ready for the next war, you know. Nothing like preparedness. Several songs were born of our predicament. Here are two:

"GOOD-BY, BOYS, WE'RE DONE"

(*To the tune of "Good-by, Girls, I'm Through"*)

Good-by, boys, we're done
With caisson and gun;
We've severed all connections
With quadrants and deflections.
Commissions shot to h—,
And now we're S. O. L.
There's but one thing left to do,
March Order. March Order.
March Order. We're through.

"I WANT TO GO HOME"

I want to go home,
I want to go home;
I don't want to go to the mess-hall no more,
They scatter "corn willie" all over the floor.
Take me over the sea,
Where fried chicken is waiting for me.
My stars. I don't want no bars;
"I want to go HOME."

## STRANGE THINGS SEEN BY GIRL IN REMOTE CORNERS OF THE EARTH

A NEW YORK girl, Miss Marjorie Latta Barstow, has just returned home after a journey of 40,000 miles, mostly among bewildering and obscure places in the world, looking for atmosphere and local color. Her story would indicate that she discovered both in moderately large quantities, especially atmosphere, which also included odors; and, in addition, she incidentally had a look at several unexpected things not generally considered as absolutely essential ingredients in either of the commodities mentioned. Thus, this young lady saw political prisoners beheaded in South China, visited dog-eating Igorots in the Philippines, and witnessed riots in Japan, due to the high cost of rice, old H. C. L. apparently being as aggressively on the job in the Flowery Kingdom as in the good old U. S. A. Miss Barstow, who is a graduate of Vassar, is devoting much of her time to the preparation and presentation of pageants and similar entertainments used in connection with mission work, and her long trip was made primarily for the purpose of securing material and new ideas for her work in that line. An account of her journey is given in the New York *World* as follows:

"After pursuing cowboys all over the plains in Montana and Nevada and at the same time getting the background of frontier church life," she says, "I sailed from Vancouver. We passed very hastily through Japan in the cherry-blossom season—beautiful Japan, a picture that should be on a teacup or a screen. Hurrying on to China, I joined Bishop Welch and his party. We were the only white persons on the boat, a wretched little tripper. Our boat was bound for Fuchau, which meant that we entered the Yangtze River, which looks much like the Hudson River country, except that there were little pagodas and the graves of ancestors everywhere. It was our first real glimpse of China."

The party went ashore and traveled from one little village to another, now having luncheon in a Buddhist temple, again passing the night in a Methodist church.

"Women, it seems, think of the same things the world over," says Miss Barstow. "It was interesting to find these Chinese women wondering whether we were married or single; if our husbands were good to us, and how we got our clothes on.

"We came upon a village in which there were no girl babies. The inhabitants of the village fostered some superstitious belief about girl babies and threw them all into the river as they were born.

"We learned to know two odors in China—that of the incense burning in the temples, because it is sweet, and that of the fish-market, because it is, at least, pure.

"We came to an old walled city where there was only one wheeled vehicle: it was the baby carriage of the missionary. For two or three days we went away out into the country, where they had never seen a young woman who was a blonde. They called me the 'White Wonder.' They could not believe that I could be a real person and be colored as I am. They wondered whether I were very old or very young. They paraded me around the village to show me off, but as long as they were busy looking at me I had plenty of chance to look at them. I enjoyed it. Finally they asked if they might venture to ask me to take off my hat so that they might see if my hair was really real.

"After our second visit to Japan we went on to the Philippines. There we attempted to learn a little about the pigmy tribes of the mountains. It was the rainy season. All the islands looked as tho they were about to be washed away into the sea. The man who was to have our trip in charge insisted that shoes would be no sort of protection and that I should have to go barefoot. This I accordingly did. There was no other white woman available to make the trip, and in order that the conventionalities might be observed even in this far-away land I prevailed upon a native Filipino woman who was attached to one of the missions to accompany me up into the mountains.

"We started out and climbed through flooded rice-fields and waded mountain torrents in our approach to the first of the villages, that of the Negritos. Theirs is the simplest possible type of civilization. They are a very tiny people, who live in rude camps. They looked at us in a vacant sort of way. We could not carry on a conversation with any one. However, they showed us all their simple possessions. One little fellow's outfit consisted entirely of a frock coat. Another rejoiced in the possession of a United States Army hat, which was the only article of clothing he had.

"Next we went on to the Igorots, another primitive folk. They are dog-eaters. We went to the dog market, expecting to see a very different species of dog from those we see at home, but were surprized to see chained in the market perfectly lovely domestic pets. Their loving eyes looked at us so trustingly that we could scarcely imagine any one eating them.

"The Filipinos try to help these Negritos by sending preachers among them, who put on all the airs of people coming from a superior civilization. The Igorots are being converted to the Presbyterian faith and look just like the sort that would make good, sturdy, old Calvinists."

After the Philippines Miss Barstow went to India by way of China. It was while skirting the shore of southern China that the boat for several days was anchored off the favorite place of execution of political prisoners. The account reads:

"Every morning they would bring out a group of these miserable wretches, line them up, and shoot them down. Our boat was so close that it was impossible to escape all the wretched details, including the spreading of lime over the spot where the dead prisoners fell.

"Still in search of local color, I visited among other places a Chinese gambling-den. We would sit up-stairs among the so-called aristocrats who would not demean themselves by mixing with the crowd in the pit, but would let down their queer money on strings to the gambling-den below."

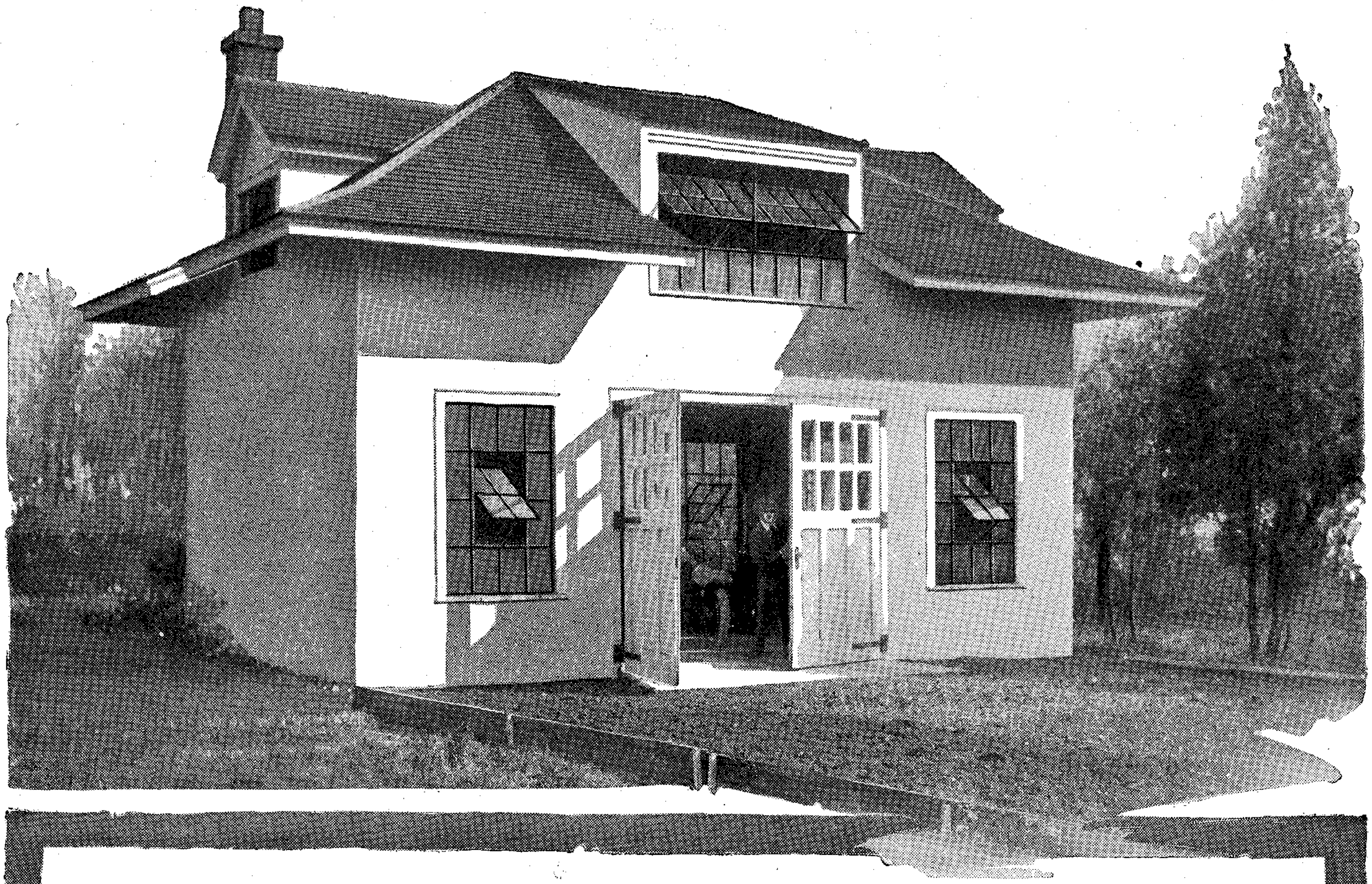
Then Burma was visited. Here a curious custom exists, which, on the face of it, looks as if it might furnish a solution for sundry domestic and economic problems. Every Burmese girl learns an occupation and embarks on a business of her own at an early age. By the time she is ready to marry she is usually financially independent. Furthermore, marriages in Burma last only as long as both parties to the contract are satisfied. Either may leave at will. On account of this state of affairs the women of Burma are an exceedingly independent lot. It is said:

"One often entered a shop to find a man in charge. Pretty soon he would say he must ask his daughter, or his wife, about something. The father, or husband, was working for the girl, who would come along in pretty pink petticoats, smoking a cigar. She would settle the matter. They were very dainty creatures, arrayed very gorgeously in wonderful silks. They wore a highly sensible costume: silk skirt, and jacket, and scarf. They looked dainty and pretty in spite of the cigars. Men smoke little cigars and women smoke big ones, sometimes a foot long.

"The Burmese girls are quite independent and 'cheeky.' They are highly popular with the Englishmen, many of whom contract native marriages. According to the Burmese idea, if a girl wants to leave she may, but the Englishman has some incomprehensible idea of marriage. He is often smitten with a sense of remorse, which is inexplicable to the girl. Everywhere in the Orient the white skin is admired as indicating purer blood. Burmese women like to have white children."

By Christmas Miss Barstow had reached Palestine. On the way there, by way of the Red Sea, the Turks, with characteristic absence of mind, forgot that the war was over and fired on the vessel just preceding that in which the young lady was sailing. She reached her destination in safety, however, concluding her story as follows:

"The Christmas we spent on the edge of Palestine was without doubt the most remarkable Christmas since the beginning of the Christian era. It was just like an



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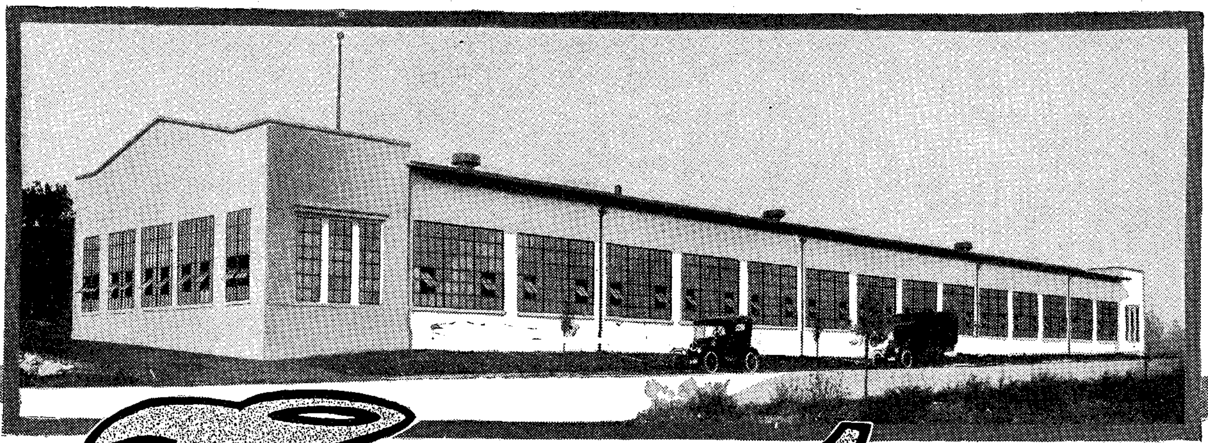

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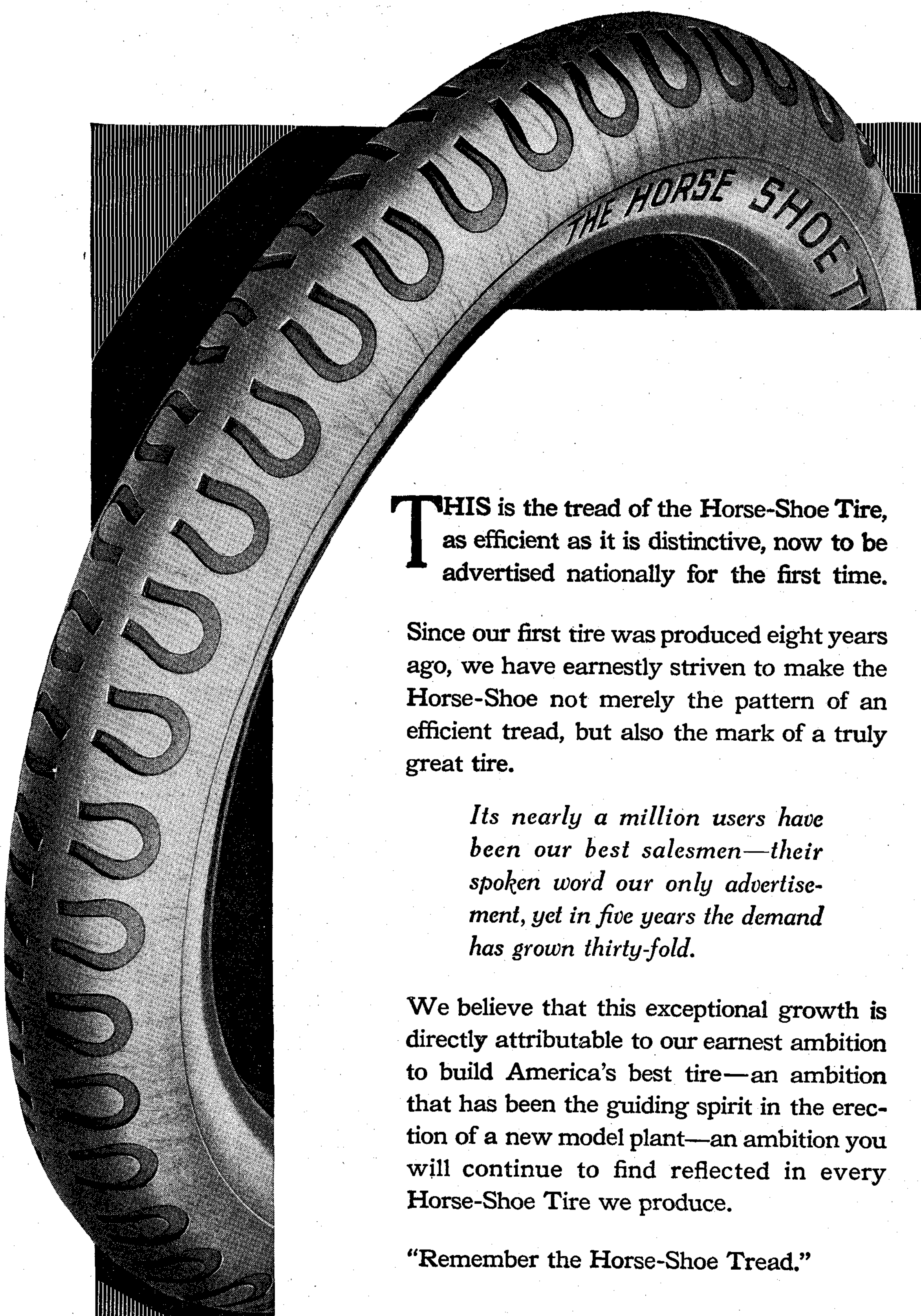

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'old home' week. People were arriving from the ends of the earth, all falling on each other's necks. Sweethearts were meeting. Mothers and sons were greeting, and people thought to be lost were found. You would hear the most startling tales among the Armenians. One poor fellow who had been shell-shocked just after his girl had jilted him, on learning that we were Americans, said, 'Ah, that is a fine country, America. I hope myself some day to be an American.'

"In going through the Suez Canal, we passed along the trenches where the British had been. We ambled along the Mediterranean, past Malta, where Paul was shipwrecked. At Gibraltar we nearly missed our boat because of a storm in the harbor and had to be pulled up on the ship by rope ladders.

"On the North-American coast we met a hurricane. One of the seamen was washed overboard and lost, as we could not stop to get him for fear of jeopardizing the rest of the crew. Even the cabins were washed away. The ship's kitchens were flooded and we had to live on tea and crackers for several days. We wirelessed Boston to meet us with ambulances. A few days later we limped into Boston; and so ended a wonderful tour."

## PEACE ERASED THE LINES FROM PERSHING'S FACE

An American artist, Joseph Cummings Chase, has been in France for several months, painting the portraits of many American officers, among them General Pershing. In *The World's Work*, Mr. Chase gives an account of his meetings with the General, who sat for two portraits. One was painted in November, just as the war was coming to an end, and the other in January of the present year. The two reflect plainly the change that had taken place in the European situation during the interval between the two sittings. The first shows a face deeply furrowed, every line telling of the tremendous strain through which the man had passed. The second portrays the same face but with many of the lines erased, resulting in an expression that is cheerful and almost happy. The first painting was done at Chaumont. "It was raining, of course," says the artist. "The streets were deep in mud, the houses sadly out of repair, and the old barracks which furnished headquarters for the American staff looked dark, damp, bedraggled, and generally uninviting." He proceeds:

The room in which I painted General Pershing was, like everything else in the American headquarters, orderly, plain, and businesslike. As I entered this room, I saw the General at the opposite side, sitting at his table-top desk, his back to the windows; the desk was characteristically in good order, and the walls were bare, except for several large maps, which showed the disposition of the American divisions. The General was hard at work, going through a pile of important reports, preparatory to leaving town that evening. As I stept in he looked up alertly and greeted me with a cordiality which was dignified, but not at all effusive. He had a strong grip and a way of shaking hands and getting through with it promptly. The Pershing whom I met that afternoon was a very serious man. The Argonne offensive had ended in a glorious triumph for the American arms, but the man who had directed that operation showed, in his deep-set, harassed eyes, and in his sharply drawn face, the suffering and the anxiety which it had caused him. Do not think that Pershing is a soldier of flint-like soul, who stolidly would throw his thousands of American boys at German machine guns; the man whom I painted that afternoon was a man who had sounded the depths. His face at this sitting was a bit screwed up, the lines were accentuated, and he looked old and tired; he did not smile once during the entire pose, and he talked hardly at all. Indeed, after our first greeting, he seemed to lose all consciousness of my presence, and I think he actually forgot what was going on. Personal vanity is certainly not Pershing's leading trait. He was very busy with his papers, and was entirely taken up with the business in hand. I have said that Pershing's appearance was that of a man who had suffered a great nervous strain, but I should not give the impression that he did not have himself absolutely under control. He was the picture of complete self-possession. His movements were quick, but not spasmodic; he is the sort of a man who moves his papers very rapidly, but who does not rattle them nervously; he moves his paper at a precise moment because that is the moment to move it, and not because he is laboring under supprest excitement. He walks quickly, yet always with premeditation. One of his staff officers told me that Pershing has himself remarkably in hand, and that when the opportunity offers he can always sleep.

General Pershing's hair has become gray and, in places, almost white, largely as the result of his year and a half in France, according to Mr. Chase. Contrary to the impression created by his photographs, the General smiles often, the expression of severity being overdone in his pictures. He can be severe at times, and it is said by his intimates that when necessary this severity is as liable to be directed against a friend of old acquaintance as anybody else. "He plays no favorites," is one of the things most often heard of General Pershing. Above all things he is American. Says Mr. Chase, in the course of an analysis of the General's typically American physiognomy:

Some one has said that General Pershing looks like a Roman. Certain of our generals look like Englishmen—General Harts, for example; others look like Frenchmen; one or two of them even resemble Germans. But I can not apply the word Englishman, Frenchman, German, or even Roman to General Pershing. His face and figure suggest only one nationality: he is simply, distinctively United States. In whatever part of the world you might find him, and in whatever garb, and in whatever company, you would say at once, "That man is an American!" There is nothing about his personality that suggests the foreigner; he is redolent of the American soil. He has an unusually full, rounded head, and his skull gives the impression of filling out his hair tightly. He was seated at his desk; his electric light was burning brightly a few inches from his face and just a little daylight was coming in from the windows behind. He was much occupied

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(181)

discussing many matters with a string of staff officers, who appeared one at a time and stood in front of his desk. As the General listened, or talked, his eyes were raised to the staff officer standing opposite; his eyebrows also, which, by the way, are very pale, were raised; and the strong light from the desk lamp accentuated the deep, vertical cuts in the General's cheeks. The nose is slightly aquiline and rather distinguished; the eyes are a light gray blue with a little suggestion of brown—eyes which sometimes are called hazel. His brow is particularly full and round, with furrows that are well defined, and his ears are a bit pointed, and differ a trifle in their angle from the head. One officer who has had many conferences with the General—conferences which have not been entirely to his liking—insists that one ear, which is not quite so close to his head as the other, stiffens and straightens sharply when the General gets angry. The cheek bones are not prominent, the jaw is particularly strong, and the lips are sharply chiseled and rather thin. The General's neck is solid, and, particularly in the profile, is very wide, and his head is set on his shoulders with a very unusual appearance of power. Indeed, I have never seen an arrangement of head, neck, and shoulders which has suggested greater strength and force. The General's uniforms always fit smoothly; he seldom wears many decorations, altho he has enough entirely to cover his chest. Most people do not realize how tall General Pershing is; he is so well built that he appears to advantage when grouped with the generals of the Allied armies. One of his roommates at West Point told me that Pershing has not changed at all, except that he has grown older and grayer; his manner and disposition have been the same from his student days. Fortunately I was able to visualize this Pershing of West Point time, for one of the General's aids is his nephew, Lieutenant Pershing, who bears the most astonishing resemblance to his distinguished uncle.

After I had been painting an hour or so, the General had to leave to keep an important engagement. He came round, looked at the picture and said:

"I didn't think you could do it in this length of time and with this light."

Those were practically the only words that passed between the artist and his subject.

Then the account turns to the sitting which took place in January. The actual fighting was over, an American Army occupied a portion of Germany, and the General was relieved of a part of his responsibility. He came to the studio in Paris, where the artist and a sculptor, "Jo" Davidson, had made arrangements to meet him. Mr. Chase continues:

Our subject kept his appointment to the minute, coming into the room with a rapid, military step, greeting Davidson cordially, and stepping up to me with an outstretched hand and a "Hello, Chase!"

"This room looks like an *atelier* in the Latin Quarter," he said, glancing about the beautiful salon in which Davidson had moved the furniture and arranged the lighting.

"Do you know anything about the Latin Quarter?" I asked.

"Oh, yes, I know about the Académie Julien and the Beaux-Arts," the General replied—and to this subject he returned afterward.

Ordinarily a sculptor and a painter

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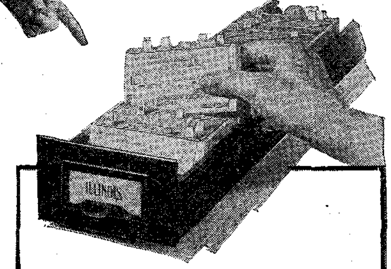

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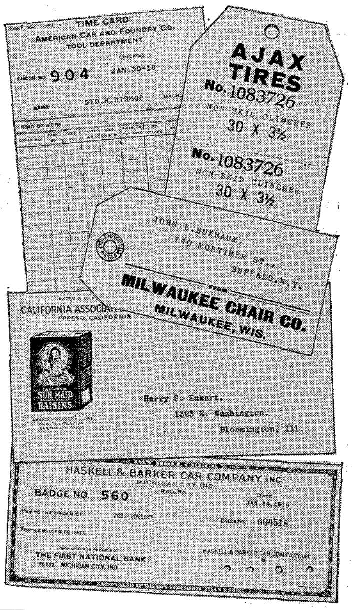
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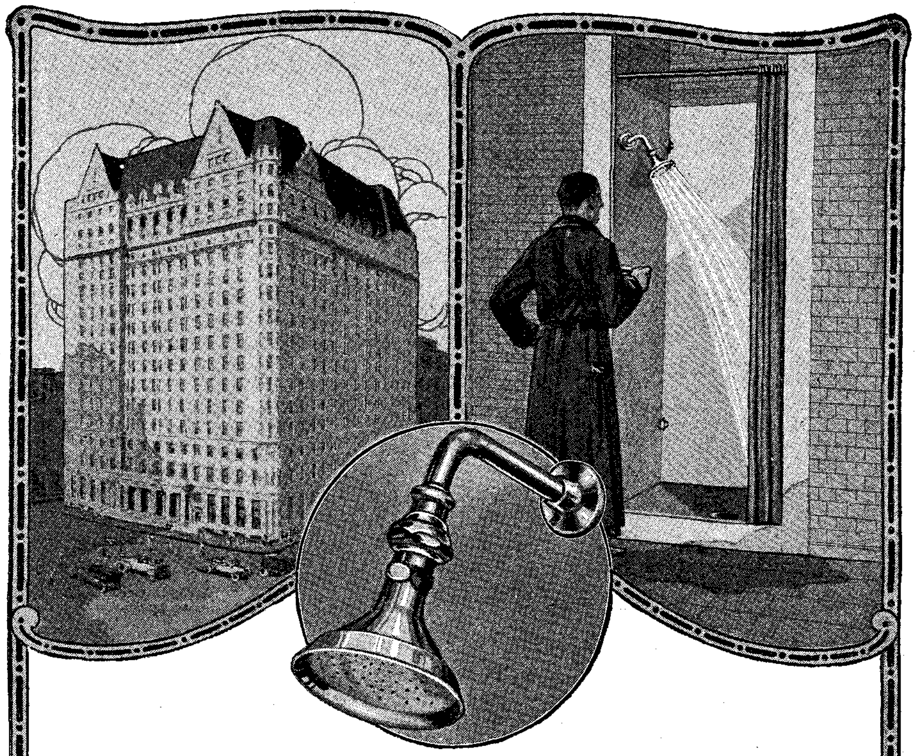

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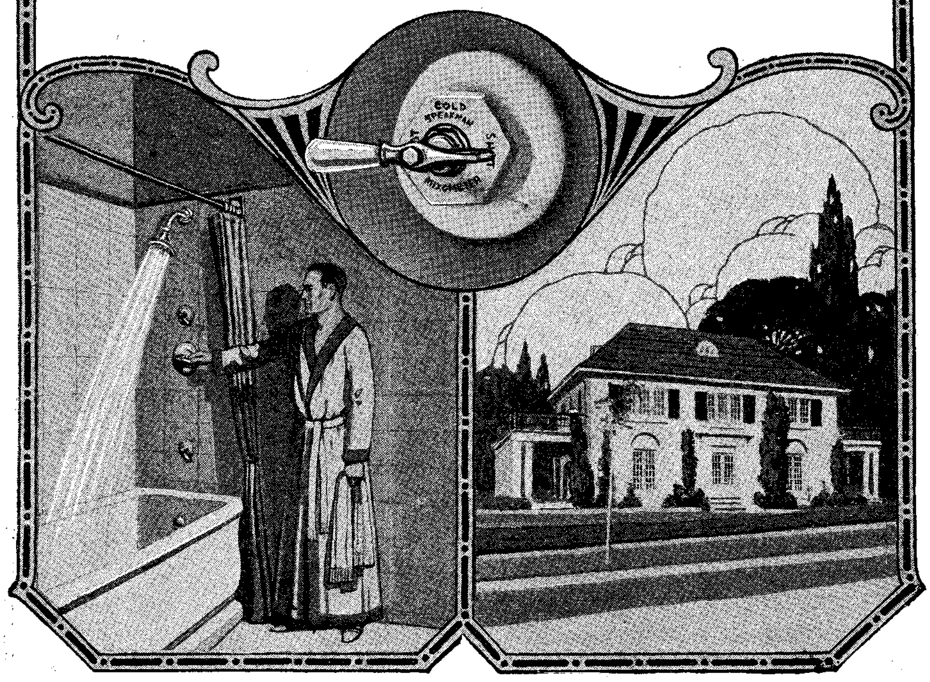

would have difficulty in working at the same time; the sculptor prefers to have his subject standing, a painter sitting; a sculptor likewise wishes to have him walk about continually, while the painter prefers a fairly quiet posture. I gave way to Davidson in the main, but I demanded a compromise in the matter of strolling. The General was greatly amused at our argument, and entered completely into its spirit. Davidson agreed that he could sit occasionally, if I would accept an arrangement about the lighting that was not entirely to my advantage. Throughout the sitting, the sculptor and the painter "joshed" each other about their respective arts, and the General took part, now supporting one side, now another.

"What good is an art that can show only one side of a man's face at a time? That's only half an art!" said Davidson.

"Sculpture scored one that time!" the General laughed.

Davidson meanwhile was dropping his clay all over the beautiful floor of the Mills salon.

"But see what a dirty business sculpture is!" I retorted.

"Painting got the best of it then!" said the General, with a perfectly good grin, showing a wonderful set of white teeth.

We soon discovered that General Pershing knew a great deal about art and artists. In a few minutes both Davidson and I felt as tho we had met an old friend of our art-student days. We asked our sitter how he happened to know so much about the Latin Quarter.

"Oh, I've been there!" he answered. "I used to know it well."

It seems that, in his early days, while visiting Paris, Pershing had friends among the art students, with whom he spent much time in their favorite haunts. Sitting there on the edge of a lounge, the General gave us many reminiscences of those old days. He described particularly one lively party which he had attended in the Latin Quarter—a story that might have fitted well into the pages of "Trilby."

"How did you stand the ordeal, General?" Davidson asked.

"I did my best to preserve throughout my military composure," he answered with a smile.

I had an impression, indeed, that General Pershing found the three hours we spent with him a pleasing relief from his exacting duties; we talked of several things, but there was one subject that was not mentioned throughout the sitting—that was the war. As before, he showed no vanity, but he did display considerable interest in the work we were doing. He had the attitude of a man who, if a thing is to be done at all, wants it done well. In one of his many trips to watch the progress of his portrait, I caught him looking, somewhat pensively at the very gray hair.

"Is it too gray, General?" I asked.

"Not at all," he answered. "That's the way it is; paint me just as I am."

I was reminded of the story of Cromwell sitting for his portrait. Cromwell had a conspicuous excresence on his nose.

"Paint me, wart and all!" was his injunction to the artist.

When the picture was finished, General Pershing exprest his satisfaction.

"I think it must be the best of your series," he said. "I would like some photographs of it."

Davidson's admirable bust of the General also pleased him greatly.

We lingered for a few moments, talking art and artists, and listening to the comments of Pershing's staff on our work.

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION

*Continued*

### WIRELESS IN WAR

IN the anatomy of an army the communication systems serve the same purpose as the nerves in the human body. Sensations in both cases are transmitted to a central point where information is consolidated and actions directed. Before the late war, the nerves of the system were nearly always represented by telegraph-wires. But wires, whether buried or concealed, are not proof against shell-fire. During artillery-fire wires are cut, poles are shattered, and repair men can not keep pace with the destruction. During the barrage at Soissons a wire one-sixth of a mile long had 350 distinct breaks in one day. Fogs, rain, and peculiarities of the ground may interfere with visual signaling. Pigeons go astray and runners can not live under heavy shell-fire. Under such conditions communication is maintained by a network of wireless telegraphy. To a certain extent, we are told by Capt. A. D. Cameron, of the United States Signal Corps, writing in *The Electrical World* (New York, March 15), this radio net is an emergency system, but it is installed and operated with great care. He goes on:

"At each post of command, at each regiment, brigade, division, corps, and army headquarters, at each air-station and at each battery of artillery, is a detail of radio operators with apparatus installed and in working order every minute of the day and night. The net is 'rung out' several times each day by sending short practise messages at irregular intervals. Maneuvers and tests are frequent. Everything is in readiness for the day when the barrage falls and other means of communication fail.

"For company and battalion posts of command and at regiment headquarters there are combined transmitting and receiving sets, employing a loop antenna of one to three turns and one meter square, which are capable of transmitting signals over a range of three miles to eight miles when installed in a trench or shell-hole during the advance or in a deep dugout during attack. Between battalion and regiment headquarters this is supplemented by a wireless communication system which uses the earth rather than the ether as a transmitting medium, with an insulated antenna wire lying on the earth and grounded at certain intervals. At regimental and brigade headquarters are spark-transmitting and receiving sets with low V-shaped antennæ. For communication between brigade and division, division and corps, corps and army headquarters, continuous wave sets are used. Here distances are greater, there is little or no danger from the enemy's artillery, and antennæ can be higher and apparatus more powerful. All this communication is arranged not only in depth, but laterally along the battle-front.

"Radio apparatus forward of brigade headquarters is subdivided into units weighing not over thirty pounds, and therefore easily portable. Such stations can be set up or dismantled in a few minutes. All apparatus is water-proof, built for severe

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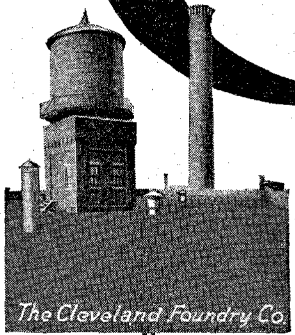

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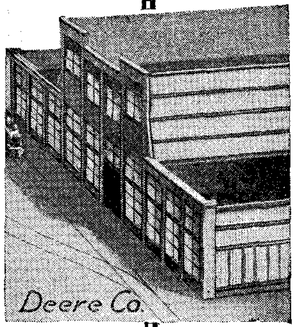

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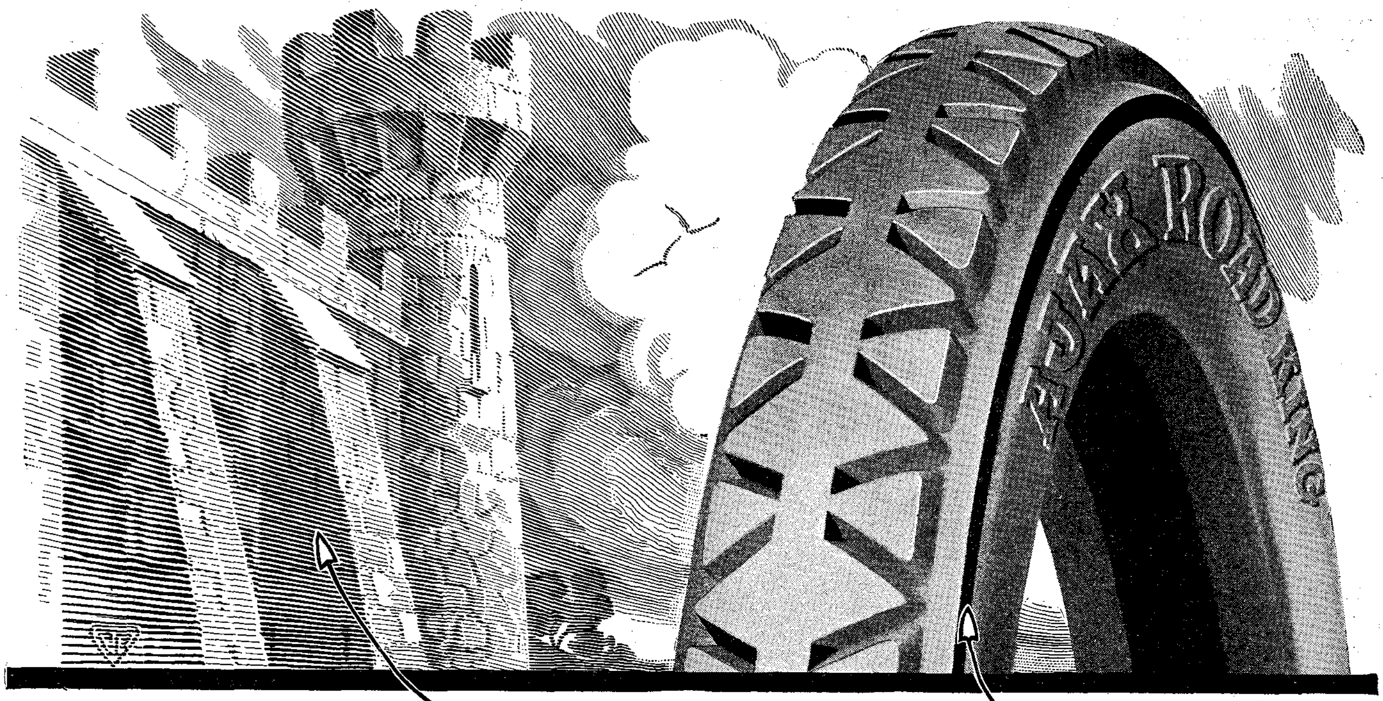

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"SHOULDERS OF STRENGTH" as a means of reinforcement is an age-old principle. Through centuries it has proved its worth. Builders in long-gone feudal days depended on the buttress to brace the walls of strongholds they put up. The modern engineer employs the buttress to brace big buildings, bridges and the like.

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# AJAX TIRES

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION
*Continued*

service and with as few adjustments as possible. The continuous-wave stations at brigade, division, and corps headquarters are carried by hand for short distances, but a special truck has been designed for division and corps headquarters which serves as an operating-house for the radio apparatus and for transporting the reserve equipment when a division moves. Portability is an important item in an army where supplies, artillery, and even troops are transported by motor."

In the Air Service radio is of great importance, Captain Cameron goes on to tell us, since it maintains all communication between airplanes and ground stations and between airplanes in flight. The instructor uses it to give orders to his pilot in training, the observer aloft to direct artillery-fire. Patrol planes fly over the infantry in attack, to report progress and to call for reenforcements, supplies, or artillery-fire. Pursuit planes in combat formation may be commanded by voice by the radio telephone. Day-bombing airplanes are in touch with headquarters by radio sets. Night-bombers are equipped with radio telephone and also with direction-finding sets which make possible navigation at night over unknown territory. The writer goes on:

"Another important branch of the service which is utterly dependent upon radio for reliable communications is the Tank Corps. A number of other systems have been tried, colored flags, carrier-pigeons, runners, but without complete success. The proposition of developing radio apparatus for operation in a tank presented several extremely unusual problems, but now signal tanks accompanying each formation of American tanks may carry continuous-wave transmitting and receiving sets for communication with airplanes, artillery, and headquarters. The antenna may be a slender telescoping mast or a short collapsible umbrella. Transmission may be carried on during the progress of the tank over the roughest ground, but on account of the tremendous noise of the mechanism reception is possible only when the tank is stationary.

"Perhaps the most interesting use of radio in the war-zone is in the intelligence service. Here radio is used, not for communication, but for intercepting communication, and there is a complete system for the interception of enemy radio messages and for the location of enemy stations. . . . Operators are continually on duty to pick up all enemy radio communications, noting the exact time at which the message is received, the wave length, the call letter, the message itself, and the sign-off. Daily reports are furnished to the army headquarters and to general headquarters, where they are immediately referred to the decoding experts. These daily reports yield a mass of information regarding the movements of troops and forecast impending events.

"Operating in conjunction with these intercept stations are the goniometric or direction-finding stations, perhaps the most fascinating of all army radio work. . . . The principle of operation is based upon the fact that a loop antenna is exceedingly directional. When the plane of the loop is parallel to the line of direction of the transmitting station, signals are loudest, and as the plane of the loop becomes perpendicular to the line of the transmitting station signals fade away. With very strong signals an experienced operator can detect within one or two degrees the exact direction from which the signals were transmitted. With the loop properly oriented and with the location of the goniometric station spotted on the map, it is possible to show the line on the map along which the signals pass. With two or more goniometric stations working on the same signal it is possible to determine with an astounding degree of accuracy the exact location on the map of the transmitting station. . . . . .

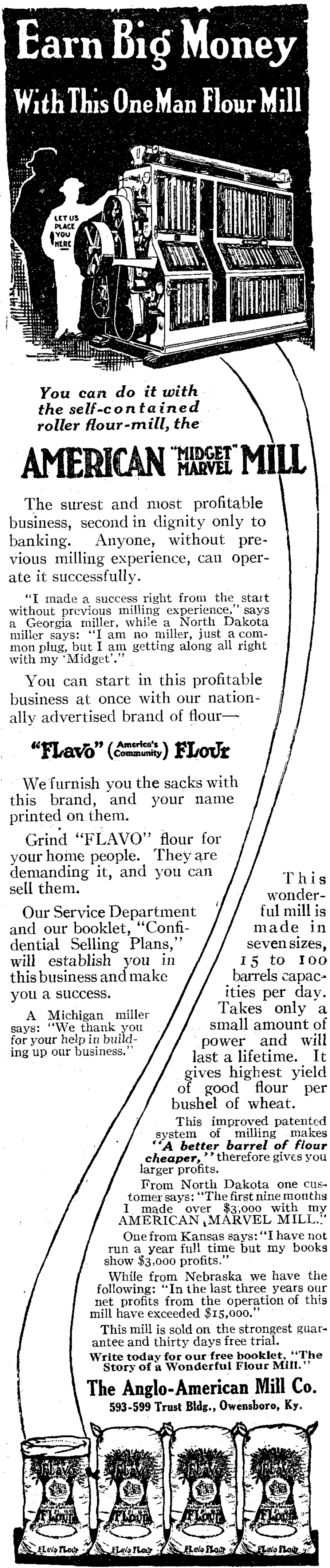
"A variation of this goniometric operation serves as a detector of hostile aircraft. An airplane comes over the lines to direct the fire of an enemy battery. At the first range signal the goniometric stations take readings, and the local control station is notified by telephone. As the readings come in from the various stations they are plotted. When the exact course of flight is evident a telephone message to the nearest pursuit squadron brings action. Cases are on record where by this method enemy fire-control planes have been shot down or driven off within seven minutes after they crossed the lines. . . . . .

"Another class of intercept stations which come directly under the supervision of army headquarters are the listening-posts, which are established for the purpose of overhearing telephone conversation and ground telegraphy communications of the enemy. They also serve the purpose of policing the telephone-lines and communication systems of their own lines, disclosing what sort of information the enemy may be obtaining at his own listening-posts.

"Since the possibility of overhearing such communications depends upon the proximity of the listening-post to the lines of communication of the enemy, these posts are placed rather close to the front-line trenches. . . . A station placed in an active sector before an offensive has the opportunity of intercepting practically the entire communication traffic of the enemy, because at such a time the artillery units, tanks, infantry, etc., advance nearer to the front-line trenches and use freely the various means of communication. . . . ."

The service rendered by these listening-posts has been of the greatest value, we are told, in anticipating and checking movements of the enemy. They are nearer the front than the intercept stations and are able to intercept emergency messages. The best operators were found to be men who spoke German fluently and had at least a high-school education. They were then trained in German military terms and even in up-to-date German slang as used by telephone operators. The service is said to have been sufficiently exciting to satisfy the most adventurous. The posts were within easy range of the enemy artillery, and the antennæ had to be constantly inspected to repair breaks. Captain Cameron tells us, in conclusion:

"Another service which radio renders in military communications is in the simultaneous transmission to a large number of receiving stations of such meteorological data as weather forecasts, ballistic data, standard time, etc. This information has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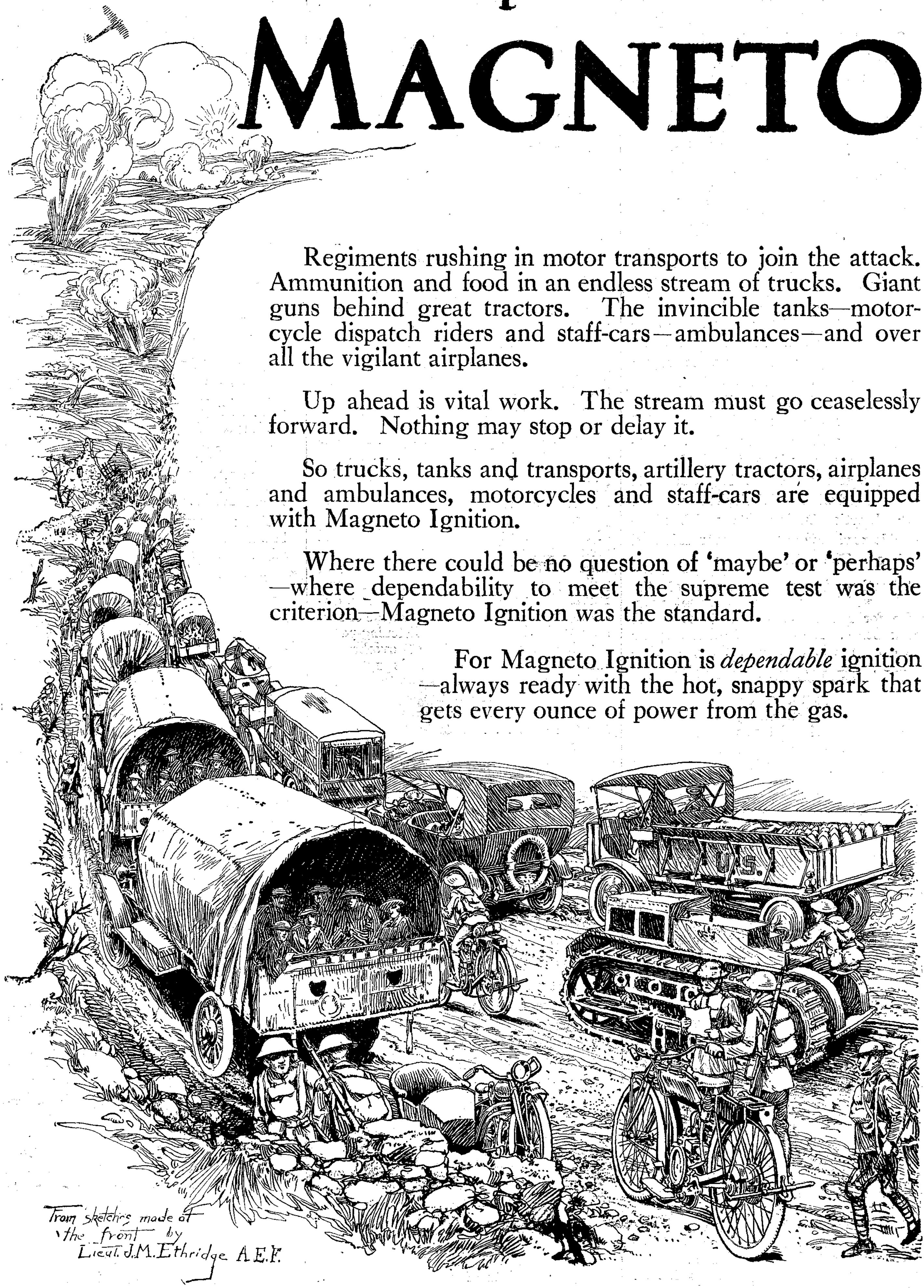
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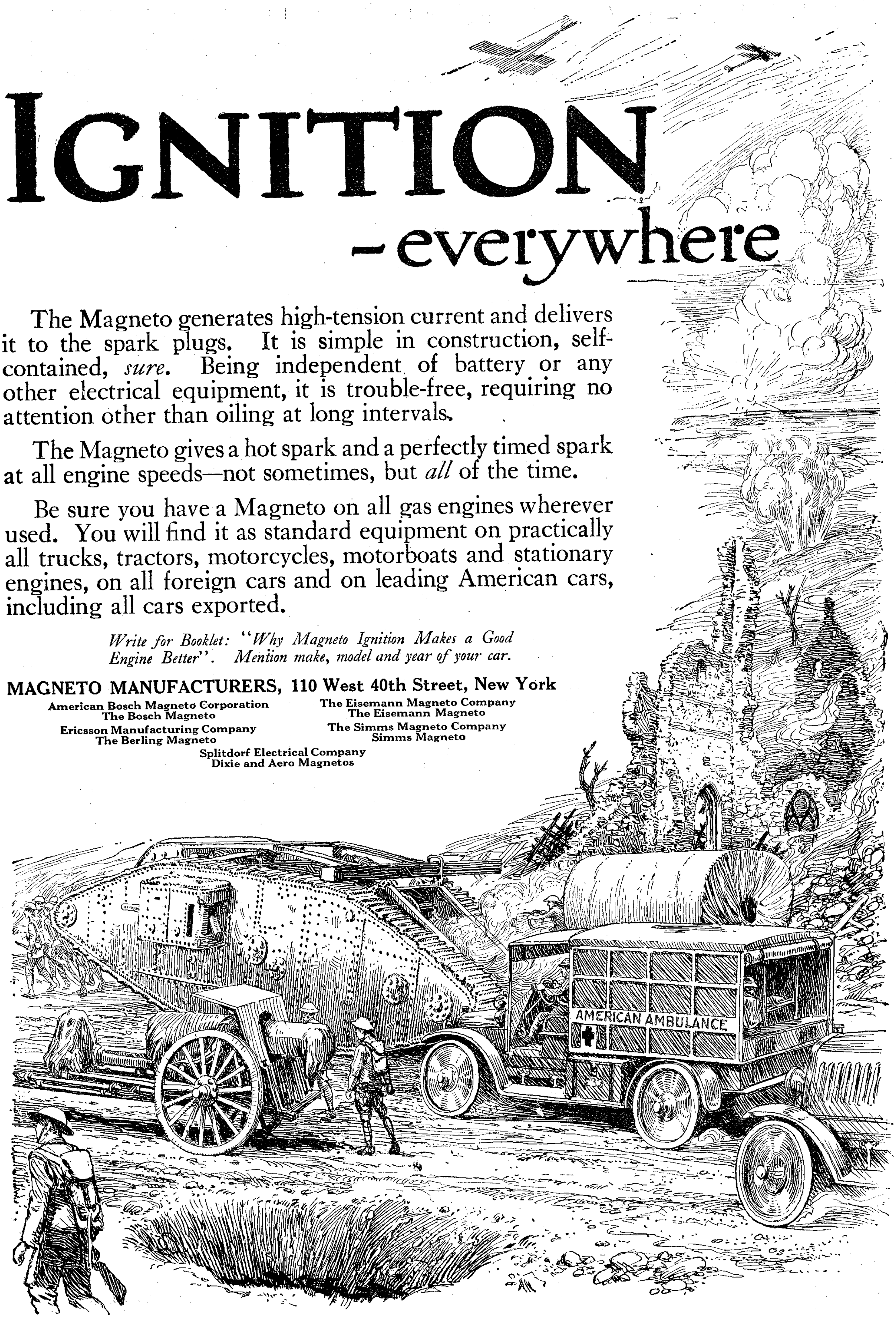

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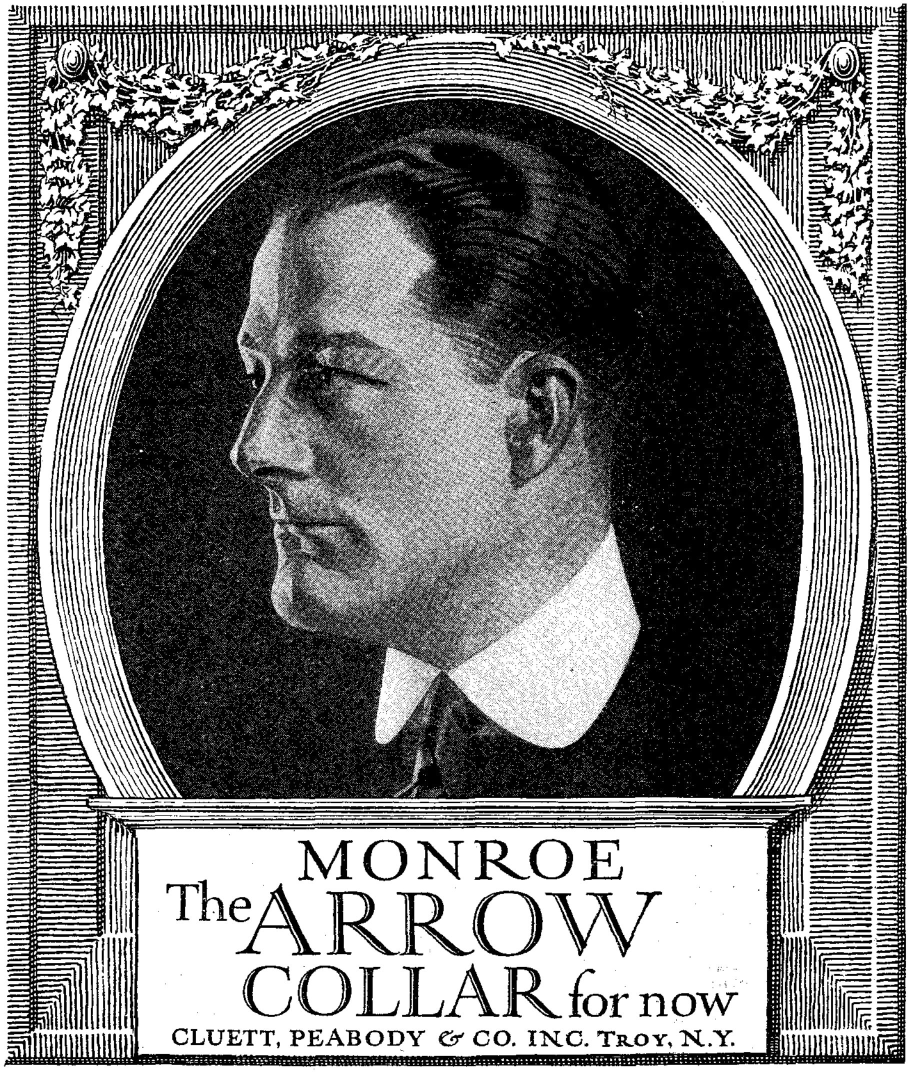

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## SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

proved of the utmost value. Weather forecasts are essential to practically all branches of the service in determining the most favorable moments for attack. The probable occurrence of fogs, rains, and prevailing winds is particularly interesting to the Air Service, to the chemical warfare organizations in the projection of gas-attacks, and to the artillery in determining range cards. Standard time was particularly essential in a war which depended so entirely upon the closest coordination on the simultaneous efforts of so many varied branches of service. At a certain given minute the artillery preparation must change to a barrage, which moves at a certain rate of speed. The infantry leaves the trenches and advances under cover of the barrage. At a certain moment the barrage lifts. The action is accompanied by tanks, airplanes, and other agencies. All effort must be coordinated to obtain the desired results, and such coordination can only be secured by a common exact knowledge of time and conditions."

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### HOW INSECTS WERE NAMED

CURIOUS information about the origin of the ordinary names of familiar insects is given in an article signed "J. L. R.," contributed to *The Scotsman*. Our quotations are from excerpts given in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, March 8). According to the writer, a large proportion of the insects have been named from their methods of movement or action, and a good many from the various sounds they make. This is as one would expect. He goes on:

"To the former class we owe such names as fly, flea, beetle, gadfly, spider, grasshopper, spinning-jenny, moth, earwig, louse, and perhaps wasp. The fly is, of course, the flerh, or floater; the flea (Anglo-Saxon, *flêah*) is the flee-er or escaper (flee and fly are originally quite distinct words), and hence the old proverb, 'Nothing in a hurry but the catching of fleas'; the beetle is the biter; the gadfly ('breeze,' or 'cleg,' a gray insect very troublesome to cattle in warm, moist summers) goes gadding or rambling about as if goaded; the moth mows or cuts (aftermath is a later cutting of harvest) the earwig is supposed to wiggle its way into the head by the ear; the louse is the creeper; and, of course, the spider (spinther) is the spinner of threads. The wasp ('wops' is the original pronunciation, not yet obsolete) is the weaver, tho some would derive it from the Latin *vespa*. These names are all native, characterized by a directness of application common in Anglo-Saxon nomenclature.

"Of insects named from their peculiar sounds we have the following: Bee, hornet, cricket, gnat, midge, deathwatch and bumlock. The last is Burns's name for the black beetle which 'humm'd wi' eerie drone' in the ears of the 'Twa Dogs.' It is the same insect which in Gray's 'Elegy' 'wheels his droning flight' when curfew tolls. Milton (in 'Lycidas') curiously enough describes it as gray, makes it female, and gives it a 'sultry horn' to wind. The name deathwatch is applied to various insects heard (not seen) as they tick out in a death-chamber the last moments of life; of these the commonest is a brown beetle that bores in the wainscot. The cricket emits a creaking sound; the hornet may be named from its hornlike feelers, rather than from the sound it makes; the gnat is said to be so called from a punctuated sound of its wings, and the midge from the muttering sound of a swarm.

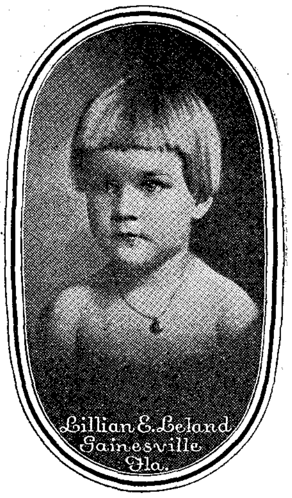
"Shape, or some particular appearance, has had to do with the naming of such insects as glowworm, dragon-fly, crane-fly or daddy-long-legs, butterfly (from its castings), and clipshear (Northern name for the earwig). The May-fly (a marvelous metamorphosis of the water-scrow) is named by anglers from the time of its ascent out of streams and ponds. From their habitat we have names for such insects as the grasshopper and the fleh-fly (otherwise the blow-fly); from their color the bluebottle and the greenfly (or *aphis*). The pretty ladybird is more correctly the ladybug, a red beetle almost round and spotted with black—named in honor of the Virgin Mary. Cockroach (not a compound) and mosquito (little fly) are both Spanish; the latter is from Latin *musca*, a fly, the former is a corrupt form of *cucaracha*, a wood-louse, with us a black-beetle."

## BOSTON'S MOLASSES-TANK MYSTERY

THE mystery of the exploding molasses-tank in Boston seems now to be solved. Like many mysteries, it is simple enough when you understand it. Briefly, there was no explosion at all. The tank gave way under the enormous weight of its contents, the molasses flowed slowly out like lava from a volcano, and its buoyant flood simply floated off the surrounding buildings, wrecking them and their contents and producing the scene of desolation pictured in a recent issue of THE DIGEST. Those ingenious persons who are figuring out just what gas, or what combination of gases, was responsible for the "explosion," and how it came to be ignited, or how it produced the necessary pressure without ignition, may now therefore cease speculating on this interesting subject and rest quietly on their pillows. The outstanding moral of the event is one that has often been pointed out and as often practically illustrated—that receptacles should be made strong enough to hold their contents. The explanation is to be found in a report prepared by the Massachusetts Fire Prevention Commissioner. Says this report:

"The tank at the time of the failure was nearly full and contained about 2,300,000 gallons of molasses, a considerable quantity of which had been pumped in two days previously. With this quantity of molasses, which weighed about 90 pounds per cubic foot, there was a pressure of 30.5 pounds per square inch on the bottom.

"The ring tension on the bottom section of the wall due to this load would cause a fiber stress in the steel of 23,500 pounds, per square inch, whereas the allowable stress should not have exceeded 16,000 pounds,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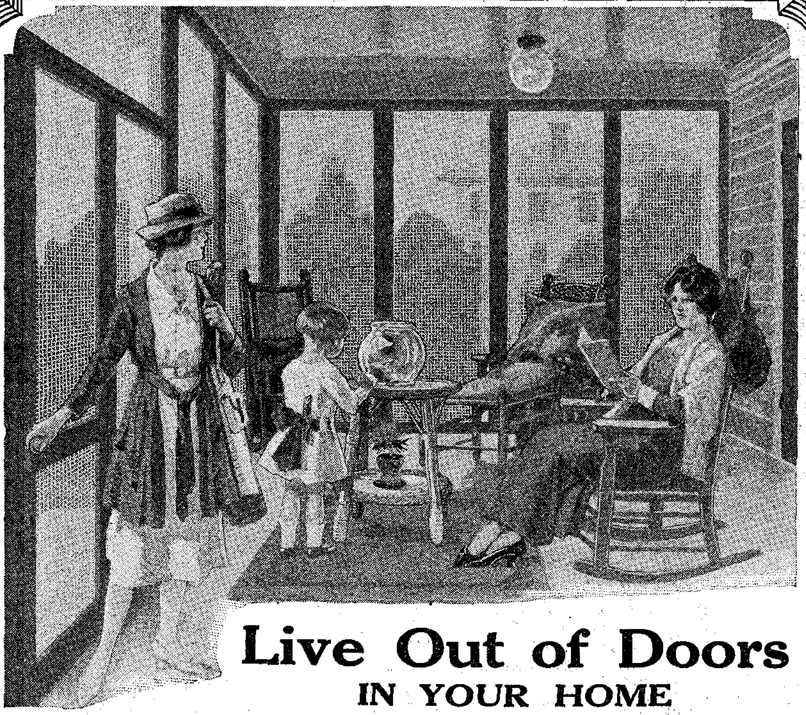
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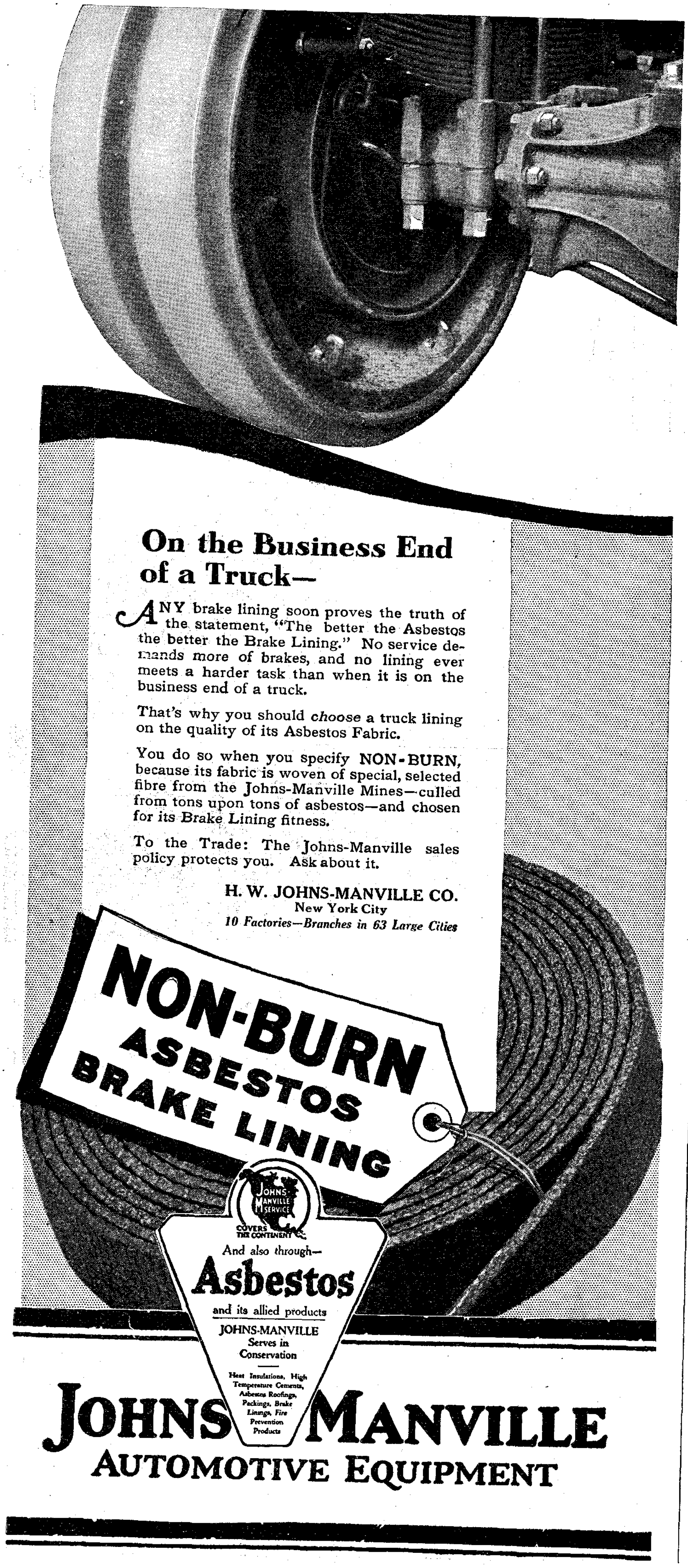

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
*Continued*

allowing a factor of safety of four. However, this overstress in itself probably would not have caused the failure because of the factor of safety and because this stress is considerably below the elastic limit.

"About three feet from the bottom . . . was a patch plate, manhole, or connection to the tank for which a hole was cut in the bottom section of the cylindrical wall, about 22 inches in diameter. This hole, of course, weakened the wall by the removal of the steel. . . . The *ring* tension on the cylindrical wall where the hole was cut was 340,000 pounds for the 22-inch hole, and carrying this were fourteen rivets which at their breaking strength in shear were only capable of holding 309,000 pounds.

"Consequently, the shearing of these rivets was probably the beginning of the failure, and the stress which was carried by them, when quickly transmitted to the already overstrest cylindrical wall, was sufficient to cause the entire failure of the tank in a few seconds. . . . . . .

"The accumulation of pressure in the tank was impossible except by an explosion or by the ignition of an explosive mixture of air and vapor in the same, because the tank was equipped with sufficient vents There was no indication of an explosion of vapor in the tank."

How the damage was done by the sluggishly flowing molasses is thus told in the report:

"As related by eye-witnesses, the failure was accompanied by a heavy rumbling sound which developed into that of crashing of the various structures which were demolished.

"After failure, the molasses flowed from the tank carrying two pieces of the cylindrical wall in opposite directions before it. The result was a tidal-wave of molasses enveloping everything as it passed and destroying buildings and structures within its wake. The buoyancy effect was so great that good-sized wooden buildings were carried considerable distances from their original locations. In places where the wave of molasses struck the low retaining wall across the street, the molasses splashed as high as twenty feet into the air, as was apparent from the trees beyond. . . . . . .

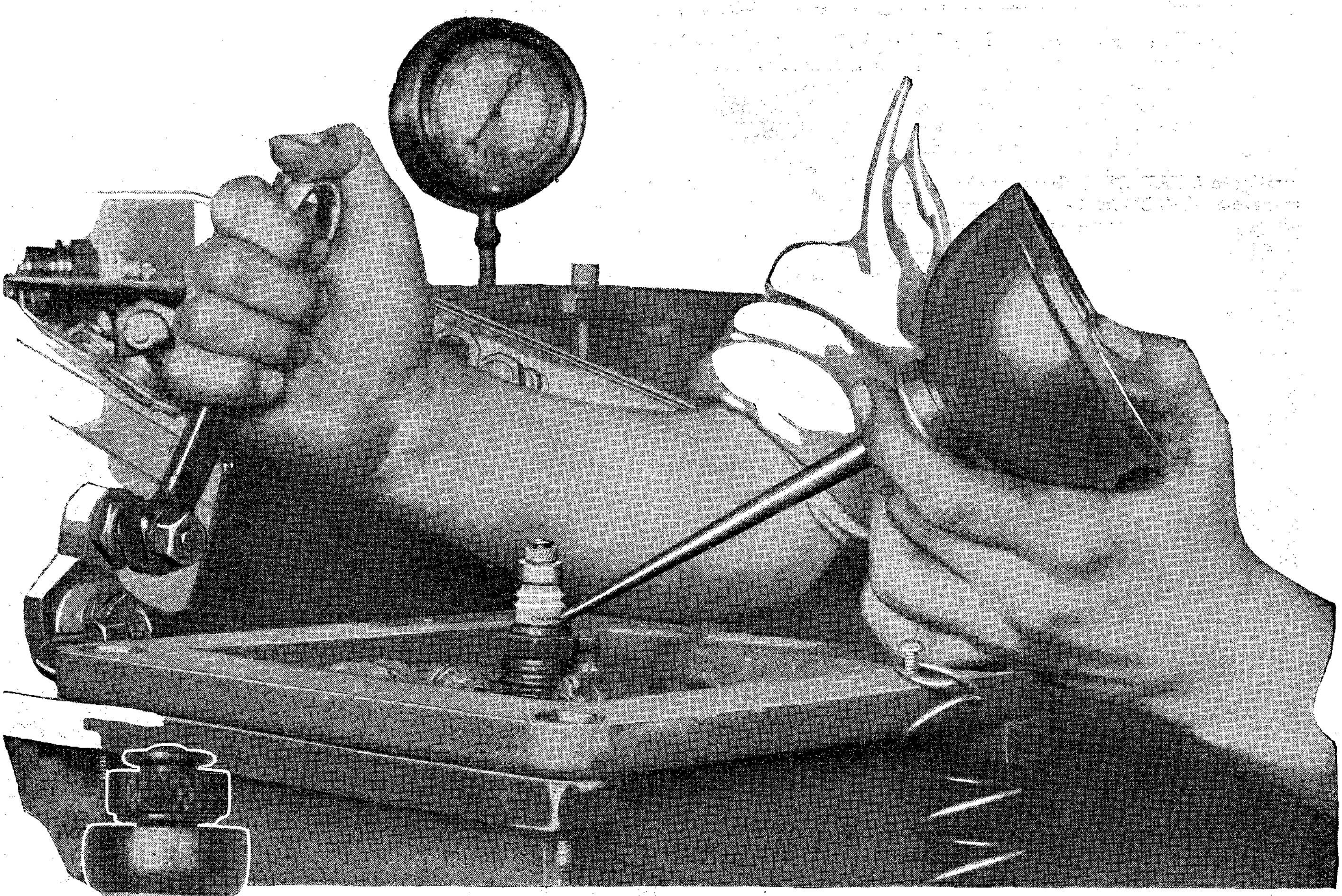
"The supports of the elevated structure which were near the tank were removed or so injured that the superstructure sagged a number of feet and will have to be replaced.

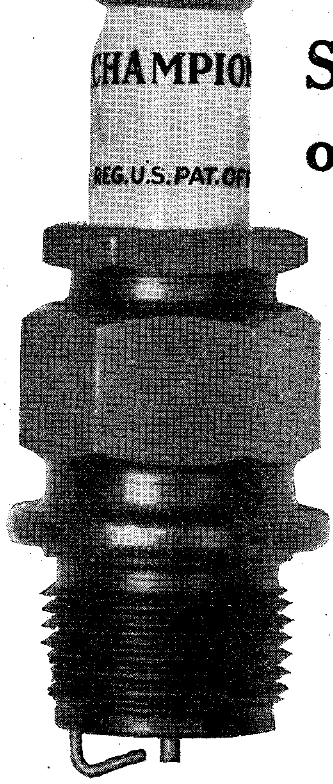
"The Fire Department spent a number of days washing off the molasses into the harbor, and all of the cellars in the neighborhood had to be pumped out, the thick molasses first being thinned with water.

"Besides the loss of nineteen or twenty lives, many persons were injured and many horses were killed. The property loss includes the tank and its entire contents together with fourteen wooden buildings from one to four stories in height, their contents, and the contents of several other buildings including those of the freight house."

Among various theories and comments rendered out of date by this official explanation is a curious one contained in a letter to *The Scientific American*, signed F. S. Luther and dated Hartford,

# Champion Dependable Spark Plugs





## Severe Air-Test Shows Dependability of Spark Plugs With No. 3450 Insulator

WITH every explosion in the cylinders of your motor, a tremendous pressure is exerted in the compression of the gas by the pistons in the cylinders.

There must be no leakage, or power and engine efficiency are constantly lost. Spark plugs may easily contribute to this loss of power.

To guard against this possible leakage, Champion Spark Plugs are submitted to a severe "Air Test" before they leave the factory.

Champion Spark Plugs are inserted in our Air Test Machine, oil is poured at the point where shell and insulator meet, and a pressure of 140 pounds per square inch of air is forced up through the base of the shell.

The absence of air bubbles means 100% Champion Dependability against leakage.

Our No. 3450 Insulator, together with our patented Asbestos Gasket construction, withstands a much greater pressure against the Insulator and enables Champion Spark Plugs to come through this test in our machine and *in your engine* with a perfect score.

Ten years of unremitting study and experimenting has brought our No. 3450 Insulator to a point where its resistance to vibration, shock and change in temperature exceeds many times that of our best previous insulator.

Buy Champion Spark Plugs now and make sure the name "Champion" is on the insulator as well as on the box and avoid substitutes.

**Champion 7/8-18**
**Price $1.00**

**Champion Spark Plug Company, Toledo, Ohio**
*Champion Spark Plug Company, of Canada, Limited, Windsor, Ontario*

# STRENGTH

## is the keynote *of* the whole assembly.

SERVICE Motor Trucks are noted for their unusual strength. As the J. L. Krez Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, aptly puts it:

> *"After all the experience we have had with different makes of trucks, we are entirely satisfied with the SERVICE Truck. We believe that your truck will stand more hard usage and give better satisfaction than any other. We believe you are selling the best truck on the market today."*

Investigate SERVICE before you choose a truck. Compare SERVICE Motor Trucks point by point, with any other truck you know of. Satisfy yourself that SERVICE *does* offer more for the money.

**SERVICE MOTOR TRUCK CO., WABASH, IND.**

***Distributors in All Principal Cities***

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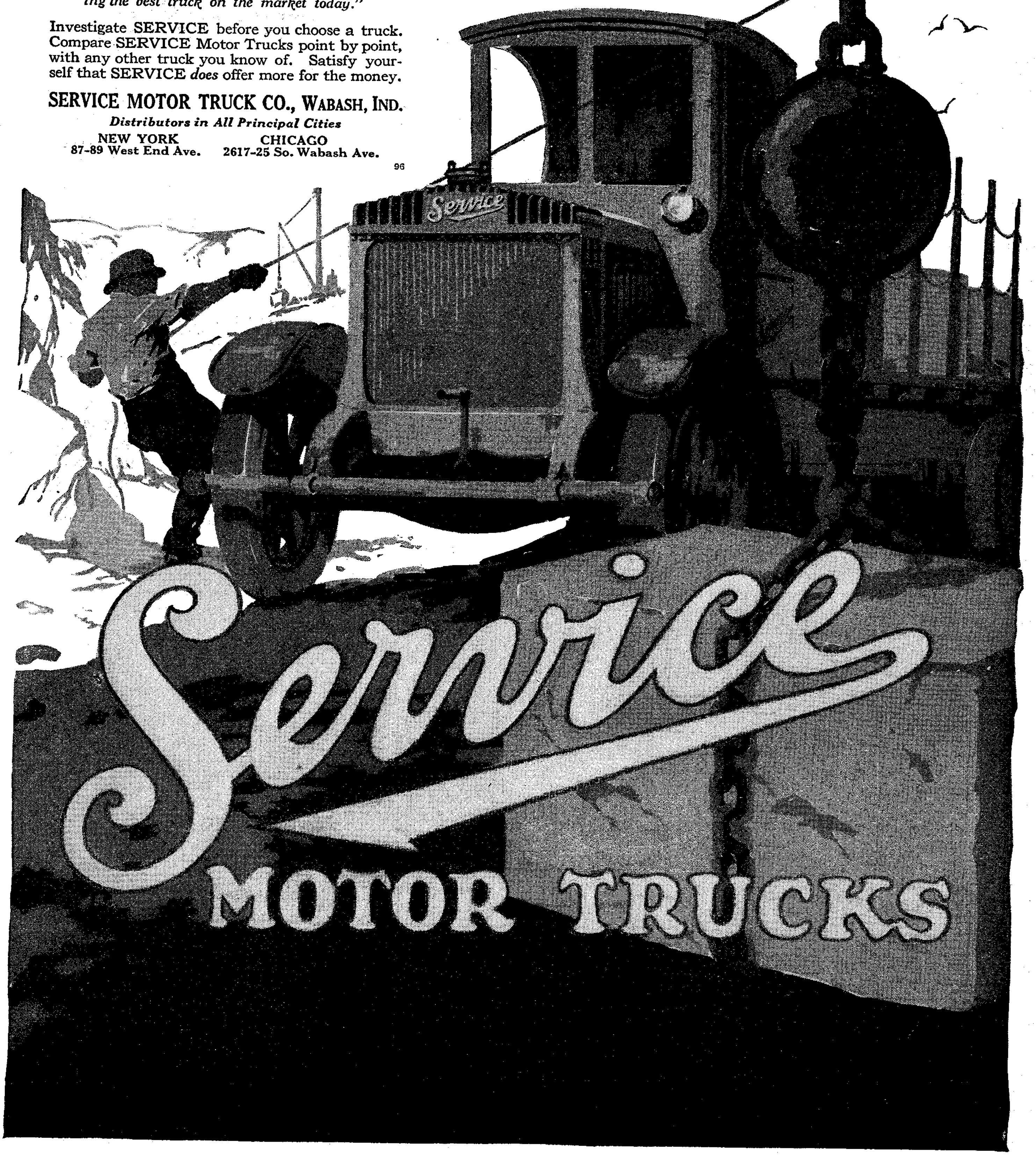


Conn. The writer would seem to be President Flavel S. Luther, of Trinity College. He puts in a bit of evidence to show that "the explosive potentialities of molasses were recognized a long, long time ago." The evidence consists of the following stanza from the once popular negro ballad of "Old Dan Tucker":

> "Old Dan Tucker come to town,
> He swallered a hogshead o' 'lasses down,
> The 'lasses worked and the hogshead bust
> And off went Tucker in a thunder-gust."

The writer goes on to comment as follows:

"As a poem, no doubt, the foregoing leaves much to be desired. . . . Nevertheless, compared with *vers libre* it is a literary masterpiece. I have known this song since about 1855, and quite possibly it dates from 1775—I do not know. The verb 'to work' used to be commonly employed by country people to describe fermentation. Cider, preserves, and molasses, with some other substances 'worked' under certain conditions."

### WOOL-FAMINE OR THE REVERSE?

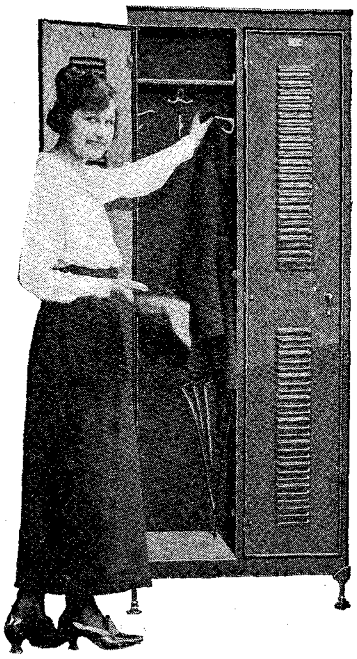
"BAA, BAA, black sheep, have you any wool?" This query from the best-known poet of the English-speaking peoples, Shakespeare by no means excepted, is pertinent at the present time, when so many interested persons seem to be in doubt about the answer. Predictions of a wool-famine, quoted not so very long ago in these columns, and consequent appeals to Red-Cross knitters to stop knitting, together with subsequent denial of the fact alleged, in various keys of indignation, will be remembered by our readers. And now we read that the hearts of some wool-growers are failing them, because of published statements that the Government has on hand 450 million pounds of wool, with more still coming. These fears also are groundless, according to W. W. Reynolds, of Licking County, Ohio, who writes to *The Breeders' Gazette* (February 6). There is still, he says, a shortage of wool—an assurance more comforting to the grower than to the user. Writes Mr. Reynolds:

"The figures can be discounted one-third, and with our clip, when it comes, the sum will not equal our normal yearly need. There have been reserve holdings in all other years of fully half as much as the Government has on hand, but there are no stocks with dealers, nor in growers' hands, so that we know what the holdings are this time. The fear is that our clip will bring almost nothing on account of a glut of the 'tremendous accumulation' so soon after 'an appalling wool-shortage.' Our clip is not on the market yet, nor do we want it there until the friendly bidders are nearer through dealing with Uncle Sam. I give the figures for a normal year, but this one is abnormal. The demand will increase fully one-half above any year we have had. Every one of the 4,000,000 soldiers will want a suit or two this year, and about 10,000,000 civilians who found clothing advanced have bought no clothes for two years. They must buy soon.

"There is not enough wool in the Government's hands, with all that will be on our sheep, for the home demand this year. Further, there are not enough reserve stocks, with all that will be clipt in both hemispheres, to supply the world. When wool was most plentiful there never was enough raw wool in the world to supply the call this year. It will be fully half a billion suits. I saw a trade estimate that put it 50,000,000 higher. These suits will take nearly five billion pounds of raw wool (more than ever was on the earth at one time), besides what is needed for overcoats, carpets, rugs, blankets, upholstery, underwear, and hosiery. 'The Geography of the World,' issued in Washington in 1917, gives the total number of sheep in the world as 558,000,000. War's needs and destruction have not left above a half-billion. At six pounds per head these would yield 3,000,000,000 pounds of raw wool—enough for 300,000,000 suits of clothes. That was the regular yearly supply, but war has sent the stocks to hard-pan. The ends of the earth have been combed, and every spare ship employed, and all that was available was manufactured. Further, quite a quantity of that has been worn out. America will be short, and Europe, with all it can glean in the southern hemisphere, will have a dearth. The statements about the 'appalling wool-shortage' will apply now. We do not need an embargo or a tariff for protection. Foreigners are welcome to dump all they can of their little holdings on us. There are no 'tremendous supplies in Australia,' nor anywhere, and 'England may release wool' for nobody, unless her suffering friends. Manufacturers are living from hand to mouth, drawing dribs from the Government, hoping to get them lower. There is no need for any sheepman to be disheartened. Sheep and wool will bring good prices: they must in Ohio to pay for $30 hay and $2 corn. Sheepmen never had such a prospect. The world can not reach normal in three or more years, and by that time the sheep industry should be on a solid basis. Our slogan now is, 'Hold wool.'"

### THE TUNNEL AS A MISTAKE

TUNNELING a wide river is generally considered cheaper than bridging it. A Hudson River bridge was talked about in New York when the river could be crossed only in ferry-boats. Now one may glide under it in any one of several tunnels, but the bridge remains unbuilt. Why build a bridge, we are asked, when a tunnel may be driven for a small fraction of its cost? This query is based on a "persistent and curious fallacy," we are told by the writer of a leading editorial in *The Scientific American* (New York, March 15). Measured on a basis of carrying capacity, bridges are really cheaper than tunnels, we are assured. Moreover, it is not true, as often alleged, that bridges deteriorate more rapidly than tunnels. The writer of the editorial assures us that he has no particular interest in bridges as opposed to tunnels, and that the responsibility for the vigorous manner in which he presents the tunnel side of the question is to be



**The First Courtesy**

That you extend to guests in your home is to relieve them of their coats and hats. You cannot do less for your employees than to provide a safe, sanitary, convenient locker for each one. It fosters the spirit of loyalty and pays dividends in good will.

**MEDART STEEL LOCKERS**

Represent the highest standard of construction. Made of smooth sheet steel with welded joints and richly enameled. Fire proof, theft proof and water proof. Lock in three places with one turn of the key. Made in standardized units and easily installed.

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It illustrates and describes various styles of MEDART Steel Lockers for offices, factories, stores, clubs, schools, etc.

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**3507 De Kalb St. St. Louis, Mo.**

*Also Manufacturers of Playground Equipment and Gymnasium Supplies.*

**Delicious Muffins for Diabetics**

Tasty, appetizing muffins baked from a flour endorsed by dietitians—approved by American Medical Association—

Hepco TRADE MARK REGISTERED

**Flour for Diabetics**

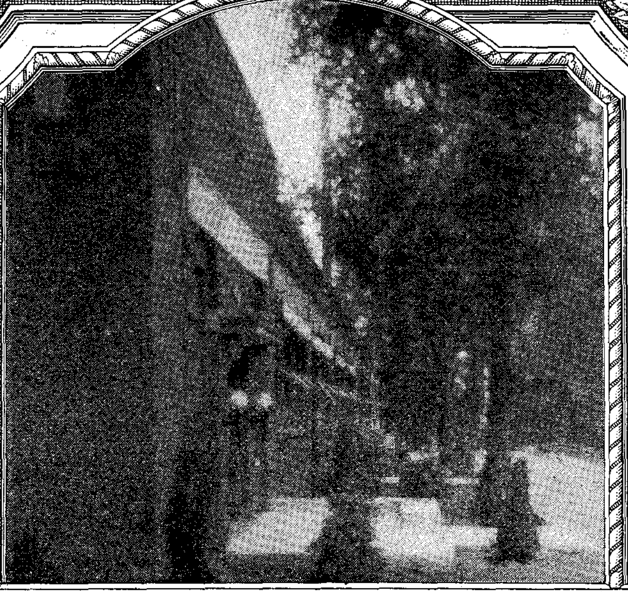
A product of the famed **Soya bean**—rich in proteins and fats, with but a trace of starch.

Write for *free booklet*, "Diets for Diabetics"—authoritative.

Five 3-cent stamps bring quarter-pound sample—enough for heaping plate of muffins or gems.

**Waukesha Health Products Co.**
**89 Grand Ave., Waukesha, Wis.**

**Ask Your Doctor**



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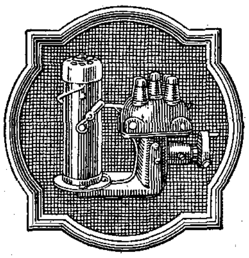
SCIENTIFIC IGNITION

A DAYLIGHT PLANT containing over two and one-half acres of floor space located among the trees in an old colonial suburb of Philadelphia. A plant and an organization devoted to an ideal – that of concentrating on one thing and doing it as well as possible.

*Your* ATWATER KENT IGNITION SYSTEM *is an expression of that ideal.*



ATWATER KENT MFG. WORKS
*Philadelphia*

SEE YOUR DEALER OR WRITE TO 4939 STENTON AVENUE

attributed solely to his preference for truth rather than error. He writes:

"Any two rival systems of transportation must be judged, when we are considering their cost alone, on the basis of their capacity, and since the bulk of the traffic in these days is trolley and train traffic, it follows that the basis of comparison must be that of the number of tracks provided. Thus, the Pennsylvania tubes leading to the Thirty-third Street Station accommodate two tracks. The proposed North River Bridge over the Hudson River will provide fourteen tracks, or seven times as much capacity. But the North River Bridge will provide, also, wide roadways for a very heavy automobile and motortruck traffic

"The scheme proposed by Gustav Lindenthal calls for a belt-line, with two crossings of the North River, one by bridge and the other by tunnel; and the author of the scheme, who is by no means opposed to tunnel construction, estimates that the capacity of the North River Bridge would be equal to that of eighteen separate tunnels, which would cost in the aggregate two hundred million dollars as compared with the cost of a North River Bridge, of equal capacity, of only seventy-five million dollars.

"Another persistent, tho less frequently stated, fallacy is that of the relatively short life of a bridge as compared with a tunnel. One prominent citizen of New York, who certainly ought to have known better, recently stated that, whereas a tunnel is indestructible, a bridge is subject to constant and rapid deterioration, so much so that, within a comparatively short time, every part of it would have to undergo replacement.

"As a matter of fact, there is no reason, except that of human negligence, to prevent the inhabitants of this city a thousand years from now traveling over let us say, the Manhattan Bridge across the East River—not a Manhattan Bridge renewed, but a Manhattan Bridge containing practically every identical ton of material, at least so far as the main elements of the bridge are concerned, that exists in the structure to-day. All that is necessary is good weather-proof paint, a conscientious inspection, and the freeing of engineering works in this city, once and forever, from the destructive blights of political interference and graft.

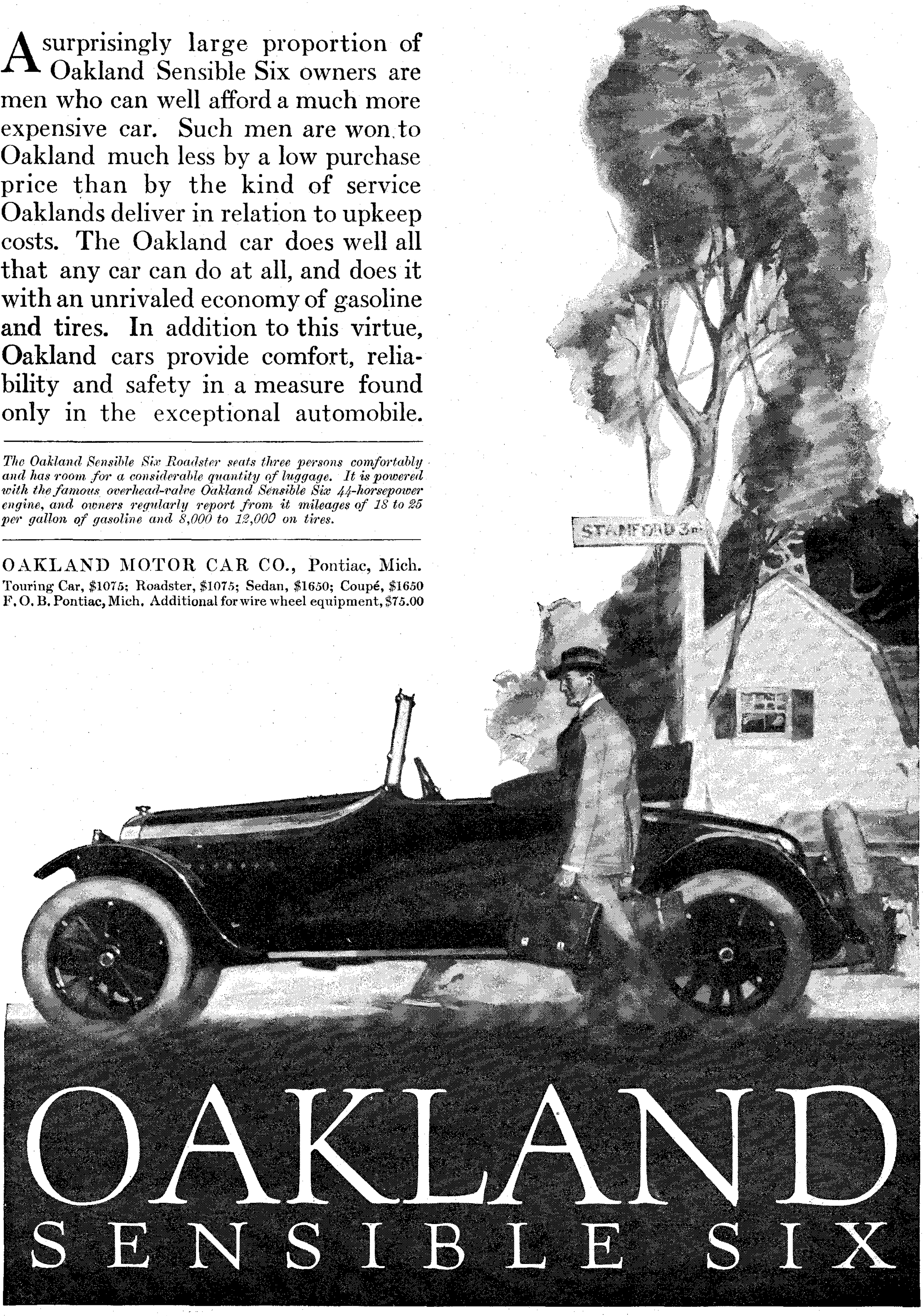
"So great is the mass of these long-span bridges that their sponsors are never worried by any theories of the so-called fatigue of metal. The proposed North River Bridge, for instance, will never in any part of it be strest within speaking distance of its elastic limit, and, with careful inspection and painting, the structure, once erected, will stand as a supreme monument to the present age of steel construction, not merely for the time of our children and grandchildren, but for unguessed-at centuries to come.

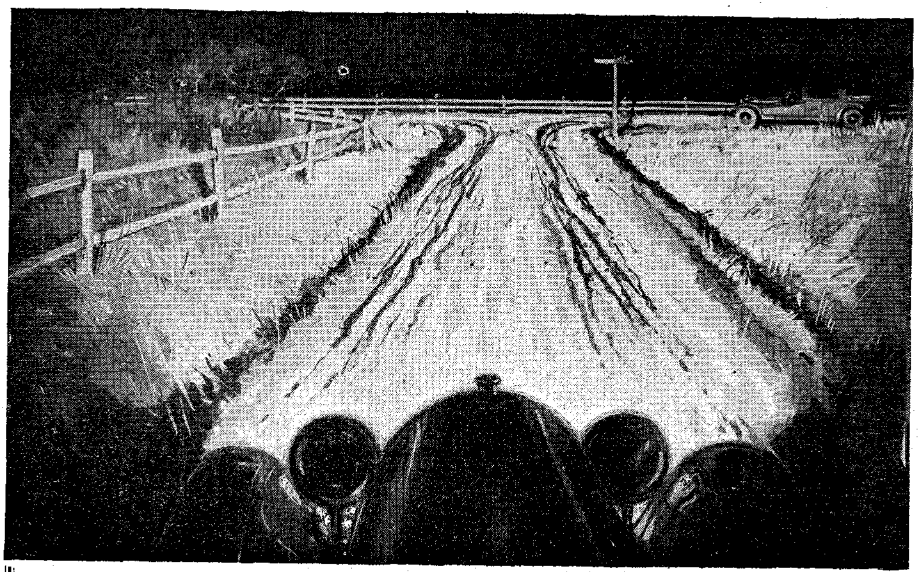
"It should be understood, of course, that this perpetuity does not apply to those portions of the bridge that are immediately subjected to direct contact with the traffic, such as asphalt or plank roadways, steel rails and ties. But, excepting these, which in the aggregate form only an insignificant portion of the mass of the bridge, the rest of the structure, with a little human care, should be as lasting as the work of those far-distant engineers who piled up the pyramids of the Pharaohs."

A surprisingly large proportion of Oakland Sensible Six owners are men who can well afford a much more expensive car. Such men are won to Oakland much less by a low purchase price than by the kind of service Oaklands deliver in relation to upkeep costs. The Oakland car does well all that any car can do at all, and does it with an unrivaled economy of gasoline and tires. In addition to this virtue, Oakland cars provide comfort, reliability and safety in a measure found only in the exceptional automobile.

*The Oakland Sensible Six Roadster seats three persons comfortably and has room for a considerable quantity of luggage. It is powered with the famous overhead-valve Oakland Sensible Six 44-horsepower engine, and owners regularly report from it mileages of 18 to 25 per gallon of gasoline and 8,000 to 12,000 on tires.*

OAKLAND MOTOR CAR CO., Pontiac, Mich.
Touring Car, $1075; Roadster, $1075; Sedan, $1650; Coupé, $1650
F. O. B. Pontiac, Mich. Additional for wire wheel equipment, $75.00





A Flood-Light

Widespread—Far-Reaching—Unrestricted

Yet Legal Everywhere

This is Warner-Lenz light as a million drivers see it. It makes the Warner stand alone—the supreme glareless lens. It complies with every No-Glare Law and with the Golden Rule. Yet it sheds a tenfold better light than types which law and reason nowadays forbid.

The Golden Rule Made Easy to Obey

A thousand state and local laws now prohibit glare-lights. The Golden Rule forbids them everywhere.

If you have blinding headlights you are bound to change your lenses. Law, courtesy, self-interest all demand it.

That change, if you investigate, will be to Warner-Lenz. This lens, while law-obeying, means a vastly better light.

The shaft-light means a narrow streak of overlighted road. The Warner-Lenz will change it to a fan-shaped flood of light. Then the roadsides, ditches, curves and turns will be illumined, as well as the road ahead.

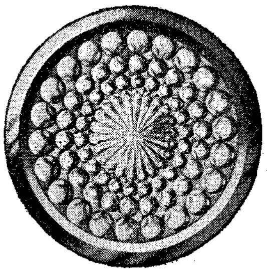
The Warner-Lenz sheds no direct beams, no glare rays. So laws do not restrict this light to 42 inches high. The road signs are not hidden.

Rise and fall of the car does not affect the light, nor does turning of the lens in the lamp-rim.

Warner-Lenz light is like daylight—a diffused, far-reaching, all-revealing flood-light. Yet the light is mellow and non-blinding, so dimmers are never needed.

The Warner-Lenz has always held the zenith place in this field. Now, when most rivals have withdrawn, it stands almost alone. A million drivers have adopted it. Many leading car makers put them on every car.

Go today and let your dealer insert them. Not some lesser type, but the Warner-Lenz. It is time to quit glare lights. It is time to enjoy night driving.



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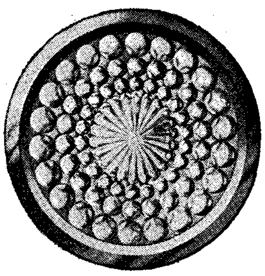

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*This is A. P. Warner of the Warner Auto-Meter Fame and Inventor of the Magnetic Speedometer*

$3.50 to $5.00 Per Set, According to Size

West of Rockies, 25c Per Pair Extra Canadian Prices, $4.50 to $6.50

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(372)

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION

*Continued*

### HOW IT FEELS TO FLY

ANSWERING queries of curiously inclined aviation fans is a pleasant sport of returning fliers, according to an aviator contributor to *Power Plant Engineering* (Chicago, March 15).

"Were you dizzy the first time you went up? How did it feel? How do you know when the ship is flying level? Have you looped the loop? What happens when the motor stops?" These are among the questions that he may expect. He answers them in print for the benefit of inquiring readers. From the moment that the grinning instructor, after inquiring about the tightness of his belt, opens the throttle, the neophyte, we are told, is never sure of his emotions, or of what move comes next. Wholly new sensations follow rapidly, rich in new thrills, which in later flights are seldom experienced. On occasions, his stomach can not see just where its owner is going and follows along afterward, so it seems. One learner said that he "felt tip-top, but was afraid to yawn at any time." We read further:

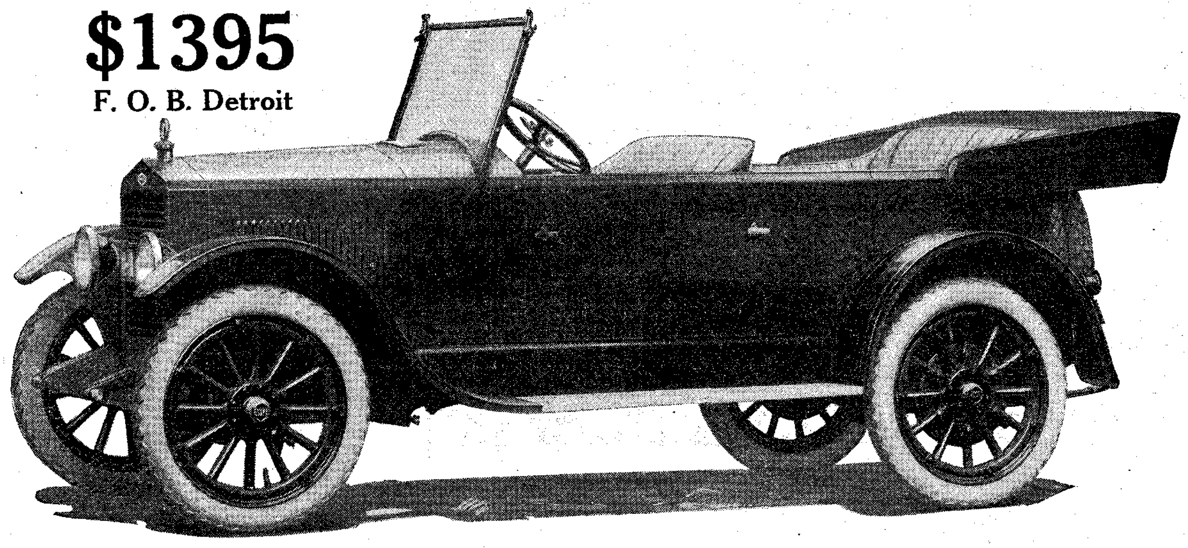
"Whether the ship is flying level is indicated by the position of the nose of the ship or engine-rocker arms with relation to the horizon. Or, should the horizon be invisible, as it is in passing through mist or clouds, a racing or decreasing speed of the motor serves to tell of downward or upward flight. Pressure of the rear of the seat against the pilot's back is also an indication of descending or ascending flight, and is one of the parts of an experienced pilot's quality known as 'feel of the ship.' This is a cultivated sense which instinctively tells him the position of the ship without watching the nose and horizon, and whether his control is good. Skilful, correct flying 'feels' good. Most cadet fliers who fail to gain pilot's ratings have shown inability to acquire readily the 'feel of the ship.'

"Many laymen are uncertain regarding the consequences, and some still believe that the stopping of an airplane motor in flight results in confusion, or that the ship is apt to come spinning down out of control.

"If the pilot finds himself with a suddenly stopt propeller or 'dead stick,' he will ordinarily first do a nose dive, 'jazzing' the throttle meanwhile, to see if the tremendous blast of air on the propeller will start the motor. Frequently the attempt is successful.

"If the motor 'konks' or cuts out completely and fails to respond to a starting test, the pilot experiences no alarm and little concern. He knows that a forced landing is the next event on the program. With a few cuss-words, because the maneuvering or particular air work must be temporarily postponed, he immediately places the nose of the machine the proper distance below the horizon to give the correct normal gliding angle; a distinctively pitched hum of the wires also indicates the correct glide. In a normal glide with power off, the controls are wholly effective, altho not quite so sensitive as with power on, and if the pilot has reasonable altitude, he has ample time to look around, select a suitable landing-field, and maneuver down to it. Skilfully executed forced landings are a source of pride to all pilots."

**$1395**
**F. O. B. Detroit**



# Essex Popularity Grows

*Sales Exceed Output Three to One*

# Hailed as a New Leader

All who have seen the Essex will understand how difficult it is to appear temperate in our claims for it.

People are saying the most enthusiastic things about it. They like its light weight and the way in which it combines the economy of the cheap car with the quality, endurance, comfort and performance of the large costly automobile. Motorists in every section are praising the Essex. It is the leader of every automobile show. Tens of thousands have ridden in it. A million have seen the Essex. All hail it a new leader.

### *"It Is THE Light Car"*

That in a sentence expresses the view of practically everyone.

It describes their feelings as to its type, its value and its distinctive performance. Motorists have long talked of the car that would be enduring and comfortable to ride in and of great performance ability and still that would be neither heavy nor costly to buy or operate.

They describe the Essex as being "the car" that fills that field.

And they have long wanted a light car that they would not have to apologize for because of its appearance. So their expression, "That is THE Light Car," describes their feelings concerning the Essex.

All motorists are not interested in such performance tests as reveal a car's limit of speed. All have not an opportunity to witness what a car will do under the trying conditions of hill and mountain service. But those who ask for such proofs are enthusiastic over what they have seen the Essex do. They too, say, "It is THE Light Car."

### *Who Will Get Essex Cars?*

That is the question all are asking. Dealers know the maximum number of cars they are to get. They are keen observers of conditions. They know how orders are being placed and they know there are not going to be half enough Essexes to supply those who will want them.

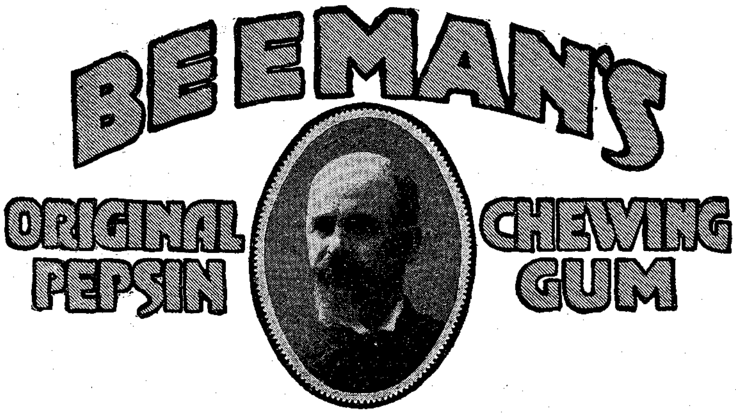
Thousands have already been shipped. They are going out from the factory in increasing numbers every day. But orders are also piling up and dealers everywhere have established buyers' waiting lists.

It is not a question of selling the Essex during the next several months. The question will be "Who will get them?" If you are to be an Essex owner you must not delay ordering.

At any rate you should get acquainted with it. Everyone who knows the Essex is enthusiastic for it. All are talking about it. And there is no better way to dominate the automobile field than to have thousands of people saying the fine things for a car that are being said for the Essex.

The Essex is the new and dominant car of the year.

ESSEX
MOTORS
DETROIT
U.S.A.



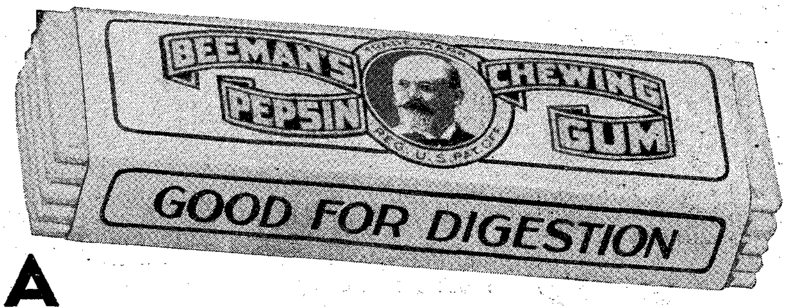
Irritability Decreases Efficiency

WHEN a man is irritable and annoyed by little things his efficiency is greatly diminished, because under these conditions he cannot do his best work, nor can he get the best work out of those about him.

Generally, indigestion in some slight form is the "makings" of a grouch.

In most cases of this sort, the routine use after meals of my Original Pepsin Chewing Gum will relieve the indigestion and restore the temper of the individual to a calm, normal condition.

Beeman



CHICLE

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## CURRENT EVENTS

### PEACE PRELIMINARIES

April 2.—In the course of an argument for racial equality in the new League of Nations Baron Makino, head of the Japanese delegation to the Peace Conference, states that Japan is not too proud to fight, but is too proud to accept a place of admitted inferiority among the nations.

April 3.—The second draft of the covenant of the League of Nations will consist of twenty-seven articles, says a report from Paris, fifteen of which have been completed by the drafting committee.

The Council of Four has virtually decided, according to information from French sources, that the left bank of the Rhine shall be neutralized until Germany has paid the indemnities inflicted by the Peace Conference. This territory, it is said, will be held by French and Belgian troops, while the English and Americans will be withdrawn.

Leading ethical, philosophical, and religious societies of Germany, says a report from Berlin, have addrest to President Wilson a warning against Allied disregard of the principles to which Mr. Wilson has pledged himself and which they claim induced Germany to lay down her arms.

April 4.—The peace delegates receive reassuring news as to the health of President Wilson, who has been confined to his bed with a cold, "characterized as severe," since the evening of April 3.

King Albert, in long conversations with President Wilson, Col. Edward M. House, Premier Clemenceau, and David Lloyd George, both individually and in the Council of Four, reports Paris, is urging immediate action "if Belgium is to live."

Premier Lloyd George in a statement to the *Petit Parisien* denies the report that he is an opponent of the guaranties demanded by France from Germany.

The Council of Four, reports Paris, has appointed a committee, consisting of L. P. Loucheur, French Minister of Reconstruction; Edwin Samuel Montagu, British Secretary for India, and John W. Davis, American Ambassador to Great Britain, to put into definite form proposals for the solution of the reparations question.

Gustave Noske, the German Minister of War, says a report from Paris, has exprest the belief that in case of an unfavorable peace, which he anticipates, the German Army must as quickly as possible be brought to a state of the highest efficiency for a new war.

April 5.—At the conclusion of the meeting of the Council of Four, it is stated that the question of reparation has been considered all day without final results, but that an agreement may be reached by April 12 on all the remaining questions, including the Rhine frontier and the Saar Valley.

The possibility of peace by Easter is scouted by French newspapers, says a report from Paris.

April 6.—The preliminary peace treaty will be ready by Easter, and the Germans will be asked to come and sign it at the end of April or the beginning of May, Premier Lloyd George declares in an interview with Stephane Lauzanne, editor of the Paris *Matin*.

April 7.—President Wilson orders that the United States transport *George Washington*, which he has used in going

# The Habit of Success

The Company that made good with the Government
is now building the Machine which is to be
the big gun of the Tractor Business

SECRETARY DANIELS wrote the General Ordnance Company a personal letter commending their success in the manufacture of the Y-Gun for throwing depth charges in the anti-submarine campaign, and Admiral Earle, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, also officially commended this company for exceeding its war contract requirements by 50%, with no rejections.

It is this company, with a history and habit of success in the most exacting field of engineering and manufacture, which is now making the G. O. Tractor.

### *This Tractor Is No Dream*

The G. O. Tractor was formerly called the National and we so named it in our first announcement. We have now decided to give it our own name, backing it as we are with the entire resources of this company.

The G. O. is a kerosene tractor, powerful, light-weight, built under our own exclusive patents, infringement upon which will be vigorously prosecuted. Fewer wearing parts, all of which are protected. Perfect balance, three point suspension, low center of weight, six speeds forward and reverse, instead of only two, short turning—turns in its own tracks, smooth, even power, standardized construction — Waukesha Heavy Duty Motor, Perfex Radiator, Kingston Kerosene Carburetor, Eisemann Ignition, S.K.F. Self-Aligning Ball Bearings. Portable power plant; pulley speed from 600 to 1000 revolutions.

This tractor has won its reputation by eight years of honest service on the farm. It is no inventor's dream, but a tried and proved and successful machine. The G. O. has made good, and we have testimony from all over the United States which will prove this fact to you.

We are now making new contracts with a limited number of representative distributors. If you realize the future of the tractor business, write us at once and make an appointment when you can come to New York and go into this matter thoroughly.

### *Immediate Deliveries*

A visit to our nearest plant now in quantity production will convince you that we will keep ahead of your demand no matter how fast you sell.

Or it may be more convenient for you to visit our Cedar Rapids, Iowa, factory, from which prompt shipments will be made throughout the main tractor districts of the United States.

### *We Back Our Dealers*

The men who are behind this tractor made good with the Government, remember that. They will make good with you.

We are lining up the best dealer organization in the United States, and we will give this organization a square deal, production right and in quantity, a dominant national advertising campaign, and cooperation to the limit.

Find out why the G. O. Tractor is going to be the big gun of the tractor field. The straight facts information is waiting for you in New York. We shall be glad to hear from you at once.

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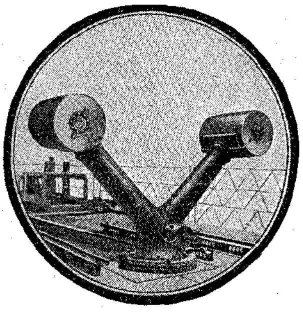
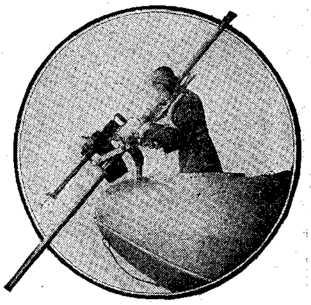
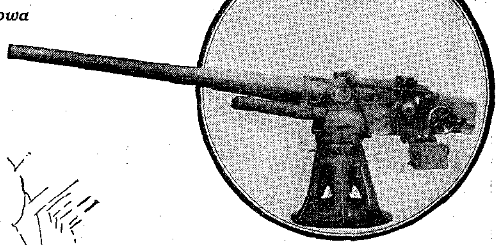
*Plants: Derby, Conn. · Cedar Rapids, Iowa*



*The famous Y-Gun, designed and manufactured exclusively by the General Ordnance Company, as mounted on the decks of all United States destroyers and submarine chasers in the anti-submarine campaign.*



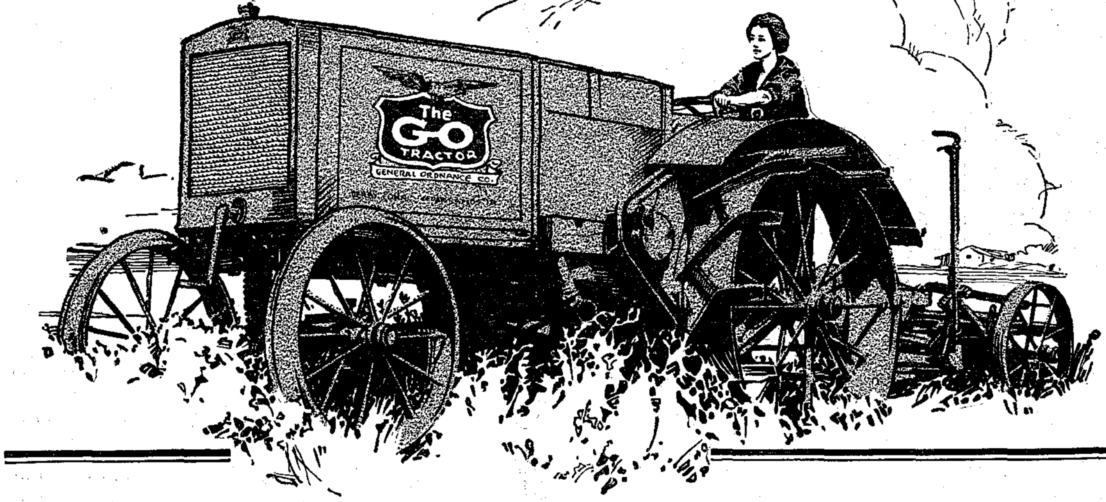
*The Davis Airplane Gun, manufactured exclusively by the General Ordnance Company and called by Secretary Daniels "a great milestone in aircraft armament."*



*Three-inch Naval Guns, manufactured by the General Ordnance Company in a manner and in a quantity specially commended by Admiral Earle, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.*

# THE G. O. TRACTOR

## (Formerly The National)



The GO TRACTOR
GENERAL ORDNANCE CO.

to and from the Peace Conference, proceed immediately to a French port. This is construed in Paris as foreshadowing either an early agreement by the Peace Conference, or an attempt to force an agreement.

April 8.—Conflicting reports from Paris credit the Peace Conference with the practical completion of its program, with serious differences, and with a disagreement so fundamental between President Wilson and the other members of the Council of Four that the President is said to meditate an immediate withdrawal, to be followed by a separate American peace with Germany.

The *George Washington*, ordered by President Wilson to report at Brest, is expected to arrive there by April 20, according to advices from Washington.

The *Soviet* Government at Munich, which seems to be well established, will probably be offered a separate peace treaty, says a report from Paris.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA

April 2.—A revolution accompanied by a serious strike of railway men in the Petrograd region has broken out against the *Soviet* Government, according to an official Russian wireless received in London.

Swedish press reports received in Washington at the State Department say that the situation in Petrograd is steadily growing worse. Hospitals are reported short of medical supplies.

A Bolshevik official wireless message admits the withdrawal of Bolshevik troops in the Pinega area, under the pressure of the Allies, for about seven miles on March 29.

Bolshevik forces again attacked the Allied positions near Odozerskaia and also east of Bolshoia Ozera, on March 31, reports Archangel, but were repulsed with heavy losses at both places.

April 3.—The serious situation in the Murmansk region and the attempt by the Bolsheviki to drive the Allied troops on the Archangel front into the sea, are the cause of much anxiety in London, says a report from that city.

Announcement is made that Allied forces in north Russia will be reenforced by British contingents which are following the American troops now on their way.

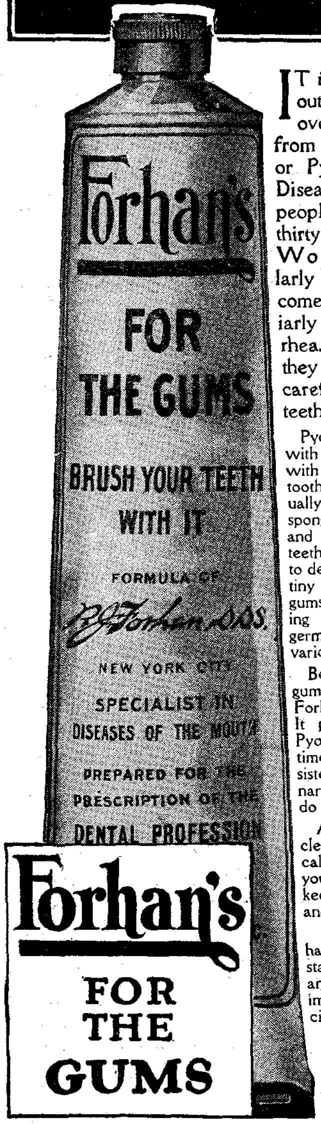
A Bolshevik offensive in East Prussia is being opposed by German troops, according to reports which have reached London. Fighting is reported near Tukum, in Courland, and in the direction of Mitau and of Pskof, near Riga.

The northern Caucasus, from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea, has been entirely cleared of the Bolsheviki, as a result of the successful campaign of the army of General Denikine in that region, according to an official report received in London.

April 4.—The Russian Baltic Fleet has been ordered by Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik Minister of War and Marine, to put to sea and attack the Allies, according to reports reaching the London *Daily Mail*.

Unfortunate Ukrainian compromises with the Bolsheviki are certain, according to a statement by Simon Petlura, head and military leader of the Ukrainian state, without the help of the Entente.

General Marushevsky, commander of the Russian forces cooperating with the Allies in northern Russia, offers Bolshevik sympathizers their choice between a safe conduct to the Bolshevik lines up to April 10 with the alternative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Gum tenderness — a serious tooth-menace

IT *is* true that four out of five people over forty suffer from gum-shrinkage, or Pyorrhea (Riggs' Disease). But many people even under thirty have Pyorrhea. Women, particularly after the baby comes, are peculiarly subject to Pyorrhea. At such time they cannot be too careful about their teeth.

Pyorrhea commences with tender gums, or with gum-bleeding, at tooth-brush time. Gradually the gums become spongy. They inflame and then shrink. The teeth become exposed to decay at the base and tiny openings in the gums become the breeding places of disease germs which may cause various ailments.

Beware of that first gum tenderness! Try Forhan's for the gums. It positively prevents Pyorrhea, if used in time and used consistently. No ordinary tooth paste will do this.

And Forhan's cleans teeth scientifically as well. Brush your teeth with it. It keeps the teeth white and clean.

If gum-shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

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This keen, forceful book reveals the secret of winning others by personal study, adroitness, and tact, and shows how these essential qualities may be cultivated to such an extent as to make success a reasonable certainty. It is filled with tried and proved facts that you should understand and with lucid directions as to how to apply this information.

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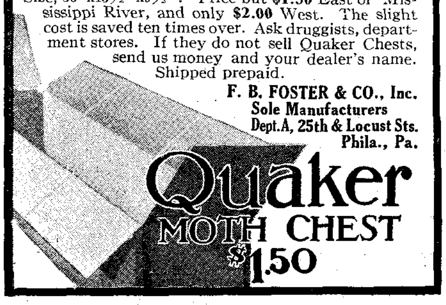

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Use Quaker Moth Chests to keep the moths away from things you value—furs, blankets, gowns. Each Quaker Chest holds five suits conveniently. Easy to open any time. Leaves no clinging odors. Quaker Chests are made of moth-proofed fibre—as moth-proof as the finest cedar cabinet. Light, durable. Size, 36"x13½"x9½". Price but **$1.50** East of Mississippi River, and only **$2.00** West. The slight cost is saved ten times over. Ask druggists, department stores. If they do not sell Quaker Chests, send us money and your dealer's name. Shipped prepaid.

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If you are building, you will be glad to learn of our free blue print service. These plans enable you to add space and convenience to your kitchen. Dealer's name and booklet J-4 on request.

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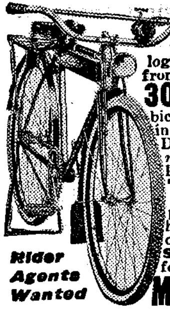

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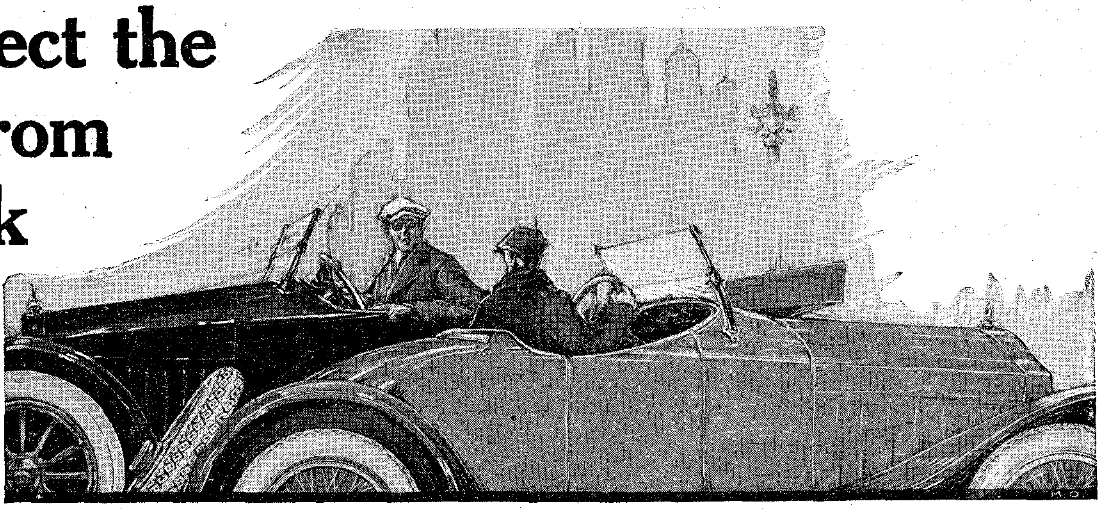
# Men Expect the Utmost from Brunswick Tires

## And the Brunswick Policy Is to Give It



*"One Trial With Brunswicks Will Win You"*

THE very name of Brunswick certifies an extraordinary tire. Because Brunswick products in other lines have always held first place.

When, four years ago, the House of Brunswick decided to apply Brunswick Principles to tires, there was only one standard thinkable, and that, of course, the one which had guided us all these years.

We knew that the public would judge Brunswick Tires by Brunswick standards, and that living up to this 74 year old reputation meant producing no less than the extraordinary.

So first we gathered together a brilliant staff of tire experts. Not an executive among them had less than 20 years experience.

Each was a master of his craft. And each, above all, believed in maximum standards.

Brunswick ideals attracted them. All realized that success must come by building better tires than others.

This staff spent two years in careful preparation. They built and equipped a model plant with every up-to-date facility.

In the meantime, over 200 types of high-grade tires were analyzed and tested. We proved to a certainty what was best in every varying detail.

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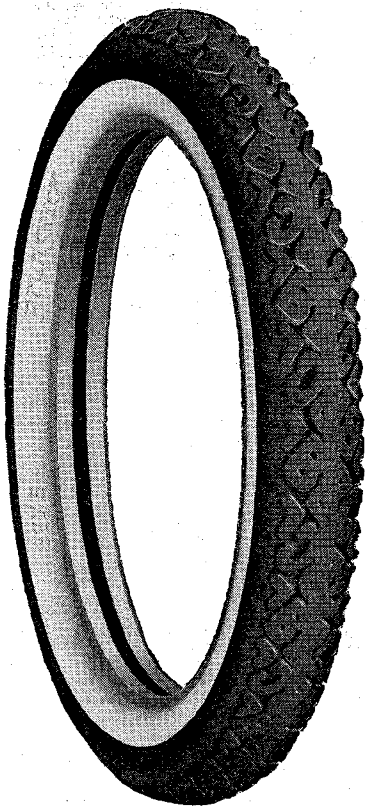
But all that is history now. Brunswick Tires have long since been accorded that coveted place we sought.



Once again people have found that confidence in Brunswicks is not misplaced.

No new tire, we think, has ever received such a sincere welcome.

Yet there is nothing exclusive in Brunswick Tires. Any maker could build as good a tire if he used the same standards.

For tire-building is all a matter of principle. Cost and competition modify ideals.

The Brunswick idea is to pay perfection's price and get it. Some experts say we are building an extravagant tire. But we know what skimping means, and avoid it.

---

There is no secret in an ideal tire. All formulas, all methods are well known. A perfect tire is simply a question of care and skill and cost.

Formulas, fabrics and standards vary vastly in cost. And they vary as much in endurance. Reinforcements, plies and thickness are a matter of expense.

In every tire factory, the great question is: "How much can we give for the money?" And the tire depends on the policy

The Brunswick idea is to give all that is possible — all that anyone gives — all that any cost can buy.

If these ideals appeal to you, we ask you to try these super-tires. They are sold on a 5,000 mile adjustment basis. They are sold on our pledge that a better tire is impossible.

One Brunswick will convince you.

# Brunswick TIRES

**and Tubes—Plain, Skid-Not and Ribbed Treads**

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(1485)

of trial by military court if found within the Allied military zone after that time.

April 5.—A defection of Finnish troops to the Bolshevik forces now operating on the Murmansk front in northern Russia is imminent, according to the London *Daily Mail.* It is said that it was to meet this danger that American detachments were sent on two American cruisers which will reach Murmansk early in the week of April 7.

General March, American Chief of Staff, announces that the Archangel situation is well in hand, reports Washington, and that the War Department plans to have all American forces out of that portion of Russia by the end of June.

The Allied forces, principally British and Russian, operating in the Sred Mekhrenga sector, delivered a crushing defeat to a large Bolshevik attacking party, on the afternoon of April 4, says a dispatch from Archangel. In addition to inflicting severe losses in killed and wounded, the Allied troops captured nearly one hundred prisoners.

April 6.—Bolshevik pressure against Odessa, the Russian port on the Black Sea, is increasing and evacuation of the city by Allied forces is imminent, according to the Paris *Matin.*

April 7.—The Russian official report of the fighting in the Sred Makhrenga sector on April 4, shows that the Bolsheviki lost 700 dead and wounded in addition to the 108 prisoners taken by the Allies. The Allies sustained no casualties.

The Bolsheviki have resumed the bombardment of British and American positions on the Dvina and Vaga rivers, says a dispatch from Archangel.

April 8.—Thirty-three Bolsheviki were executed on April 5, at Pinsk, on the eastern frontier of Poland, reports Warsaw. They were charged with plotting an uprising for the purpose of overpowering the garrison and seizing the city.

The Ukrainian *Soviet* troops have captured Odessa, according to advices from Kief, transmitted by wireless from Moscow under date of April 7. The news has not been officially confirmed.

### THE CENTRAL POWERS

April 2.—Several hundred persons were killed in further rioting at Frankfort yesterday, according to advices reaching Copenhagen. Frankfort is reported without water or light, and the hotels of the city are said to have been plundered during the recent disorder. A Berlin dispatch, however, says that the forces of law and order are to-day in complete control of the situation.

People are fleeing from the city of Budapest in increasing numbers, reports Berlin. One hundred and forty prominent politicians are said to have been arrested.

April 4.—Matthias Erzberger, head of the German Armistice Commission, proposes to Marshal Foch at Spa that the Polish troops of General Haller be taken by a land route from Lunéville across Germany to Poland, as a way of avoiding Allied occupation of Danzig to which the Germans object, says a semiofficial message from Berlin.

A general strike has begun at the Krupp works where the employees can not agree with the employers on the question of wages, according to a report from Essen.

April 5.—A *Soviet* republic has been proclaimed in Munich, Bavaria, according

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In some respects its better"

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A long wearing, rich appearing and economical upholstery fabric made to withstand hard usage — a sanitary, comfortable covering for all kinds of Furniture; most practical for Motor Car Upholstery. Chase Leatherwove will actually add several years to the life of your furniture or car at very little cost.

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For years motor car manufacturers have endorsed this remarkable upholstery fabric — it meets every requirement of open-car upholstery — handsome to the eye — often outlasts the car. Don't accept substitutes — *"Just as good as Chase won't do!"*

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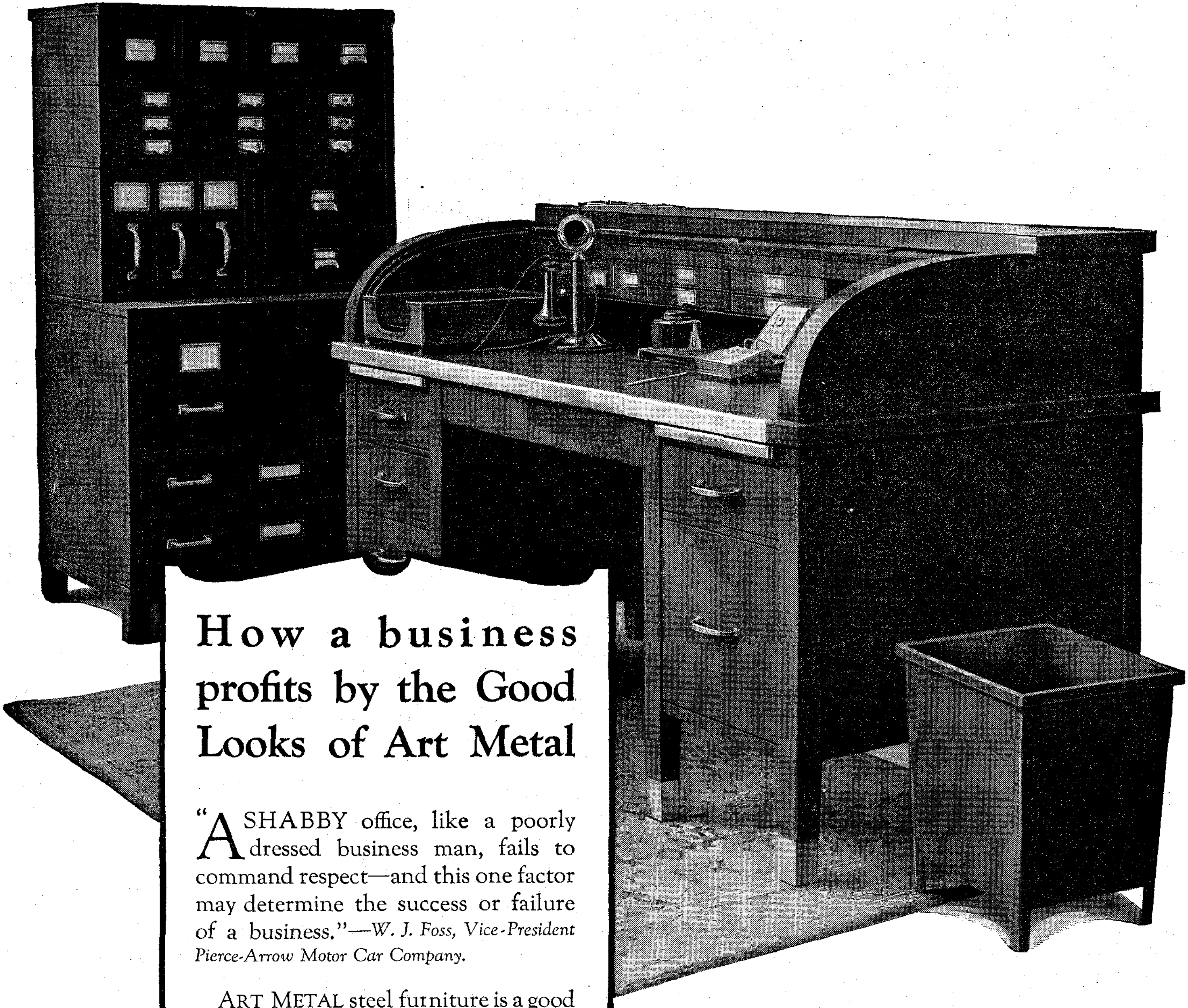

An Art Metal Steel Desk, Filing Case and Waste Basket, all finished in Olive Green, which harmonizes perfectly with any color scheme.

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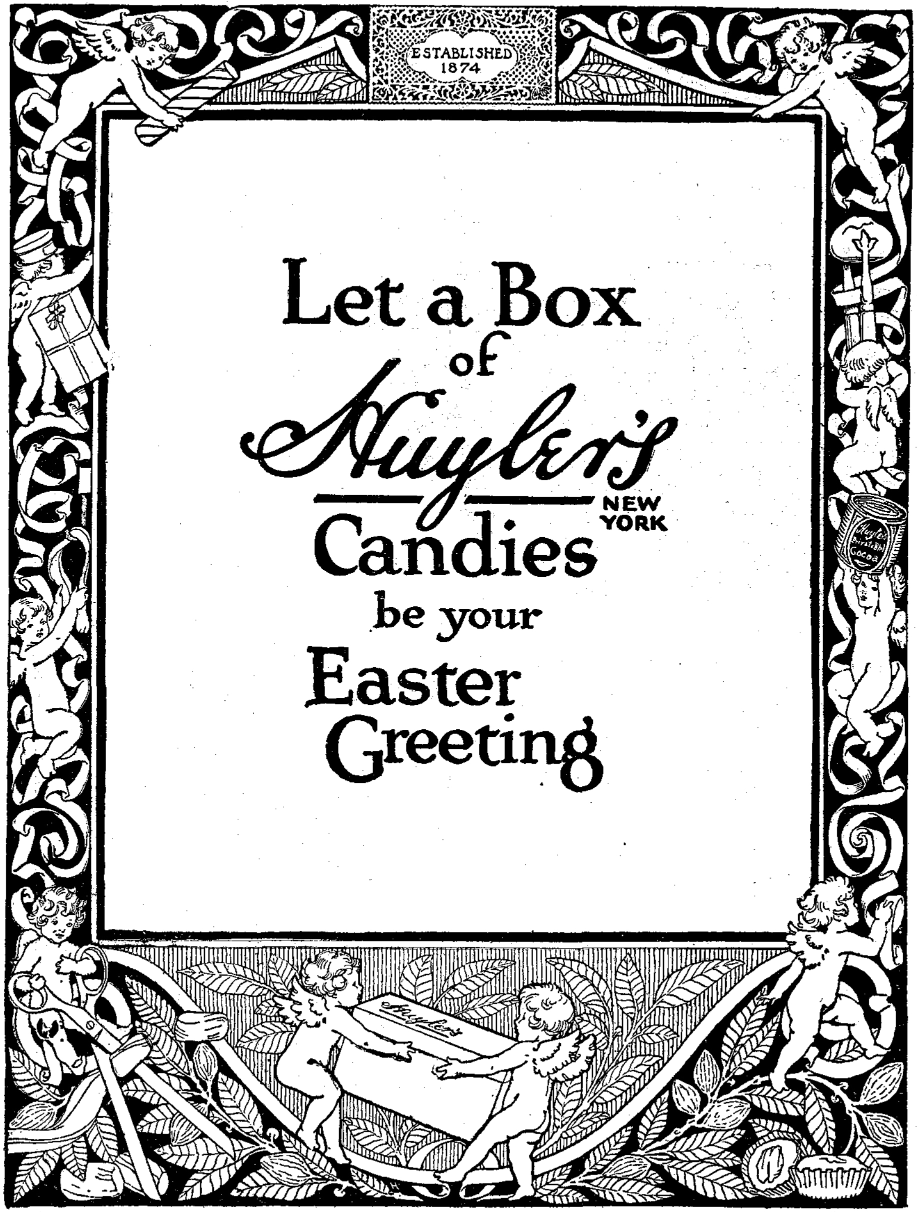
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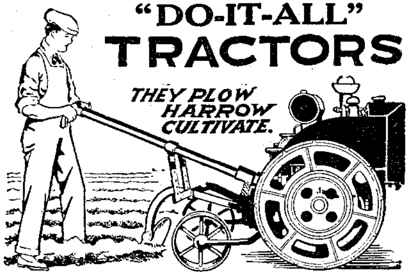

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A reliable 34x4 tire costs around $40 and is usually good for 4000 miles service.

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**Stephens "Lock Edge" RED RELINER**

This powerful re-inforcement just about doubles the life of your casing, so that for a few dollars you get service equal to a new tire and **obviate punctures and blow-outs.**

**Stephens "Lock Edge" Red Reliner** is 4 ply heavy rubber coated fabric specially constructed and steam cured on tire moulds. In five minutes any one can slip them between the inner tube and casing, or change from one tire to another. They fit perfectly, don't creep or pinch, and are **Frictionless.** The "Lock Edge" makes the reliner really an extra inside tire. Thousands of Motorists and practically all taxi cab and livery demanding utmost economy and reliability of tire service use reliners. Order one or set today. Shipped express prepaid and fully guaranteed. **Prices:**

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| 30x3 | $4.20 | 34x4 | $6.90 |
| 30x3½ | 4.60 | 34x4½ | 8.10 |
| 32x3½ | 5.10 | 35x4½ | 8.40 |
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*By looking for the Red Reliner you really get an extra tire for a few dollars. Dealers everywhere sell Stephens "Lock Edge" Red Reliners or you can order direct, express prepaid. Satisfaction or money back.*

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to a wireless message received in Spa, Belgium. The proclamation was issued in Munich, says the report, at six o'clock on the evening of April 4.

A drawn battle between 400 Spartacides and Government troops is reported southeast of Stuttgart.

The German Food Ministry announces that as food relief has been arriving in quantity from America, it will be possible to increase the rations in big cities and in industrial districts, says a dispatch from Berlin.

April 6.—The Bavarian troops ordered to attack the new *Soviet* Government of Bavaria by Herr Hoffman, the former Premier, "declared they would not move a finger for him," according to advices reaching London. It is reported that the peasants of various surrounding districts are preparing to march on Munich.

Independent Socialists and Spartacides yesterday decided by a vote of 10,000 to 3,000 to begin a general strike in Berlin on April 7, according to reports from that city.

The miners' strike in the western coal regions of Germany, reports Berlin, is steadily increasing. The Government's action in sending troops into the region and its threat not to give food to the strikers did not produce the desired effect.

April 7.—Former Premier Hoffman, of Bavaria, according to a report from Berlin, has announced that the Government of Bavaria has been transferred from Munich to Nuremberg and has not retired. The Bavarian *Soviet* republic, according to this report, seems to be in control everywhere except in Nuremberg.

April 8.—Troops of the Central German Government are marching on Magdeburg, where plundering and shooting have followed the general strike, according to advices reaching Copenhagen.

The Soldiers' and Workmen's and Peasants' Congress assembles at Berlin "in the midst of an atmosphere of tense uncertainty," says a dispatch from that city.

A state of siege is reported to have been proclaimed at Munich, the capital of the new Bavarian *Soviet* Government. Nuremberg, where the anti-*Soviet* Government is functioning, is also in a state of siege, according to reports from Berlin.

It is announced in London that the Berlin Cabinet has decided to form a Workmen's *Soviet* as the third house of the National Assembly.

Reports that Bela Kun has been assassinated and the Hungarian *Soviet* Government overthrown are unfounded, according to dispatches from Budapest.

## FOREIGN

April 2.—The newspaper *Vetcherni Listy*, of Agram, Jugo-Slavia, announces that the dynasty of Karageorgevitch has been deposed and a republic proclaimed in Belgrade, the capital of Servia and Jugo-Slavia, according to a wireless dispatch from Rome. The Servian delegations in London and in Washington declare the report untrue.

A new suffrage law creating some 1,500,000 additional Japanese voters has passed the House of Peers of the Imperial Japanese Diet, according to a cabled report to a Japanese newspaper in San Francisco.

April 3.—Gen. Aurelio Blanquet, Victoriano Huerta's Minister of War and sworn foe of President Carranza of

Mexico, has landed on the east coast of Mexico to set on foot another revolution, according to a report given out in New York City.

April 4.—British capital and labor, at a meeting in London called to consider the report of the joint industrial committee appointed at the industrial conference about five weeks ago, agree to urge the Government to introduce immediately a minimum wage law, the eight-hour day, and a national industrial council.

Son Pyung Hi, head of the principal native religious sect in Korea, has been named president of the recently declared Korean Provisional Government, with headquarters in Manchuria, according to a cablegram received in San Francisco by the Korean National Association from its representative in Shanghai. A Cabinet of eight portfolios is said to have been named.

pril 5.—The Central Powers had 7,630,000 men in the field against 16,700,000 for the Entente at the end of the war, according to official estimates made public by General March, American Chief of Staff.

pril 6.—Nullification of the twenty-one demands made by Japan early in 1915, is urged by the Chinese Government, in an official statement cabled from Peking.

Premier Paderewski, of Poland, arrives in Paris and is greeted with cheers and flowers.

Extensive massacres of Jews in the Ukraine and in Hungary are reported in a special dispatch to the New York *Jewish Morning Journal.*

pril 8.—President Poincaré, of France, has commuted to ten years' imprisonment the death-sentence imposed on Emile Cottin, who shot and severely wounded Premier Clemenceau, on February 19, reports Paris. The commutation was made on direct recommendation of Mr. Clemenceau.

### DOMESTIC

pril 2.—The French are amazed at the American censorship which is obscuring the French point of view while it feeds the American press with "fables," according to Maurice Leon, expert in international law, recently returned to New York from Paris.

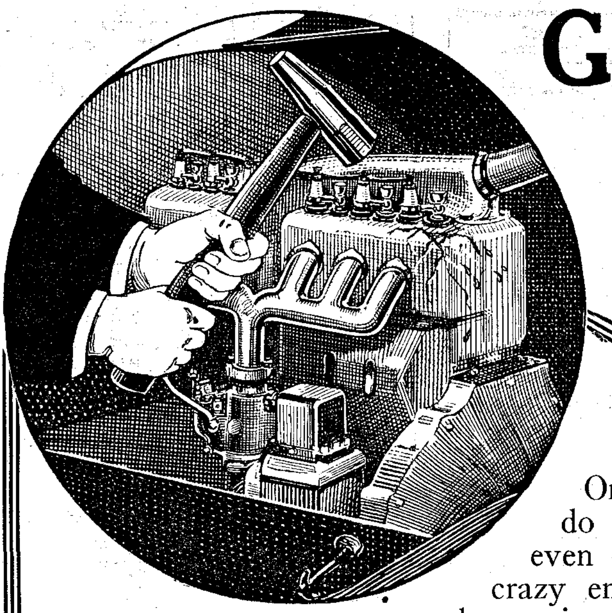
pril 4.—Members of the special mission of the Philippine Legislature, here seeking immediate independence for the islands, are told by Secretary Baker that he speaks President Wilson's mind in saying he believes the time has come to grant the complete independence desired by the Filipino people.

pril 7.—Lieut.-Col. S. T. Ansell, central figure in the controversy over the administration of military justice and most outspoken critic of the present system, is invited to draft a bill to carry into effect his recommendations for presentation to Secretary Baker, says a report from Washington.

pril 8.—Forecasts by the Department of Agriculture indicate that the nation's winter wheat crop will total 837,000,000 bushels, the largest ever grown.

Senator Chamberlain demands the criminal prosecution of several of Secretary Baker's assistants, reports Washington, charging that a United States law was violated by franking 70,000 pamphlets, directed against the courts-martial reforms advocated by Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell.

F. W. Woolworth, originator of the five-and-ten cent store, dies at his summer home in Glencove, Long Island.



Give 'er a BANG With a Hammer!

Only a fool would do such a thing but even if someone were crazy enough to hammer the engine until the water-jacket were cracked—and the water leaked out — the break could be mended *quickly* and *completely* with liquid

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Don't say "It can't be done!" It *can* be done and we can prove it. This product has not only stopped all kinds of leaks in automobile radiators but it has actually sealed up cracked water-jackets, thereby saving the cost of new parts and a big repair bill.

Radiator Neverleak is a liquid which is poured into the radiator, mixing with the water. It remains in solution until it reaches the leak; then it instantly and automatically forms a tough, metal-hard coating over the leak, often better than soldering. It is *guaranteed* not to clog or harm the cooling system in any way.

Think of the convenience, of the saving in time and money. Many motorists now carry a can of Radiator Neverleak as regular equipment. A 75c. can actually saves a $10 to $25 repair bill. So simple to use; no draining of radiator before or afterward.

Our claims are backed by an iron-clad guarantee, satisfaction to you or money refunded. You can't lose. Manufactured by specialists in Neverleak preparations for nearly twenty-five years.

Ask for **Radiator Neverleak.** At all dealers or sent direct on receipt of 75c.

**Buffalo Specialty Co.**
**398 Ellicott St. Buffalo, N. Y.**

"The LIQUID VENEER People"

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Gentlemen:
Send me 75c. can of Radiator Neverleak on the understanding that it will do what you claim or you will refund the purchase price.

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ECONOMY renewable FUSES insure maximum safety and minimum cost in safeguarding electrical circuits against the fire and accident hazards of overloads and short circuits. An inexpensive "Drop Out" Renewal Link restores a blown Economy Fuse to its original efficiency. The Economy is the pioneer renewable fuse. As compared with the use of one-time fuses, it cuts annual fuse maintenance costs approximately 80%.

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*Sole manufacturers of "ARKLESS"—the Non-Renewable Fuse with the 100% Guaranteed Indicator.*
**Economy Fuses are also made in Canada at Montreal**

**No Rats By Sunday**

On Thursday scatter small bits of "Rough On Rats" mixed with chopped meat about the place; on Friday mix dampened oatmeal and "Rough On Rats"; Saturday chopped ham with "Rough On Rats" will get all that are left. Sunday comes but rats and mice are gone. Change of bait fools the pests. Get "Rough On Rats" at drug and general stores. Write for booklet—"Ending Rats and Mice", sent free to you.

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**Jersey City, N. J.**

ROUGH ON RATS

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE

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We buy and sell the old issues, all denominations.

We advance money on all issues, provided the indebtedness is settled by regular monthly payments.

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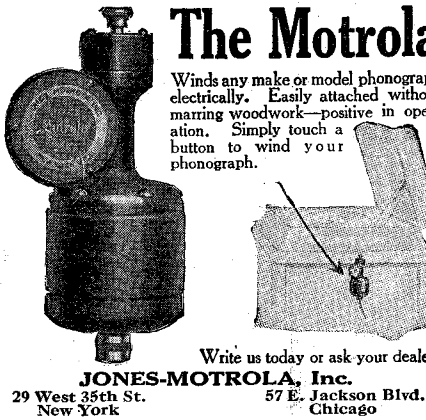

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# INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

## RAILWAYS UNDER GOVERNMENT OPERATION

IT is said by a writer in the New York *Evening Post* that the wide attention given to the Government's report on the earnings of American railways during February has been well deserved. From this report it appears that whereas operations in February, 1918, were conducted on the schedules, both of rates and of wages, which had prevailed under private management, later on, when higher wages and higher rates were introduced, the Railway Administration "estimated a resultant increase for the calendar year 1918 of $830,000,000 to $860,000,000 in operating expenses (including higher costs of material), and an increase of $800,000,000 to $900,000,000 in gross earnings." In other words, "the advance in rates was expected to cover the growth of operating costs, leaving the new economies of 'unified operation' to swell the net results." How disappointing the result has been the writer then sets forth:

"Gross earnings as now reported for last February increased $61,100,000 over the same month in 1918, a gain of no less than 21 per cent. This ratio is not far from the ratio of total increase for a year, as estimated last May by the Director-General. But February's operating expenses, which a year ago had been running close to gross revenue, have increased $62,600,000, or no less than 24 per cent. As a result, the net profits of operation for the month are less by nearly a million and a half than they were in 1918.

"But the point of especial interest in the comparison is that February a year ago was a month of heavy snows, of prolonged blockade of traffic, and, therefore, of wholly unsatisfactory operating conditions; whereas the similar influences last February were favorable in an exceptional degree. This fact was bound to far more than offset the influence of such decrease in actual freight transported as might have resulted from suspension of war-material production. As a matter of fact, the actual net operating income of the railways, that month, was nearly $37,000,000 less than the compensation guaranteed by the Government, and based on actual results in the three years before we went to war. In January—also a good working month this year and a very bad one last year—the similar deficiency was $55,000,000."

Inasmuch as this result was obtained "when all the circumstances of the comparison were in favor of the present year," the writer sees only two explanations: either that "the advance in rates has of itself been inadequate to balance the increase in wages and other expenses, or else there has been a serious decline in efficiency of operation." What to his mind seems to be certain is that "the predicted large-scale economies under government operation have as yet cut little figure." On this point and others he says:

"Under private management, a situation of the kind was always taken in hand through drastic curtailment of expenses. Thus, in the highly unfavorable year for the railway business, 1914, compilations showed a decrease of 6½ per cent. in gross earnings, with 8⅜ per cent. falling off in gross. Such were the economies then applied, however, that in 1915, when the gross recovered 5⅛ per cent., the increase in net was no less than 25½.

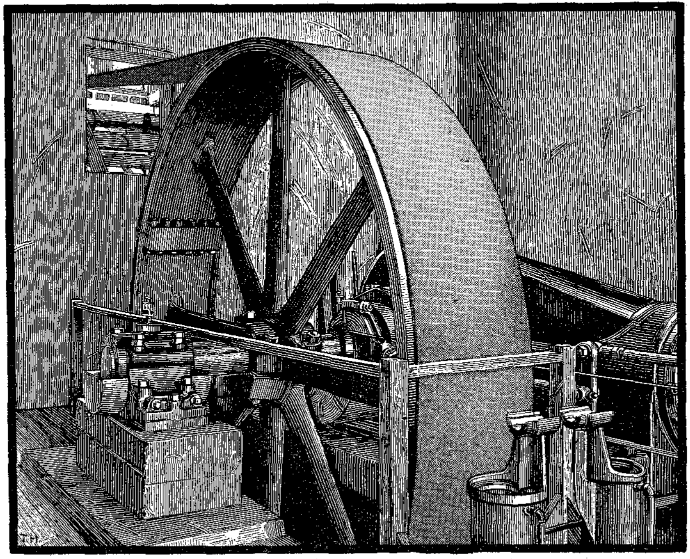
"It is not easy to foresee what policy wil be forced on the Railway Administration as a consequence of this steadily mountin deficit. That it will emphasize publi discontent with government operation is however, wholly inevitable. If highe rates should be the recourse, we shall hea from the shipping and traveling com munities of the whole country, whos irritation at the poorer service on top of rise of 25 per cent. in rates for freight an of 50 per cent. for passengers has alread found extremely positive expression. I economies should be sought through fur ther curtailment of facilities, the result w be the same. If the increased burden i left for the taxpayer to shoulder, there wi be another body of complaint."

The writer believes that the sum of th matter is that the new Congress, "throug the force of circumstances, will be com pelled to give early and thorough co sideration to the problem of restoring th roads, with the necessary safeguards o guaranties, to that private operation fo which the whole country now appears t be clamoring." The old managemen "whatever its faults, was, at least, in a grades of the service, spurred to the mo efficient work and to the largest reasonab facilities to customers by the presence competition and the personal respons bility to the owners." The writer believ the public "will be content with nothi short of such reversion to the conditio of American business initiative." A he regards it as fortunate in many respec that "we have been able to try the e periment of governmental operation as has been tried, without beginning with t irrevocable plunge into public ownership

Meanwhile, close attention has bee drawn to a statement in the British Hou of Commons by Sir Eric Geddes, th the English railways, after four years government control for war-purposes, a in "a semiparalyzed financial condition The Government has been losing $1,25 000 a day in operating them. In Englan failure to raise rates to offset an enormo increase in operating expenses created practically impossible situation for t private companies," says a writer *The Wall Street Journal.*

Not only are the roads not earni their operating expenses, but they co tribute nothing to compensation for the owners. The previously low wages English railway employees have bee doubled since the war began, but they a still well below the average on Americ roads. It is believed that an advance one hundred per cent. in rates would necessary to make the roads solve Frank H. Fayant, assistant to the cha man of the Association of Railway Exe tives, recently returned from Euro after making a personal investigation of t effects of the war upon English a French railroads. The following sta ment by him of the financial position the English transportation industry w made public recently:

"When the English Government to control of the railways for war-purposes 1914, guaranteeing as rental to the own the prewar net income, the annual recei were $680,000,000 and the operating e penses were $430,000,000—of which $25 000,000 was the pay-roll, $25,000,0 covered taxes, and $155,000,000 paid f coal and materials. This left a net i come of $250,000,000 to pay interest a



# How Nature Works with the Cash Box

*30" Neptune Double Belt, 91 feet long, driving mill of J. C. Halsema Mfg. Co., Jacksonville, Fla. This belt has been in operation five and one-half years, and is in as good condition as when first installed. It has given satisfactory service at an overhead charge of $2.17 per week, or a cost of five mills per horsepower per week.*

The answer is, this is the right material, in the right place. Nature provided it on the back of a steer. A steer hide is *naturally* tough, strong, pliable, elastic. Those virtues are retained to the right degree in Graton & Knight Standardized Tanning.

Leather stands hard usage. It has a bulldog frictional grip. It takes the punishment of main drives, the side-slapping of shifters—and comes back for *more*. Good belting must have tractable pliability. It must be firm. It must stretch and come back when required. It must be easy to splice and repair. Nothing beats leather for these characteristics. No belting beats Graton & Knight Standardized Series Leather Belts.

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In some cases, five months instead of five years would be top-notch delivery and economical performance. G. & K. Standardization means the specific G. & K. brand of leather belting that will best serve the purpose in hand. For any given task no other leather belting, no substitute material, gives more for the money, longer service, more pulling power than the proper G. & K. brand. Transmission requirements are confined to a few classes. For each there is a Graton & Knight Standardized Belt.

Many of the best belted plants ask us to specify the belting for every *pulley drive*. Try the plan yourself. Then, call for "Graton & Knight Brand—or equal." This won't commit you to buying our belts. It will put your buying on the one basic consideration—the work to be done.

*Write for information about Standardization as applied to Belting*

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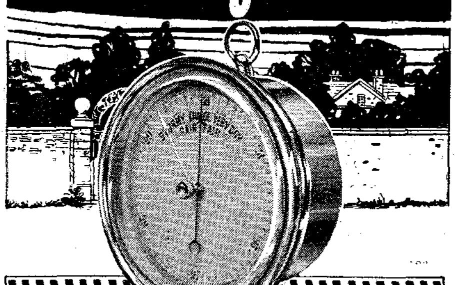
In England



Every country house in England has its barometer in the hall. And it is just as much a habit for a gentleman there to tap that barometer in the morning to see which way it's heading as to look at his watch for the time of day.

The barometer habit is rapidly becoming as general here as in England. For the weather changes just as suddenly here and the barometer is now accepted as an entirely practical method of foretelling the weather twenty-four hours in advance.

When you come to look back upon it you realize the utter dependence of practically every activity—social or business—upon the weather. And what a great relief and help to know the weather twenty-four hours ahead.

The *Tycos*
Aneroid
**Barometer**
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is the only barometer which you can adjust for the altitude of any locality. Scientifically accurate. Richly finished, handsome brass case and easy reading dial.

If your optical or hardware dealer can't supply the Tycos Barometer or will not order for you, remit the regular price—$12.00—specifying No. 2252—and we will send it to you at once. Price in Canada and the far west proportionately higher. Safe delivery guaranteed.

Send 10c (in stamps) for booklet, "Practical Hints for Amateur Weather Forecasters."

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are made for all industrial, scientific and household uses—for indicating, recording and controlling temperature. Over 8,000 types. Write for booklet on any type that you're interested in.

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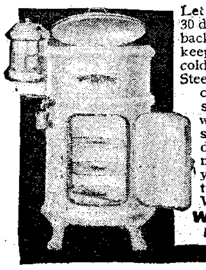

Let me send you a beautiful White Frost, 30 days' trial. I'll pay freight. Send it back at my expense if it doesn't save ice, keep foods colder.

**White Frost Sanitary Refrigerator**

Steel built, cork insulated, white enameled. Round. Revolving shelves. Noiseless cork cushioned doors, new drinking water cooler, move-easy castors. $6.50 down, pay as you use. Deal direct with manufacturers, save money, get extra value. Write for catalog. **H. L. SMITH, Pres.**

**White Frost Refrigerator Co.**
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dividends on invested capital giving a return to the owners of less than 4 per cent.

"English railway wages before the war were very low—too low for decent living conditions. At that time the average annual wages earned per employee were less than $350, while in this country our average was then more than $800. The rapid rise in the cost of living and in wages paid munition-workers created great unrest among the English railway men. The Government attempted to deal with the problem by giving 'war-bonuses' based on the rise in the cost of living. The workers accepted the money, but they wanted wages that would continue after the war and not bonuses. The Government accordingly dropt the word.

"Instead of giving the larger increases to the less well-paid men and smaller increases to the better-paid, as our Railroad Administration has been doing, the English Government gave identical increases to all employees. Beginning in October, 1914, and running to November, 1918, there were eight successive wage increases varying from three shillings to six shillings a week, and totaling thirty-three shillings, or $7.40. These increases in weekly wage added $275,000,000 to the pay-roll. Then at the end of the war, when Lloyd George appealed to the country for a vote of confidence, the railway unions made a renewed demand for an eight-hour day. Lloyd George granted the demand and this added $125,000,000 more to the pay-roll, making the total increase in wages $400,000,000, or 160 per cent.

"This brought the pay-roll up to $650,000,000, as compared with total railway revenues before the war of $680,000,000. There was also, as in this country, a very large increase in the cost of coal, steel, and other materials, which added $140,000,000 more to the operating expenses. The greater part of this item, of course, is made up of increases in wages to coal-miners and steel-workers. The increase in the cost of materials added to the increase in wages brings the operating expenses of the English roads up to $970,000,000 a year; including the rental, or the interest on the investment, the total cost of producing transportation is now $1,220,000,000 a year as compared with $680,000,000 before the war—an increase of about 80 per cent. There has been no increase in freight-rates in England to meet the great increase in the cost of operation. Passenger-fares were raised 50 per cent. early in the war, more for the purpose of reducing travel than for producing revenue. The increase in passenger-rates has probably added $100,000,000 to the revenues, bringing them up to $780,000,000.

"The gross receipts of the English roads, therefore, are $90,000,000 less than the operating expenses and $440,000,000 less than the total cost of producing transportation—the return on capital included. It is this $440,000,000, amounting to about one and one-quarter million dollars a day, to which Sir Eric Geddes referred.

"The English Government must continue under the war-control act to operate the roads for two years more, and pay the rental to the owners. If returned to the private companies on their present basis of rates and costs, they could earn neither dividends nor interest, and most of them could not even earn their operating expenses. A freight-rate increase of 100 per cent. would be necessary to enable the companies to survive, and the feeling in England is that with rates already high, no Government would have the courage to grant such a large increase to the private companies. For this reason it is believed that nationalization of the English roads will be the only way out of the muddle, and the general public, through taxation, will then make up the revenues unprovided by shippers and passengers.

"While England, at the beginning of the war, had high freight-rates and low wages, we were fortunate in having low freight-rates and high wages. In this country we

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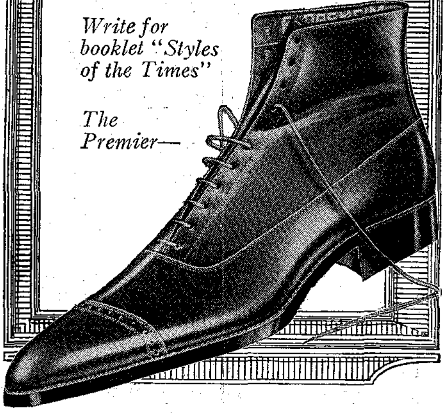

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**Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York**

were not obliged to make such enormous percentage increase in wages, altho our labor cost has risen greatly, and we could raise freight-rates. It is estimated that the increase in freight- and passenger-rates made by the Railroad Administration last year have added close to $1,000,000,000 to the revenues. The increases in wages thus far granted are close to $900,000,000, and other advances now under consideration will probably bring the increase up to $1,000,000,000. Our advance in rates, therefore, has apparently provided for the wage-increase, but it has not provided for the war-increases in the cost of coal and materials, which has been estimated between $300,000,000 and $400,000,000 a year.

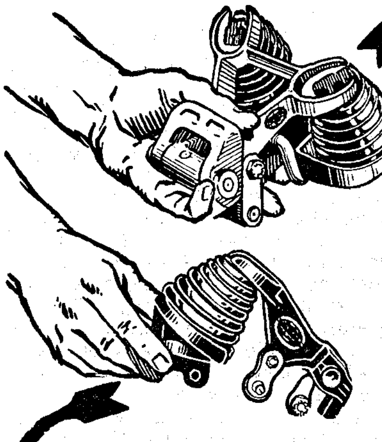
"In considering our American railroad wage-increase under government operation approaching $1,000,000,000, or between 50 and 60 per cent., it is to be remembered that in the years 1916 and 1917 the railroads under private management advanced wages by $350,000,000, including the $70,000,000 cost of the Adamson Act. Since 1915 the annual average earnings of American railway-workers have been advanced from $800 to $1,400; in England they have risen from $350 to $900."

## THE SHORTAGE IN THE WORLD'S SHIPPING

That there is a great shortage in the world's tonnage of merchant ships and "an imperative demand for new shipping to carry the commerce of the world," are the outstanding conclusions drawn by *Bradstreet's* from a recent report by Chairman Edward W. Hurley to his colleagues of the Shipping Board on the result of his recent mission abroad to gather data on the shipping situation generally. Mr. Hurley, while in Europe, had the advantage of studying original data, as well as having numerous conferences with officials charged with the shipping interests of foreign nations. He estimates that the steam seagoing merchant tonnage of the world in July, 1914, amounted to 41,225,000 gross tons. The total of such tonnage to-day, excluding 1,000,000 tons "for abandonment, etc.," he puts at 37,010,000. On the basis of these figures alone, a net loss of 4,215,000 gross tons would be apparent, but to that figure Mr. Hurley adds 12,000,000 gross tons as representing losses through failure of normal increase from new construction. Hence he figures the world shortage at no less than 16,215,000 gross tons. *Bradstreet's* comments further on the report:

"How great was the destruction wrought by the unscrupulous methods of sea warfare carried on by Germany and her associates may be gathered from the fact that the Allies and neutrals lost by enemy action 12,815,000 gross tons, or 969,000 tons more than they were able to replace by new construction. The figures of losses during the war-period and of gains through new construction on both sides are given herewith:

| *Allies and Neutrals* | *Losses, Gross Tons* |
|---|---|
| By enemy action | 12,815,000 |
| Marine risk | 2,192,000 |
| Capture or seizure by enemy | 211,000 |
| | 15,218,000 |
| | *Gains* |
| New construction | 11,856,000 |
| Capture or seizure from enemy | 2,393,000 |
| Total | 14,249,000 |
| Net loss | 969,000 |
| *Central Powers* | *Losses, Gross Tons* |
| By enemy action | 199,000 |
| Marine risk | 424,000 |
| Capture or seizure by enemy | 2,393,000 |
| Total | 3,016,000 |
| | *Gain* |
| New construction | 740,000 |
| Net loss | 2,276,000 |



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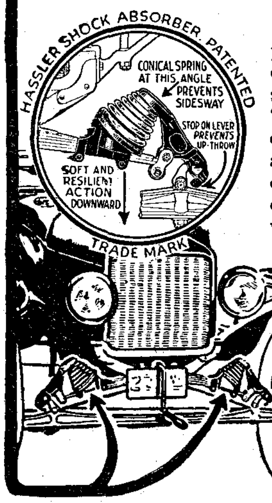
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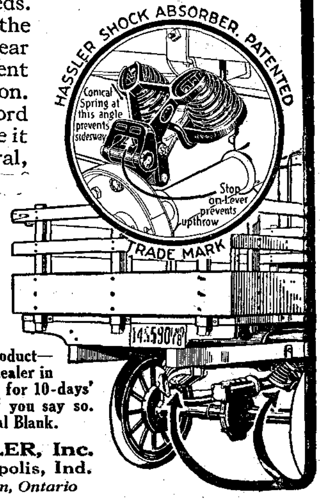
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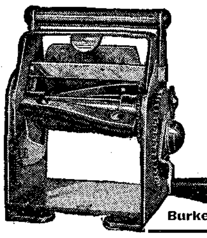
Do away with the rubber hose, the inconvenient movable sprinkler, and install the Brooks Sprinkling System. It is permanent, completely hidden beneath the sod, ready at any instant of night or day to simulate a steady, gentle shower. Simple, inexpensive, economical of water, efficient. Ideal for the residence lawn, park, golf links, cemeteries, etc. Send for illustrated booklets to John A. Brooks Company.

**BROOKS LAWN AND GARDEN IRRIGATION SYSTEM**
**441 Penobscot Building, Detroit, Mich.**

600 Shaves From One Blade



Yes, and more. That's the record of many men who shave themselves. *Old blades made sharper than new—in 10 seconds.* **For all Safety Razors.** Quick, velvety shaves for life with wonderful, new

**Rotastrop**

Just drop blade in, turn handle. *Nothing* to get out of order. Machine gives "heel and toe action," just like a barber strops a razor.

**10 Days Free Trial**—write for booklet. State make of razor.

**Burke Mfg. Co., Dept. 306, Dayton, O.**

*The Soft, Oft-Shaven Skin*

Hinds Honey Almond Cream
©A.S.H.

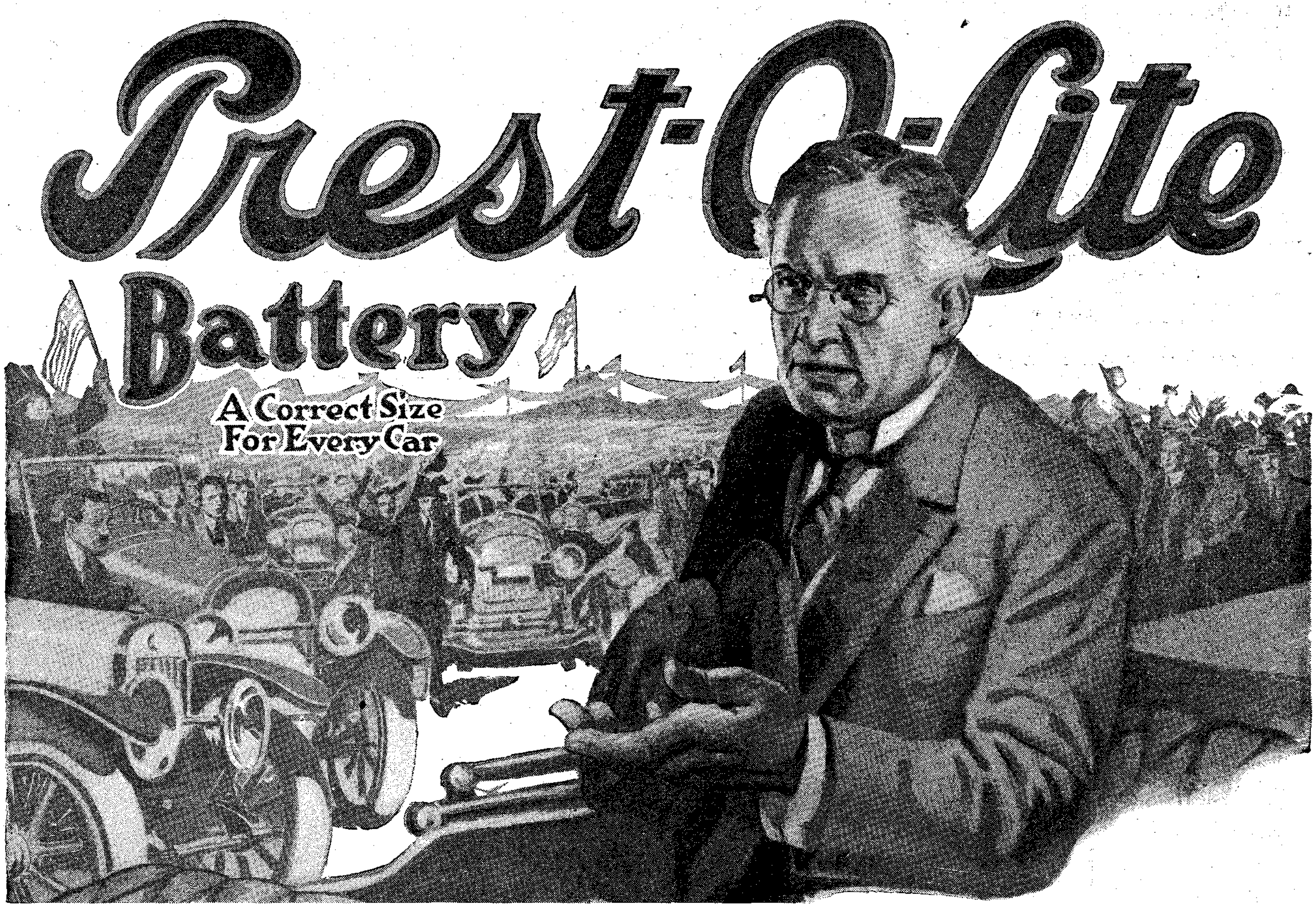
Every day you meet close-shaven men whose smooth skin indicates an easy shave and the use of something like Hinds Honey and Almond Cream to keep the face in fine condition. It quickly stops smarting, heals cuts, prevents chapping and infection. A few drops in the lather makes shaving easier. The new non-leakable cap makes the bottle ideal for travelers' use.

*SAMPLES: Be sure to enclose stamps with your request. Hinds Honey and Almond Cream 2c. Both Cold and Disappearing Cream 4c. Talcum 2c. Trial Cake Soap 8c. Sample Face Powder 2c., Trial Size 15c. Attractive Week-End Box 50c.*

A. S. HINDS 241 West Street Portland, Maine

**Hinds Cream Toilet Necessities are selling everywhere, or will be mailed, postpaid in U. S. A., from Laboratory**

Hinds HONEY AND ALMOND Cream


Prest-O-Lite
Battery
A Correct Size For Every Car

## An Incident in the Senator's Great Patriotic Speech

"NEVER let us forget, my friends, that the reason we were able to force Victory a year ahead of the Allies' schedule, was because our men were fit, *and were kept fit* by regular inspection. (*Loud applause, prolonged cheering.*)

"The idea of regular inspection in order to keep fit contains a lesson we can each apply in our daily lives. A homely illustration just occurs to me—if you will pardon a moment's digression!

"Sometimes I have to make several speeches a day, going from town to town in my car.

"Two years ago I had a speaking trip completely spoiled for me by a trouble-making battery in this auto of mine. It was a specimen of a common trouble-making variety that kept a man busy wondering what it would do next.

"Perhaps some of the fault was mine. Like most of you who ride in cars, I never had the slightest taste for battery mechanics. I understand Champ Clark likes to putter around his, but most of my friends among the Senators don't know the first thing about 'em.

"So it was a happy day for me when I learned I could get a battery built for folks who haven't the time nor inclination to study battery anatomy.

"Since then I have been riding in comfort with a husky, dependable, long-lived Prest-O-Lite spinning the engine and feeding the headlights. For the regular inspection which soldiers and batteries alike require to keep them 100 per cent efficient I fall back on the Service Station man. This is one way in which I have tried to apply the lesson to myself.

"And so never let us forget, my friends,

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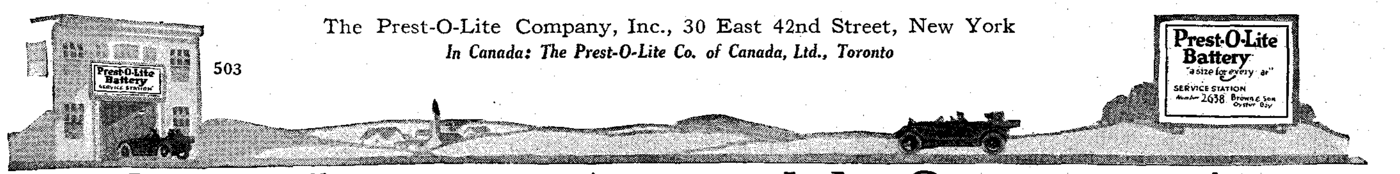

The Prest-O-Lite Company, Inc., 30 East 42nd Street, New York
*In Canada: The Prest-O-Lite Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto*

## The Oldest Service to Automobile Owners in America

Look for the name Prest-O-Lite on Service Station signs everywhere

"Among the Allies the losses fell most heavily upon Great Britain, which entered the war with a merchant fleet of 19,257,000 gross tons and came out of it with one of 15,814,000, a net loss of 3,443,000 tons, or 18 per cent. It is suggested by Mr. Hurley that the second figure given probably overstates the tonnage available for present use, owing to the fact that many vessels were placed and kept in service under war-conditions which would normally have been written off as losses. The United States, on the other hand, came out of the war with a net gain in gross tonnage nearly as large as Great Britain's net loss. In August, 1914, this country had a total of 1,494 seagoing merchant vessels of 2,706,317 gross tons. These comprised 624 steamers of 1,758,465 gross tons and 870 sailing-vessels and schooner-barges of 947,852 gross tons. On November 11, 1918, the steam merchant marine had increased to 1,366 vessels of 4,685,263 gross tons, while the sailing-vessels and schooner-barges had decreased to 747 vessels of 829,917 gross tons, or a total of 2,113 vessels of 5,515,180 gross tons. To this latter figure are to be added 88 seized enemy vessels of 562,005 gross tons, making an aggregate of 6,077,185, showing a net gain of 3,370,868 gross tons, or 125 per cent. over the status at the beginning of the war. Japan also is credited with a net gain of 384,538 gross tons, or 25 per cent.

"Mr. Hurley finds a wide-spread desire among the maritime nations not only to replace war-losses, but to add new tonnage to be used in the work of reconstruction and in developing new foreign trade. That this should be the case is easily understood when the war-losses of some of the nations are borne in mind. For example, Portugal lost 92,382 gross tons, or 76.4 per cent. of her merchant tonnage, and Italy lost 852,124 gross tons, or 50.6 per cent.; that is, over half of hers. Norway, which was the heaviest hit among the neutrals, was obliged to witness the destruction of 1,178,335 gross tons, or 47.1 per cent. of her merchant marine. Greece lost 337,545 tons, or 40.3 per cent. of her tonnage, while France lost 907,168 tons, or 39.1 per cent. of the whole. The last-mentioned country is endeavoring to have her losses replaced from German and Austrian shipping as well as to buy and build a large additional tonnage. Japan is going ahead with a large program of construction, and Italy expects that in three years her merchant fleet will exceed 4,000,000 gross tons. Norway and Sweden are hampered just now by the lack of raw material, but they are looking forward to replacing their losses and expanding their merchant fleets. Even Switzerland expects to have a merchant marine of its own for use on the Rhine.

"In glancing at labor as a factor in shipbuilding and ship operation, Mr. Hurley suggests that the wage question is not an overshadowing one for those concerned with the future of our merchant marine, and that there exists a misconception as to the relative rates of wages for seamen here and in leading maritime countries abroad. We are, it is true, paying our seamen $75 a month, but England during the war paid her seamen $72 a month. The margin of difference there is not large. The French and Dutch are also paying high wages to their merchant crews, and in Sweden, Mr. Hurley says, the seamen's wage-scale is even higher than in the United States. Looking toward the future, Mr. Hurley suggests that we now possess the greatest ship-building instrumentalities among all the countries of the world. He is evidently unwilling to go back to the conditions existing in 1915, when only one-seventh part of the foreign trade of the United States was carried in American bottoms. In that year the country's total imports and exports amounted to approximately 50,000,000 long tons. Assuming that the total foreign trade in 1920 will comprise about 70,000,000 long tons, he estimates that to transport 60 per cent. of that quantity in our own ships, a fleet of about 7,500,000 gross tons is required. That seems to be his present goal, and it does not seem far out of the way. The figures he has brought together regarding the world's shortage in shipping are impressive, and sufficiently demonstrate at once that the work of construction must be kept up if the supply of ships is to be brought abreast of the world's needs, and that we have it in our power to make a very considerable contribution to the work of expansion."

## EXPRESS COMPANIES OPERATED WITHOUT PROFIT

As a result of express company operations under contract with the Government, it has become clear that, for the year 1918, the three chief companies are not likely to show much profit and that two may report losses. They were operated for the first five months at the rate of an annual deficit of $17,000,000. It seems unlikely that either the American, Adams, or Wells-Fargo can hope to show much profit, while the Adams Company, in particular, "is confronted with the likelihood of a considerable deficit." So concludes a writer in *The Wall Street Journal*, who continues:

"Express operations, with all the physical property pertaining to them, were taken over as of July 1, 1918, by American Railway Express Company, which issued its capital stock at par in payment for the surrendered property, contracts, etc. The new company made with the Railroad Administration an operating contract wherein it was provided that the Administration should receive 50¼ per cent. of the gross receipts and American Railway Express 49¾ per cent., out of which the company should pay its operating expenses, taxes, etc. The contract further provided that of American Railway Express's net profits it should retain the first 5 per cent. on capital and pay to the Administration 1 per cent. out of the next 2 per cent., 2 per cent. out of the next 3 per cent., and three-fourths of all profits over 10 per cent. On the other hand, the Railroad Administration undertook to guarantee American Railway Express Company against operating losses, which are running at the rate of about $17,000,000 a year. There is no guaranty of capital return.

"In distinction to the arrangement between the Administration and the railroads wherein the roads are guaranteed a rental, the contract between the Administration and the express merger of the old companies contemplates a partnership wherein the express company supplies the property and is burdened with the operation, being guaranteed against loss but under obligation to divide the profits. Thus, the earnings statements of American Railway Express Company are, at this time, when they show a deficit, only of academic interest, because the bookkeeping deficit really comes out of the 50¼ per cent. of gross receipts credited to the Railroad Administration. Operating deficit after taxes of American Railway Express is shown by months as follows: July, $1,234,649; August, $525,178; September, $1,831,175; October, $1,665,751; November, $1,874,538: Five months, $7,131,291.

The old companies operated their express departments until June 30, 1918, and their respective operating deficits after taxes for the first six months of that year follow: Adams, $5,980,173; American, $1,265,754; Wells-Fargo, $1,388,225.

"These deficits were computed after settlement of many, but not all, the damage claims growing out of the bad operating conditions existing in the early part of 1918 immediately after the Director-General took over the operation of railroads. Express-cars were being used for troop movements and baggage, with the result that Adams Express at one time was handling 75 per cent. of its business in

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birch
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Woodwork should be hard as well as beautiful. Of course none of the fine hardwoods will actually wear out, but the value of the extreme hardness of "Beautiful **birch**" is that it will scarcely show the signs of wear at all. The wonderful beauty of the **birch** woodwork in your home will remain fresh and handsome through the wear of years.

It is the mar-resisting hardness of "Beautiful **birch**" that makes its beauty so often seen in great hotels and office buildings where the usage is most severe.

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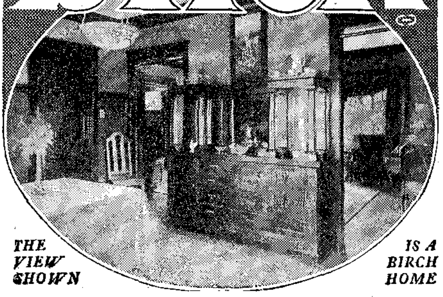

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With a National Aluminum Steam Pressure Cooker, tough fowls, meats and hard-to-cook cereals, vegetables, etc., can be quickly prepared with most satisfactory results. With a National Steam Pressure Canner you can easily can fruits, vegetables and meats without danger of spoilage and with full flavor. Write for full information about National Cookers and Canners—either, or both, and ask for copy of our free Recipe Book.

National
STEAM PRESSURE CANNERS AND COOKERS

*Northwestern Steel & Iron Works, Dept. B*
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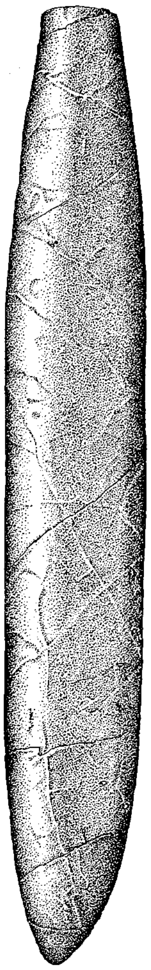
ALUMINUM COOKER
STEEL CANNER

## "George dear, I like the odor of that cigar"

A cigar that we can expect men to smoke first and then pay for has to be a good cigar. *This is.*

Our El Nelsor is a strictly hand-made cigar—4¾ inches long—genuine Sumatra leaf rolled around long Havana and Porto Rico filler beautifully blended.



When you have pried up the lid of a box, your nose will travel slowly up and then down that neat row of cigars, savoring the bouquet. When you light one at home it will burn freely and ash evenly because hand-rolled by experienced workmen and—"George dear, I like the odor of that cigar."

We'll have to explain why we can sell you such a cigar in boxes of 50 for 7 cents each.

We make cigars to sell direct to you—fresh and straight from maker to smoker. That cuts out two profits absolutely.

We introduce them to new customers by allowing any responsible man to order a box, smoke 10, and then decide whether he wants to pay us $3.50 or return them. We have 20,000 customers secured during the past 17 years in this way. We have to make a cigar so good that it will not only sell but make a man willing to pay after it is ashes so as to keep the rest.

Send for a box, smoke 10 and take 10 days to judge just how much *you* like them.

In ordering please use your letterhead or give references, and tell us whether you prefer mild, medium or strong cigars.

There are many other shapes and qualities besides our El Nelsor, any of which will be sent to you upon similar terms.

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**El Nelsor**
EXACT
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AND
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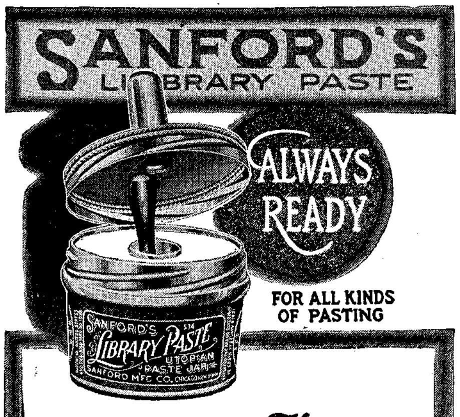
**HERBERT D. SHIVERS, Inc.**
**2056 Market Street** PHILADELPHIA, PA.



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freight-cars. Practically all this damage arose from conditions for which the express companies were not responsible, and it is understood that satisfactory arrangements have been made whereby the Railroad Administration will accept liability for loss in cases where it clearly was at fault. For that reason, the operating deficits shown in the statements compiled for the Interstate Commerce Commission are subject to heavy adjustments, particularly in the case of Adams Express.

"When American Railway Express took over the express offices and agencies it necessarily acquired the facilities and personnel used by the old companies for the conduct of their money-order and exchange business. A part of this business has been retained by American Railway Express and a part of it has been transferred by Adams and Wells-Fargo to American Express. As far as express and exchange are concerned, neither Adams nor Wells-Fargo is an operating enterprise, while American Express, on the other hand, has expanded its financial operations by the establishment of offices and agencies, and preparations are going forward for greater expansion. This condition will affect the item in the express companies' statements under the heading of 'other income,' for profits from this source have not been carried in operating income. American, as the company carrying on the operations, may be expected to report other income for 1918 greater than that reported for 1917. Adams and Wells-Fargo, on the other hand, will probably show decreases in this item, altho, under contracts between them and American Express, they continue to derive some revenue from this source. Other income as reported by the three companies for 1917 follows: Adams, $2,308,709; American, $861,710; Wells-Fargo, $1,092,829.

"Without attempting to estimate the adjustment which will affect the operating deficits for the first six months of 1918, and accepting other income as above, the net deficits of the three companies for 1918 on the basis of all charges as for 1917 would be as follows: Adams, $4,727,528; American, $687,345; Wells-Fargo, $414,790.

"The question frequently has been asked whether Adams and Wells-Fargo would liquidate. The contract between the Railroad Administration and the American Railway Express is for an indeterminate period to run during Federal control of the railroads, and the contracts between the Administration and the old companies provided that they can take no step in liquidation during the life of the first contract. They are not inhibited from converting their assets into more liquid form but they are prevented from declaring anything in the nature of a liquidating dividend to stockholders.

"Adams, American, and Wells-Fargo will become the only three stockholders in American Railway Express, the business of the two northwestern companies having been absorbed by means of operating contracts. The value of the property, which is being taken over at a depreciated appraisal, can only be approximated at present, but Adams expects to receive from $9,000,000 to $10,000,000 in stock, American from $11,000,000 to $12,000,000, and Wells-Fargo from $10,000,000 to $11,000,000.

"Altho the antitrust laws would have to be repealed to permit American Railway Express to continue in business after the expiration of the period of Federal control of the railroads, it is well known that neither Adams nor Wells-Fargo has any inclination to resume business as an express carrier, and, indeed, it is uncertain whether Adams could do so without obtaining new capital. Wells-Fargo still has its Mexican subsidiary ready to operate on 14,000 miles of roads in that country as soon as the roads themselves are able to resume, and it operates in Cuba a profitable express business which it will probably retain."

**Regal Caps**

A Regal Cap is the logical thing for motoring, golfing, traveling, and outing wear. It fits snug without binding the head—doesn't blow off or flap in the wind—stands the gaff of rough usage—and affords the best possible shade for the eyes.

Made in a great variety of wonderful woolens and silks, in suitable dimensions for every age and taste.

Expertly designed and tailored $1.50 to $4.00

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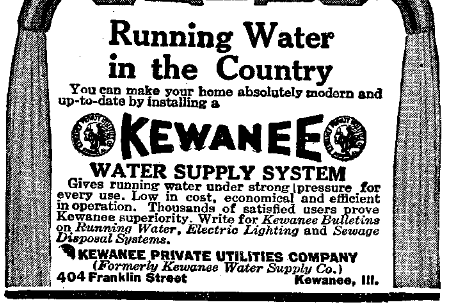
*Sample upon request.*
*Falk Tobacco Co. 1790 Broadway, New York.*



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**WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM**

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## THE SPICE OF LIFE

**What's in a Name?**—Perhaps if they didn't call it "egg coal" it wouldn't be so expensive.—*Boston Transcript.*

**Preparing for More Atrocities.**—EDITOR—"Er, Smith, I want you to order a ton or so of new type—Z's and Y's and X's. They are starting another war in Russia."—*London Opinion.*

**Any One Could.**—ELSIE—"My grandpa has reached the age of ninety-six. Isn't it wonderful?"

BOBBY—"Wonderful nothin'! Look at the time it's taken him to do it."—*Boston Transcript.*

**Superfluous Promise.**—THE LOVER—"Promise me, darling, that you will never let any one come between us!"

DARLING'S FATHER (in the background)—"From what I can see of you I don't know how any one can!"—*London Mail.*

**Color Sense.**—"It says here that blind people can be taught to distinguish colors by the sense of touch," said the Fat Man.

"Well, that isn't surprizing," replied the Thin Man. "A fellow always knows when he feels blue, doesn't he?"—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

**Spring Posies**

'Tis certain something has been lost
From springtime's blossoming glee,
When onions are as high in cost
As orchids used to be.

—*Washington Star.*

**Something in a Name.**—"Gee, whiz! Isn't that Smithson who just went by in his automobile? When I knew him a few years ago he had a junk-shop."

"He still has. Only he moved it to a fashionable street and labeled the same stock 'Antiques.'"—*Boston Transcript.*

**How He Got It.**—A colored veteran just back from the other side when questioned about an iron cross he was wearing explained:

"Boss, it was a extra decoration. De Kaiser hisself sent it to me by a special messenger what dropt daid jus' befo' he give it to me."—*New York Globe.*

**An Appealing Feature.**—General March was talking about the impressions soldiers received in the war. "One," he said, "when I asked him how he felt, said he was too busy to feel, and when I asked him what appealed to him as the most remarkable thing about the war, answered:

"'The number of bullets that missed me.'"—*Los Angeles Times.*

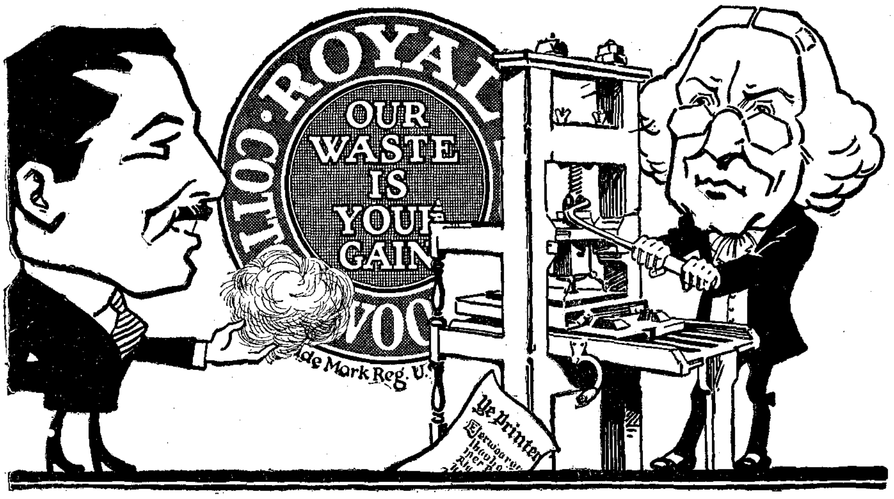
**Lucky Man.**—At a church conference a speaker began a tirade against the universities and education, expressing thankfulness that he had never been corrupted by contact with a college.

After proceeding for a few minutes, the bishop, who was in the chair, interrupted with the question:

"Do I understand that Mr. Dobson is thankful for his ignorance?"

"Well, yes," was the answer; "you can put it that way if you like."

"Well, all I have to say," said the prelate, in sweet and musical tones—"all I have to say is that he has much to be thankful for."—*London Tit-Bits.*



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A Wiping Waste guaranteed uniform in quality—uniformly soft, absorbent, refined! Great work power—small expense.

A waste guaranteed for even weight, as ordered, and with a standardized "tare" (wrappings) of only 6%.

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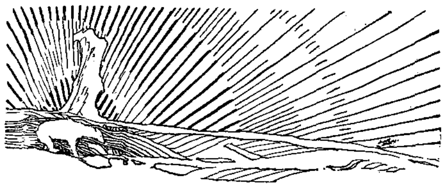

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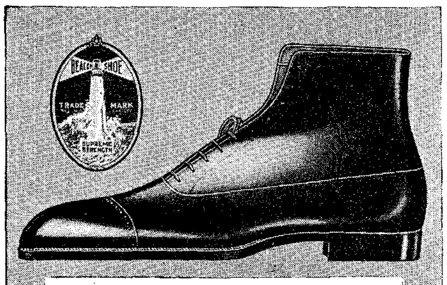

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SHOES

FOR FIT FOR STYLE FOR WEAR

*F. M. Hoyt Shoe Company, Makers, Manchester, New Hampshire*

**Just So.**—"Why have words roots, pa?"

"To make the language grow, my child."—*Baltimore American.*

**Chance for "Soaks."**—Kentucky distillers are getting ready to dump 20,000,000 gallons of whisky into the Ohio River. Weary Willie may yet decide to take a bath.—*Washington Star.*

**Father's Hope.**—MOTHER (at telephone)—"Mercy, John, our daughter has married the chauffeur."

FATHER—"So? Well, maybe now he'll have some object in keeping down the repair bills."—*Boston Transcript.*

**Art for Art's Sake.**—"The desideratum of things artistic," mused the guy with the temperament, "would be a wedding between the girl on the front page of a current magazine and the fellow on the collar advertisement."—*Indianapolis Star.*

**Desperate Business.**—FIRST ARTIST—"Been doing anything lately?"

SECOND ARTIST—"Oh! knocked off a couple of girl's heads last week and finished off the Mayor of Mudmouth."

OLD LADY—"Bolsheviks!!"—*London Opinion.*

**In Training.**—"Jack, I wish you'd give that young brother of mine a talking to. It's time he thought of choosing a career."

"Judging by the hours he keeps, I thought he was studying to be a night-watchman."—*London Tit-Bits.*

**There Are Birds and Birds.**—JESSIE—"I was taken into dinner by that officer you introduced me to. He was quite gallant, and remarked upon my birdlike appetite."

MAUD—"Well, he should be a good judge on that point, dear; he runs an ostrich farm in South Africa."—*London Mail.*

**Just the Same.**—"Do you act toward your wife as you did before you married her?"

"Exactly. I remember just how I used to act when I first fell in love with her. I used to lean over the fence in front of her house and gaze at her shadow on the curtain, afraid to go in. And I act just the same way now when I get home late."—*London Tit-Bits.*

**Necessary Precaution.**—"War brought out one salient trait of the American people," said Senator Lodge the other day. "It is adaptability. I do not suppose you could have found anywhere else in the world a body of men so unversed in war as the average American. A great many, in fact the majority, were as green as young Gidley.

"Gidley was a raw recruit just enrolled in a crack cavalry regiment and paying his first visit to a riding-school.

"'Here's your horse,' said the instructor, and Gidley advanced gingerly and took hold of the bridle. Then he examined his mount minutely and, pointing to the saddle-girth, asked:

"'What's it got that strap around its waist for?'

"'Well,' answered the instructor, without cracking a smile, 'all our horses have a sense of humor. They like to laugh, and sometimes, when there are recruits around, we have to put on those straps to keep 'em from bustin' their sides.'"—*Los Angeles Times.*

## THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

*Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.*

"F. O. L.," Toronto, Ont., Can.—"Kindly advise the correct use of the words *on* and *upon.*"

Etymologically, *on* and *upon* differ in meaning, *upon* adding to *on* the sense of being lifted or raised *up;* but the distinction has never been clearly made in usage. *On* is preferable in such expressions as "to ride *on* a horse"; "to be *on* the road"; "to write *on* a certain subject." A good rule to follow is to use *on* when mere rest or support is indicated, and *upon* when motion into position is involved, as "The book is *on* the table"; "He threw his hat *upon* the table," etc.

"C. H.," Churchland, Va.—"Which is correct, *out doors* or *out of doors?*"

The dictionary gives preference to the form *outdoor*, but records *out-of-door* as a variant.

"E. S.," Turlock, Cal.—"We have had a discussion as to the use of the possessive case in *somebody else.* Which is correct, *somebody's else* or *somebody else's?*"

The expressions *some one else, any one else, every one else, somebody else,* etc., are in good usage treated as substantive phrases and have the possessive inflection upon the *else;* as *somebody else's* umbrella. Some persons prefer to treat them simply as elliptical expressions; as, the umbrella is *somebody's else* (*i.e.*, other than the person previously mentioned); this, however, is not best usage.

"J. M. S.," Rochester, N. Y.—"How many words are there in the vocabulary of the average man? How does that number compare with that of great writers?"

The size of the average person's vocabulary has been estimated at about 5,000 words. Shakespeare's vocabulary has been computed variously as containing from 15,000 to 24,000 words and it includes the root words and inflections. Milton's vocabulary has been estimated at 13,000; the Bible contains 8,674 Hebrew and Chaldee words and 5,674 Greek words.

"J. E. S.," Glendale, Ariz.—"Kindly tell me who was *Dionysus* (not *Dionysius*). Also, *Dis.*"

In Greek mythology *Dionysos* or *Dionysus* was the god of wine and of the drama, adopted by the Romans as Bacchus; originally the god of vegetation or fruitfulness. Also known as *Evius*, and *Sabazios*, from cries uttered by his worshipers; *Bassareus*, from the form of dress (*bassara*), worn by the Bacchanals; *Bromius*, the god of revelry; *Iacchus* and *Eleutherios*, names by which he was apostrophized at the Eleusinian mysteries; *Liknites* and *Dithyrambos*, epithets applied to his early youth; *Zagreus*, the bull-god; *Dendrites*, the tree-god; and *Lenæus*, the patron of vine-cultivation and of civilization.

In Roman mythology *Dis* was the Roman equivalent of the Greek Hades; hence, the infernal regions. Also, in Norse Mythology, an attendant spirit. Any Norse mythic female being.

"C. A. B.," San Antonio, Texas.—"Is the sentence, 'Mr. G. M. Gates is due us a balance of $5.50 on an account of long standing,' correct?"

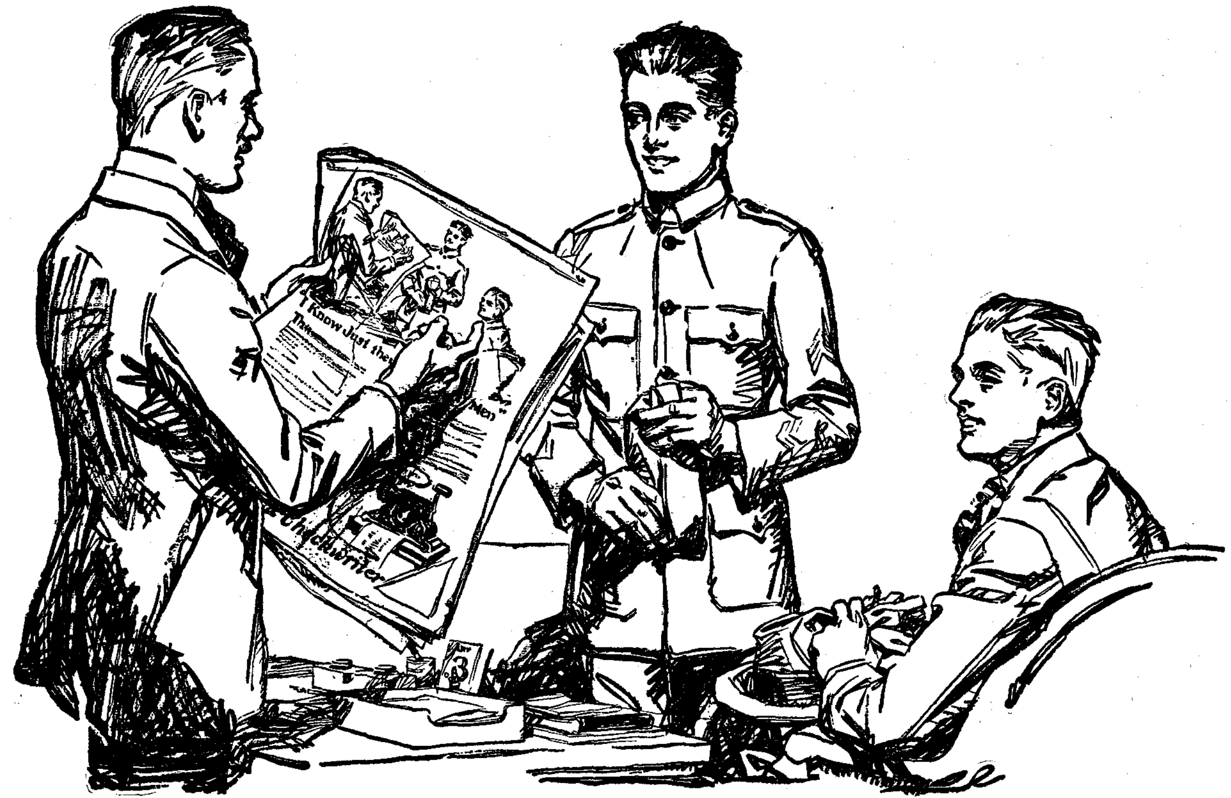
No, it is awkward and ambiguous and does not express the sense so that a man can readily understand it. Say *owes*, instead of "is due"—"Mr. G. M. Gates *owes* us a balance of $5.50 on an account of long standing."

"H. E. O.," Ocilla, Ga.—"Should *me* or *myself* be used in the following—'With kind regards from Mr. Blank and *me* or *myself*'?"

A preposition always governs the objective case. Therefore, *me* should be used—"With kind regards *from* Mr. Blank and *me.*"

"E. C. M.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"Why *transferable* in both Standard and Webster? One of the few rules in our language that I have been finding absolute is that about 'doubling the final consonant, before a suffix beginning with a vowel, in all polysyllables ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel and accented on the last syllable.' *Transferrer* is given, but *transference* and *transferable.* Are there exceptions to that rule, and why?"

The words *transferable* and *transferrable* have double forms in the English language. These two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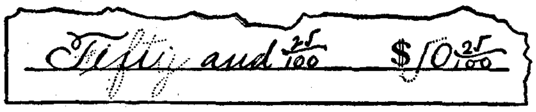
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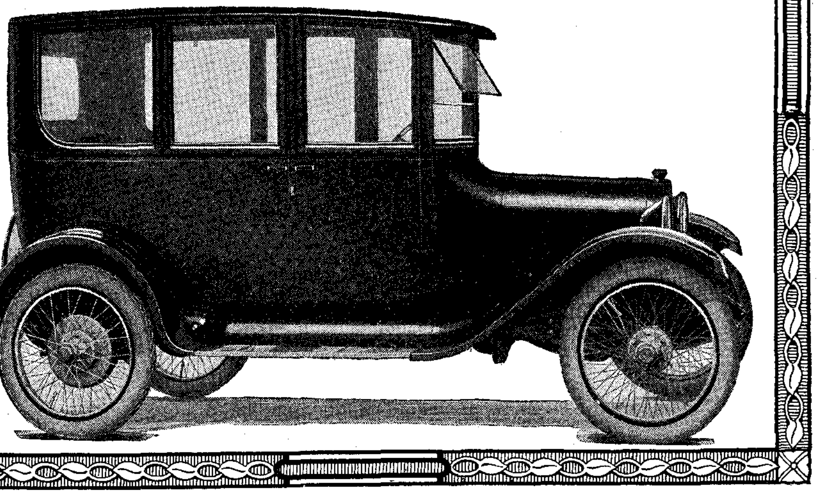

forms grew side by side. The use of *transferable* with one *r* dates to the time of Sir Thomas Browne, 1646, and the form with the two *r's* dates to the time of A. Coke, 1660. These two forms have been developed through the centuries since until the present day. The form with the single *r* was used by Richard Steele, Adam Smith, the Department of the Secretary of the Treasury of Queen Victoria's reign, and in the periodical press steadily since. The form with the double *r* has the support of Blackstone, Lyell, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Abney, and others. The form *transferrer*, with the double *r*, dates back to the time of Jonas Hanway, 1753, and was supported by Taylor, Nicholson, and Spencer, all English writers. The form with one *r* dates from 1807, and has the support of Joyce, a writer on pneumatics, of Ure, the editor of a dictionary of arts, of *Harper's Magazine*, of the London *Daily News*, and *The English Daily Chronicle*.

With reference to the inflection of the verb *transfer*, the rule holds good that the *r* should be doubled, and this inflection may be traced back to the time of Wyclif, 1382.

From the foregoing, you will see that the words about which you inquire are exceptions to the general rule.

"H. K. E.," Mutual, Okla.—"Where may I find the quotation, 'Who runs may read'?"

The quotation to which you refer has been used by Cowper, Keble, and Tennyson, and is to be found also in the Old Testament as follows:

"Write the vision, and make it plain, upon tables, that *he may run that readeth it*."—OLD TESTAMENT, *Habakkuk* ii, 2.

> "But truths on which depends our main concern,
> That 'tis our shame and misery not to learn,
> Shine by the side of every path we tread
> With such a luster, *he that runs may read*."
> —COWPER, *Tirocinium*, l. 77.

> "There is a book, *who runs may read*,
> Which heavenly truth imparts."
> —KEBLE, *Septuagesima*.

> "Read my little fable;
> *He that runs may read*,
> Most can raise the flowers now,
> For all have got the seed."
> —TENNYSON, *The Flowers*.

"R. M. W.," Milwaukee, Wis.—"Is the following sentence, 'The best cattle *is* raised by inbreeding,' correct?"

The word *cattle* is a collective noun and may be used with either a singular or a plural verb, according to the point of view. To the LEXICOGRAPHER the words in the sentence cited express the idea of plural product, hence he would use a verb in the plural. When a certain number of *cattle* are referred to, as, "Twenty-eight cattle *have been* shipped," etc., a verb in the plural is commonly used.

"J. A. D.," Detroit, Mich.—"Kindly tell me the meaning of the word *reneg* or *renig*. Also, is there such a word as *neg* or *nig*?"

The word to which you refer is *renege*, pronounced *ri-nig'*, *i* as in *habit*; *i* as in *police*. It means: "In card-playing, to fail to follow suit when one has cards of the suit led when this is required by the rules of the game." The form *renig* is a variant spelling of the word. The word *neg* means "A nag; horse," but it is now obsolete.

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